Philadelphia. Mayor

Record of Indentures

of

Individuals Bound Out as Apprentices, Servants, Etc.

Gen
974.8
P

and of

German and Other Redemptioners in the Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia

October 3, 1771, to October 5, 1773

Copied Under the Direction of the Publication Committee of the Pennsylvania-German Society from the Original Volume in Possession of

The American Philosophical Society

Held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge

LANCASTER, PA.
1907

F

Rec'd of Indentures Jordan-
City of Philadelphia

Residence.	Occupation.	Term.	Amount.
	board so long that she may learn the mantua making business).		
Philadelphia	Apprentice, taught the tailor's trade, found all necessaries except clothing, to receive from his master £4 annually for the first six years and 20 shillings for the last until £25 are paid.	7 yrs., 4 mo, 21 d.	
Philadelphia	Apprentice, have twelve months' night schooling.[2]	6 yrs., 8 mo. 26 d.	
Philadelphia	Apprentice, give him six months' night schooling, three months of it to be in the last year of his time. If the master should want to part with the apprentice he is to give the first offer to his guardian.[1]	4 yrs., 1 mo. 14 d.	
Augusta Parish, Augusta co., Va.	Servant (note 5, give her £3. 10 shillings Virginia money).	3 yrs.....	£3. 0. 0.
Augusta Parish, Augusta co., Va.	Servant (note 5, give her £3. 10 shillings Virginia money).	3 yrs.....	£3. 0. 0.
Augusta Parish, Augusta co., Va.	Servant	4 yrs. each..	£15. 0. 0. each.
Peacock twp., Lancaster co.....	Servant (note 3, or £10 Pa currency).	3 yrs.....	£15. 7. 4.
Augusta Parish, Augusta co., Va.	Servant	4 yrs.....	£14. 0. 0.
Philadelphia	Servant, found all necessaries except apparel, kept at the trade of a cordwainer. If he pays his master the sum of 17. 13. 3 in six months the indenture to be void.	2 yrs.....	£17. 13. 3.
Southwark	Apprentice, taught the business of a boat builder, have three quarters' night schooling (note 5, his working tools).	6 yrs., 9 mo. 5 d.	
Philadelphia	Apprentice, taught the trade of a carpenter allowed time to go to night school one quarter each winter, his father paying the expense of schooling.[3]	6 yrs., 8 mo.	
Philadelphia	Servant[3]	3 yrs.....	£14. 11. 6.
.....	Apprentice, taught the trade of a tailor, have twelve months' night schooling.[3]	8 yrs., 28 d.	
Philadelphia	Servant[3]	3 yrs.....	£16. 15. 0.
Philadelphia	Servant	3 yrs.....	£16. 15.
Springfield twp., Bucks co.....	Servant (note 5, and £7 in cash in lieu of freedom).	3 yrs., 6 mo.	£15. 7. 4.
Edgemand twp., Chester co.....	Servant[3]	5 yrs.....	£20. 0. 0.
Philadelphia	Servant[3]	3 yrs.....	£17. 0. 0.
Philadelphia	Apprentice, taught the art of a mariner.	3 yrs.	
Passyunck twp., Phila. co.....	Servant	3 yrs.....	£6. 0. 0.
Merion twp., Phila. co.....	Servant (note 2, besides his old)..	3 yrs., 6 mo.	£3. 0. 0.
Philadelphia	Servant	3 yrs., 6 mo.	£15. 0. 0.
Burlington, N. J.....	Servant[1]	4 yrs. each.	£11. 0. 0. each.
Philadelphia	Servant, allowed six hours every week for himself, to be employed at the smith's business.[2]	4 yrs.....	£17. 13. 10.
Philadelphia	Servant (note 5, and have one shilling every week during the term)	2 yrs., 6 mo.	£26. 0. 0.

Date.	Name.	From the Port of	To Whom Indentured.
1773.			
June 7th....	Stockerly, Peter	.....	John McCalla and his assigns....
	Swain, James	.....	Jonathan Isyard and his assigns..
	Swain, Nezer	.....	Jonathan Isyard and his assigns..
	Reed, Mary	.....	Robert Armstrong and his assigns
	Robinson, Mary	.....	Robert Armstrong and his assigns
	Geraty, Daniel; Kelly Owen.	Dublin	Robert Armstrong and his assigns
	Pearstead, Joakin	London	Adam Weaver and his assigns..
June 8th....	Might, John	Dubland ...	Robert Armstrong and his assigns
	Sparing, Henry	.....	Richard Collier and his assigns..
	Town, Joseph	.....	John Duchie and his assigns.....
	Sefton, William	.....	Thomas Hale and his assigns....
	Reily, Catherine	London	Christopher Marshall, Jr., and assigns.
	Jourdan, Thomas	.....	Edward Tabor and his assigns....
	Walter, Mary	London	Lucy Leonard and her assigns....
	Walter, Mary	.....	Mary Yard and her assigns.....
	Flyer, Michael	.....	Abraham Resar .....
	Brooks, Dickman	Bristol	Joseph Griffith and his assigns....
	Squire, William	Bristol	Joseph Fox and his assigns.....
	Kyle, James	.....	Blair McClenneghan and Sam Jackson.
June 9th....	Younger, Elizabeth	.....	George Heisel and his assigns.....
	Farrel, Michael	.....	John Smith and his assigns.....
	Farrel, Michael	.....	Peter Robinson and his assigns...
	Davis, John; Darling, Mary..	.....	Dury Wake .....
	Norton, Edward	.....	Lewis Phraity and his assigns....
	Law, Samuel	.....	James Lees and his assigns.....

"Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley before 1776"
by Helen W. Reynolds

in subordinate features that individual architectural contributions can be traced.

In a general way it can be said that the stone houses in Dutchess originated with the settlers who were derived from the continent of Europe and that the frame houses were characteristic of the settlers from New England. But the general statement must be qualified for, while it is true that houses were built of wood by the English in the eastern half of the county, it is also true that a frame house was built at Poughkeepsie in 1713 by Pieter Viele, a Frisian (page 402), and that in southern Dutchess the Dutch erected many frame houses.

For a volume devoted to Dutch houses it thus becomes necessary to determine what neighborhoods in Dutchess had a distinctly Dutch quality and no better gauge exists by which to measure the extent of Dutch influence in a locality than the presence or absence of an organized congregation of the Reformed Dutch Church. Guided by that rule, it appears that before the Revolution there were in the county Dutch churches at Poughkeepsie (1716), *Vis Kil* (1716), Rhinebeck (1730), New Hackensack (1756) and Hopewell (1757); that all those churches were in the western half of the county and that the congregations were drawn from the homes established on the good farm-lands along the streams.

No tradition has been heard in Dutchess of dug-outs. By the time that the first white men arrived (1685—1700) it was possible for them to start out from well established communities, to travel by sloop on the river to the point selected for settlement, to bring supplies with them, to plan to make their journey in the spring or summer and to complete the erection of a first dwelling during warm weather. Almost immediately they built houses of stone and the use of stone in house-building continued in Dutchess until about 1800, although wood and brick both came into prominence in the middle of the eighteenth century and continued after the use of stone came to an end.

The stone houses of Dutchess were the same in general character as those in the other river-counties and numerous examples of them are noted in succeeding pages. They were almost invariably one and one-half stories in height, with roof of single slant. Before the Revolution exceptions to this rule were rare. In shape the stone houses were rectangular and their proportion was usually that of greater length than depth. The finish they contained was severely plain and there was little attempt at decoration.

Houses built of stone are found in a few instances in the eastern half of the county; one, still standing, in the Clove, was built by Nicholas Emigh in 1740; one, near Amenia Union, by Hendrick Winegar in 1761; and one in the town of Milan by the Rau-Rowe family (probably in the 1760's). The Emighs, Winegars and Raus were Germans from the Palatinate and their dwellings are mentioned in this work on Dutch houses to illustrate the fact that the Germans and the Dutch used the same materials and designs. Another item of construction by the Palatines

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THE HUDSON AND MOHAWK VALLEYS- RESEARCH FOR THE COLONIAL PERIOD

by David Kendall Martin*

The Hudson and Mohawk valleys during the Colonial Period offer one of the most interesting fields for genealogical research. The scenery is dramatic, the history is of national importance, and the records are readily available.

I have often heard colonial New York called a desert of genealogy, a graveyard or a wasteland. I can't imagine why. I have found as many good and helpful record depositories as for any other place. Don't be discouraged if you have a New York line. Instead, look forward to a stimulating search.

Let us set limits for our discussion. The Colonial Period begins in 1624 with the first permanent settlement of New York City and Albany and ends in 1775 with the outbreak of the Revolution. The first decade saw only Dutch West India Company employees whose records were company records, many of which are lost. My emphasis will be the 1640's and onward, after the initial settlement.

The Hudson Valley [see map] stretches from New York Harbor up past the Pallisades and the Catskills to Albany where the tide stops, then on past Troy through Saratoga County into the Adirondacks. For this period we need consider only the valley as far as Saratoga County, beyond which there was hardly any colonial settlement.

The Mohawk Valley branches to the west from the Hudson opposite Troy and extends to Schenectady, Amsterdam and Fonda, to Little Falls and beyond. We need consider it only as far as Little Falls for colonial settlement. As the Mohawk was relatively unsettled beyond Schenectady during the 17th century, we shall be concerned with it mainly during the 18th century.

New York City and Long Island need special consideration and will not be discussed here except to say that their records, as well as those of New Jersey and early Delaware, may be helpful for a truly thorough search of a colonial New York family.

Both the Mohawk and the Hudson valleys were governed by the Dutch from the early 17th century until 1664 and from July 1673 until October 1674. Otherwise, the area was controlled by the English.[1]

New York was organized into counties in 1683. The original counties above New York City were: Westchester, Orange, Dutchess, Ulster and Albany. The modern counties in this area are: Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Rensselaer east of the Hudson; with Rockland, Orange, Ulster, Greene, Albany and Saratoga along the west shore.

In New England, beginning a search, it is good to check Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary* or one of several other compilations of immigrant ancestors to get an idea of the founding of the family and the extent of the first

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two or three generations. I do not think New York can offer any reference quite like those. The best we can do for the early period are:

Pearson's *First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany*[11]
Evjen's *Scandanavian Immigrants in New York*[12]
Van Laer's *Settlers of Rensselaerswyck*[23]
Pearson's *First Settlers of the Patent and City of Schenectady*[26]
Knittle's *Early Palatine Emigration*[36] for the 1710 influx from Germany, soon to be supplemented by the work of Hank Jones, Universal City, California
LeFevre's *History of New Paltz and Its Old Families*[58]
The Holland Society's Yearbook, 1902. *Passengers to New Netherlands* (1654-1664)
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society's series on old Dutch families published in various volumes of the *Record*

These sources highlight the nature of settlement in colonial New York. The first settlers were Dutch -- but the first "Dutch" were really Walloons, and there was a rich mixture of Netherlanders, Belgians, French, Scandanavians, Germans and a variety of others. Somewhere there is an oft-quoted remark that 18 languages were spoken on the streets of New Amsterdam.

Mixed national origins are the rule in colonial New York. There are ties with Brazil, the West Indies, Delaware, New Jersey and Canada. Pierre Montarrass, for example, a 17th-century native of France and a soldier stationed in French Canada, resigned from the army, married at Three Rivers, then moved south with the fur trade, settling in the Hudson Valley where he gave up his Catholic religion and where his children married into Dutch families.

In the 17th century, and much more in the 18th century, New Englanders pushed in around the edges, particularly in Dutchess, Putnam, Westchester, eastern Columbia, and in Rockland and Orange counties. Many settlers came from Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Much helpful information for a colonial New York line may be found in the records of those states.

A surprising number of Irishmen and Scotsmen settled in the Hudson and Mohawk valleys in the 18th century. The Livingston Manor attracted many workers of Scottish origin, while Irish workers are likely to show up associated with Sir William Johnson in the Mohawk.

After the original "Dutch" population, the single most important group of settlers was the Palatine Germans who came in 1710, following a small group in 1708 and preceeding another in the 1720's. These families constitute a major colonial population in the mid-Hudson and Mohawk valleys and in adjoining Schoharie Valley.

When developing a New York colonial line, a good approach might pass through these phases:

1) Establish your line back from yourself as far as you can in the traditional way, working from the known to the unknown, from family papers, family stories, etc.;

2) Work your way through the collections mentioned above and other good accounts of early families in the *Record* and *The American Genealogist*, published genealogical works and local histories to pick up clues;

3) Try to develop your line through the use of church records;

4) Once the line is established, fill out your account of each ancestor from a variety of other sources to catch glimpses of biography and personality.

The backbone of research for these valleys during the colonial period is the church record. The population at this time was fluid, but even when not moving, one family often used several churches, making it necessary to check records throughout the region. While there were several denominations in this area at that time -- Episcopal, Quaker, Presbyterian -- all the records are Protestant and the major records are from the Dutch Reformed and the Lutheran churches. For a list of churches see the *Holland Society Yearbook*, 1912, and the WPA *Guide to Vital Statistics of Records of Churches in New York State Exclusive of New York City* (1942), helpful but imperfect.

In print are the records of the New York City Dutch Reformed Church from 1639, those for the Brooklyn Reformed Church from 1660 to 1752, and those for the Kingston Dutch Reformed Church from 1660 to 1809, the only church records for the Dutch period. Also in print are the records for the Albany Dutch Reformed Church 1683-1809, those transcripts published by Arthur Kelly and many others in the *Record*. Additional transcripts in manuscript are those by Roy W. Vosburgh and others in the New York State Library, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Library in New York City and the Department of Archives and History at Fonda where they have been indexed.

There are three main types of record: marriage, burial, baptismal. When you are looking over a record, check all entries on a page or group of pages to become familiar with the form and spacing: are dates for birth or baptism? for death or burial? Is a woman sponsor a wife, or not, of her male co-sponsor?

I would like to demonstrate that New York church records offer several advantages not found in those of New England and most other areas.

MARRIAGE (record from Linlithgo Reformed Church, Columbia County)

1768 March 29 [date] Met Geboden [German/Dutch] Coenraed Klapper [groom; spelling oddities] J.M. [first marriage] geb. [abbreviations] in Rynbeeck [birthplace] en woonachtig op Claverack [residence] met [married] Maria Hous [more spelling variants] J.D. [first marriage] geb. op Cecket [birthplace; note spelling] en woonachtig in Livingston Manor [residence; odd wording]. This was probably not the family church for either the bride or the groom.

DEATH/BURIAL (from Stone Arabia Reformed Church, Montgomery County)

1787, Sept. 12 [date; check page heading carefully] Johannes Schnell,

Sen: [German spelling; := period] geb. [born] im Jahr 1696 [may be close but not exact] in der Pfaltz [region of birth] in Europa [Latin] alt beinahe 92 Jahr [approximate age].
NB Dieser Mann hinterlies 3 noch lebende Tochter, 26 Enckel, 72 Ur-enckel, und 3 Ur-Ur-enckel. [enumeration of relatives, common among Mohawk-area Germans]

BAPTISMAL (from Claverack Reformed Church, Columbia County)

Johannes [child] Petrus Klapper [Latin given name of father] Margriet Hous [maiden name of mother] 11 December 1768 [baptismal date] Hendrick Klapper and Anna Margriet Smiden [female form of maiden surname] syn H: Vr: [his wife; if not given, it does not necessarily mean they are unmarried but may mean they are engaged]

Information about sponsors which may be deduced from baptismal records: (1) they may be relatives; (2) they were living on the baptismal date; (3) marital status indicated; (4) sponsors could be as young as 14 or 15.

Variations likely to be encountered (a selection of equivalent name forms to illustrate the wide variety one may find in church and other records):

a) in the Dutch period before hereditary surnames were fixed, surname could be derived from father's name (Segers=Segersen=Segerse), from place of origin (Van Egmont, Van Voorhoudt) or from occupation.

b) feminine surname variations: Snellen = Snell; Zimmermanin = Zimmerman

c) eclectic spelling:
Blameless = Plimly = Plimleys = Blamely = Plemnis = Blomless = Blemnis
Enerson = Anderson (may be indexed under E or A)
Morvin = Murphey
Simmerman = Timorman = Zimmerman = Temerman = Timberman = Timerman = Timorman = Timperman = Zimmermahn = Zimman = Timmerman but not Zimmer

d) Christian name forms (in most cases the logic is obvious):
Adam = Adolf
Ann = Anna = Hannah = Nancy = Annetje = Annatjen
Appolone = Abolone
Christopher = Stofel = Stophel
David = Deobald = Bewalt = Theobald
Elizabeth = Ittige
(Anna) Eve = Anneb = Anniss = Eva = Hannepe
(Johan) George = Georg = Hanjorg = Hanurie = Hanyury = Jeremiah = Jerry = Jorg = Jurie = Jurry
Gertrude = Geertje
J. = I.
John = Hans = Hannes = Johan + Johannes
Johanna = Hannicke
Joseph = Hanjost = Honjost = Johan Jost = Joost = Jost
Michael = Melchior
Margaret = Peggy = Robecha = Becky = Critje = Gertje

Magdalena = Lana = Lena = Lany = Helena
Mary = Maria = Polly = Marytje
Nicholas = Claus = Haneckie = Honikle = Honkel = Johan Nicholas
Olive = Alada
P. = B.
Richard = Diderick = Dirk = Derrick

Information obtained about one colonial family (a complete list of the children of one couple as revealed by the wills of the parents and the baptismal records. Compare spellings of parents' names. Intervals of birth are two/three years except numbers three and four; perhaps one died young.):

1) Johannes [John P.] of Petrus Klapper and Margriet Hous baptized 11 December 1768, sponsored by Hendrick Klapper and Anna Margariet Smiden, his wife. Claverack Reformed Church. (Named for maternal grandfather; sponsors are paternal grandparents.)

2) Henry P. Clapper (No baptismal record found but born about 1770, according to calculation from censuses; named for paternal grandfather; not all baptisms can be found.)

3) Jacob of Petrus Klaper and Margaretha baptized 2 February 1773, sponsored by Henrich Klapper and Eva. St. Thomas Evangelical Lutheran Church, Churchtown, Claverack District. (Sponsors are an aunt and uncle; note change of church.)

4) Petrus of Petrus Klapper and Margaretha Haus zyn vrouwe [his wife] born 23 July 1777, baptized 12 August 1777, sponsored by Petrus Herter and Anna Margaretha Schneider. Claverack Reformed Church.

5) Sarah of Peter Clopper and Grietje Howes zyn H^{S} vw. [his wife] geb. [born] 29 September 1779, baptized at Margare Vlakten 17 October 1779, sponsored by Johannes Howes and Sarah Howes. Linlithgo Reformed Church. (Named for maternal grandmother; sponsors are maternal grandparents. A third church; family has not moved.)

6) Critje [Margaret] of Peter Klapper and Critje Haus born 22 June 1782, baptized 14 July 1782, sponsored by George Klapper and Critje Stalp. Claverack Reformed Church. (Named for maternal grandmother; sponsors are an aunt and uncle.)

7) Wilhelm [William P.] of Peter Clapper and --- Haussen, baptized 1784, sponsored by Cornelius Schleuter und Maria seine frau [his wife]. West Sand Lake Lutheran Church. (Another new church; the family has moved, sometime between 1782 and 1784.)

8) Nicholas of Pieter Clapper and Margarite House born 16 July 1787, baptized 8 July 1787, sponsored by Nicholas and Marytje Wheeler. Albany Reformed Church. (Sponsors are great-uncle and aunt. Family did not move; Nicholas baptized across the river.)

9) Maria of Petrus Klapper und Margaretha geb. [born] 14 Merz [March] 1790, getauft [baptized] 19 Merz 1790, sponsored by Conrad Klapper und Maria seine frau [his wife]. West Sand Lake Lutheran Church. (Sponsors are double aunt and uncle.)

The next step is to abstract all other sponsorships for these sponsors, then sort out the wife's relatives and the husband's relatives. A good network usually results, all from church records.

Note: records of the parents of the above children:

Pitter of Hennerich Klapper and Anna Margreda Schmit bapt. 2 April 1743, sponsored by Pitter Herder and Eliza Katherina Thomas. Rhinebeck Reformed Church.

Anna Margaretha born 15 April 1749 of Hans Haus and Sara bapt. the Saturday "voor Pinxteren" [Pentecost, Whitsunday, i.e., 14 May 1749, therefore baptized 13 May 1749]. G: Joh: Wiler [godfather] and wife Anna Margaretha [godmother] "in our meeting in Nieuw Jork." New York City Lutheran Church.

Comparing these birth and baptism dates with those of their children above enables one to make a good guess at the marriage year, about 1766/7, and at ages, 23-24 for groom and 17/18 for bride.

Note also that this one family had association with churches in New York City, and in the counties of Rockland, Dutchess, Albany and Columbia.

Other records show that Sara Haus, mother of Anna Margaretha, was born Sarah Wheeler, baptized in 1728 at Kinderhook, a granddaughter of Evert Wheeler, who married at Albany in 1689 as a young man "from New England." Her parents lived at Kakiat, now in Rockland County, then moved to Dutchess County.

* * *

The bibliography below indicates a variety of records to check in order to fill out the line you have established, and to double check to see if you are right. A key is added as a help in identifying the types of records to be found in the listed sources:

wills #10, #46, #59 (check NYC for early ones for the whole region)
apprenticeships #46
petitions #40, State Archives
tax lists #53, #55, State Archives
censuses #27
naturalizations #15, #37, #45, #50
court records #18, #22, #23, #28, #31, #35
military records #43
marriages #39, #42
newspapers - see Kenn Scott's "Genealogical data from colonial newspapers," in the *Record*, 1964-1978
land records #13, #53, #57; also NY State Archives for manors and patents, Indian lands
see Sung Box Kim's *Manor of Cortland and Its Tenants 1697-1783* (1966)

If you follow these records, you should be able to develop a solid and interesting family line. You have my best wishes for your success.

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Columbia County

53. Arthur C.M. Kelly, *Settlers & Residents:* vol. 1 Germantown 1710-1899 (1973); vol. 2 Clermont 1756-1899 (1975); vol. 3 Livingston 1710-1899 (1978)
54. Edward A. Collier, *A History of Old Kinderhook* (1914)

Dutchess County

55. Dutchess County Tax Lists 1717/18-1778+. First five years printed as *Book of Supervisors;* all are on microfilm in the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie. Clifford M. Buck has printed: (1) Crum Elbow, Nine Partners, Charlotte 1738/9-1778; (2) Beekman, Pawling 1717/8-1778; (3) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Northeast 1738/9-1778.
56. Collections of the Dutchess County Historical Society, particularly: William Willis Reese, *Eighteenth Century Records of the Portion of Dutchess County ...That Was Included in Rombout Precinct and the Original Town of Fishkill*, vol. 6 (1938) and Clifford Buck and William McDermott, *Eighteenth Century Documents of the Nine Partners Patent*, vol. 9 (1979)
57. Ancient documents, mss. in the Dutchess County Clerk's Office.

Ulster County

58. Ralph LeFevre, *History of New Paltz and Its Old Families 1678-1820*, which includes the Huegenot Pioneers *
59. A.C.M. Kelly, *Ulster County, New York, Probate Records*, 2 vols. in 1 (1980)

Westchester County

60. Town of Yorktown Museum Archives, 1886 Hanover St., Yorktown, NY 10598
61. Grenville Mackenzie papers on families, Westchester County Historical Society, 43 Read Ave., Tuckahoe, NY 10707; also two manuscript volumes *The Families of the Colonial Town of Phillipsburgh* in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Library
62. *Town of Bedford Historical Records*, 9+ vols. (1967-)

Basic collections of genealogical material:

63. New York State Library and Archives and Manuscripts: Empire Plaza
64. New York City Public Library and the libraries of the New-York Historical Society and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society -- all in Manhattan
65. Montgomery County Department of History and Archives, Old Court House, Fonda
66. Every county has county clerk and surrogate offices and an historical society which should be checked together with city and town libraries, town historians and county historians.
67. *Tree Talks* regularly prints abstracts of surrogate and county clerk's records for Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer and Saratoga counties.

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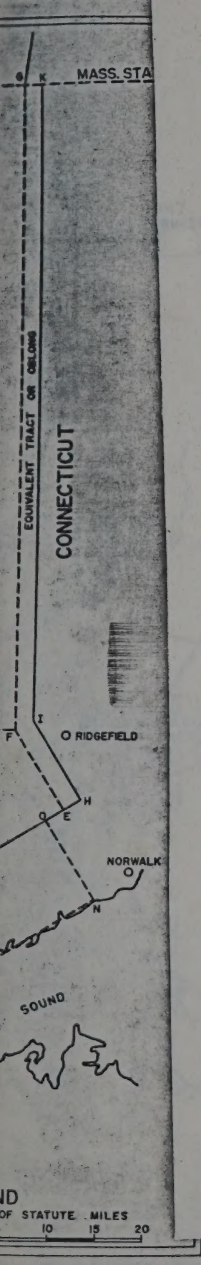
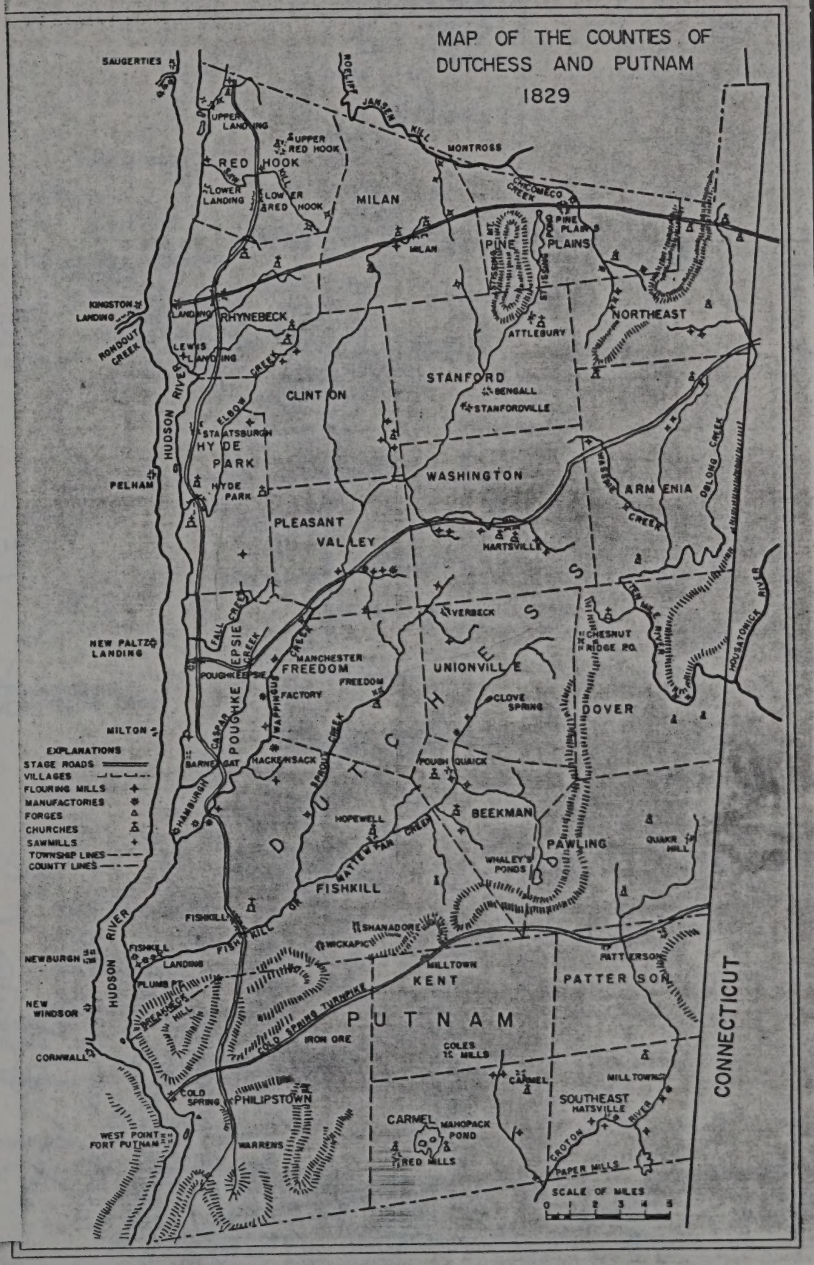
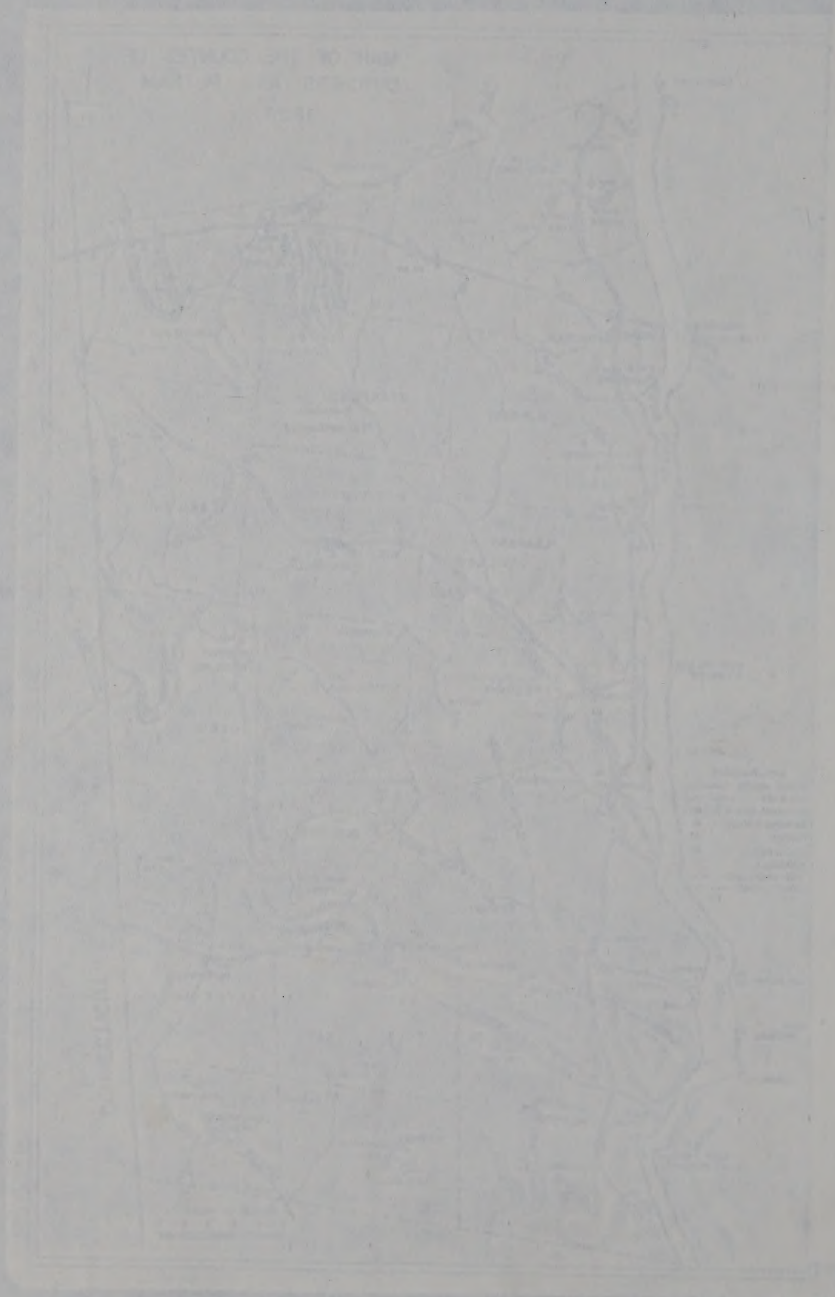
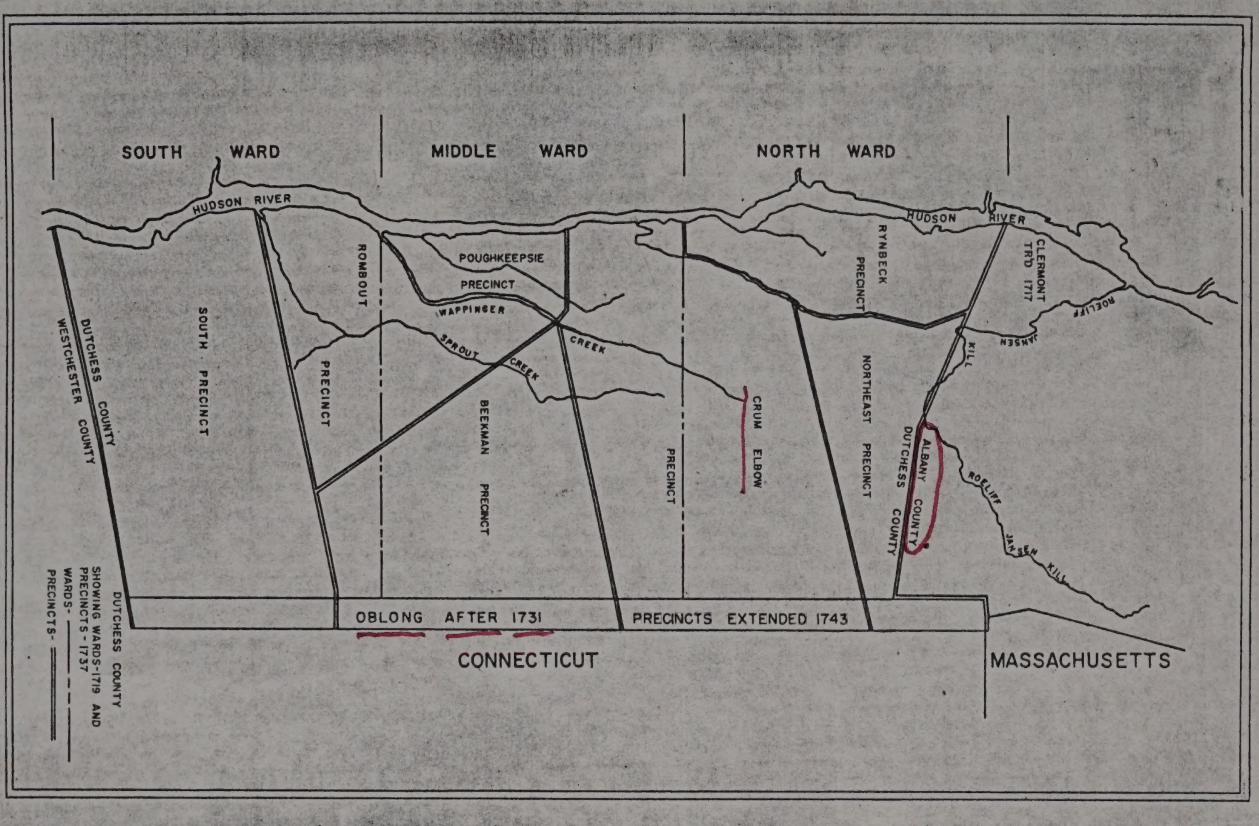
GERMANTOWN AND CLERMONT WERE TRANSFERRED TO ALBANY COUNTY IN 1717
LIVINGSTON MANOR 1686
GERMANTOWN
CLERMONT
TACHKANIC
COPAKE
JANSEN HILL
ROELIFF JANSEN HILL
CALLATIN
ANCRAM
SCHUYLER PATENT 1686
DUTCHESS
COLUMBIA COUNTY
RED HOOK 1812
LITTLE NINE PARTNERS PATENT 1706
PINE PLAINS 1823
MILAN 1818
RHINEBECK PATENT 1697
HUDSON RIVER
RHINE-BECK 1788
NORTHEAST 1788
STANFORD 1793
CLINTON 1786
PAWLING PATENT 1686
HYDE PARK 1821
GREAT NINE PARTNERS PATENT 1697
AMENIA 1788
PLEASANT VALLEY 1821
WASHINGTON 1788
CRUM ELBOW WATER LOTS
9 PARTNERS
SANDERS & HARMANSE PATENT
CREEK
UNIONVALE 1827
DOVER 1807
LA GRANGE 1827
BEEKMAN PATENT 1703
SCHUYLER PT 1688
POUGHKEEPSIE 1683
ROMBOUT PATENT
WAPPINGER
BEEKMAN 1788
WAPPINGER 1875
PAWLING 1788
ROMBOUT PATENT 1685
EAST FISHKILL 1849
FISHKILL 1788
SPROUT CREEK
DUTCHESS COUNTY
PUTNAM COUNTY
KENT 1795
PATTERSON 1795
PHILIPSTOWN 1795
PHILIPSE PATENT 1702
SOUTHEAST 1795
CARMEL 1795
PUTNAM VALLEY
PUTNAM COUNTY
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
THE OBLONG PATENT 1731
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
LOWER COLUMBIA-DUTCHESS & PUTNAM COUNTIES. TOWNSHIP LINES AS OF 1939
OLD PATENT LINES
MASSACHUSETTS
PRECINCTS EXTENDED 1743
OBLONG AFTER 1731
CONNECTICUT
UTCHESS COUNTY
NG WARDS-1719 AND
NCTS-1737
NCTS-


MASS. STA
EQUIVALENT TRACT OR OBLONG
CONNECTICUT
RIDGEFIELD
NORWALK
SOUND
ND
OF STATUTE MILES
10 15 20


MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF
DUTCHESS AND PUTNAM
1829
SAUGERTIES
UPPER LANDING
UPPER RED HOOK
RED HOOK
LOWER LANDING
LOWER RED HOOK
MILAN
MONTROSS
CHICOMECO CREEK
PINE PLAINS
PINE PLAINS
ATTLEBURY
NORTHEAST
KINGSTON LANDING
RHYNEBECK
RONDOUT CREEK
LEWIS LANDING
CLINTON
STANFORD
BENGALL
STANFORDVILLE
HUDSON RIVER
STATSBURGH
HYDE PARK
PELHAM
WASHINGTON
ARMENIA
OBLONG CREEK
PLEASANT VALLEY
HARTSVILLE
VERBECK
CHESNUT RIDGE P.O.
NEW PALTZ LANDING
FALL CREEK
POUGHKEEPSIE
MANCHESTER
FREEDOM
FACTORY
UNIONVILLE
CLOVE SPRING
DOVER
MILTON
EXPLANATIONS
STAGE ROADS
VILLAGES
FLOURING MILLS
MANUFACTORIES
FORGES
CHURCHES
SAWMILLS
TOWNSHIP LINES
COUNTY LINES
BARNEGAT
HACKENSACK
POUGH QUAICK
HOPEWELL
BEEKMAN
PAWLING
QUAKR HILL
WHALEY'S PONDS
FISHKILL
FISHKILL
SHANADORE
WICKAPIC
NEWBURGH
FISHKILL LANDING
PLUMB PT.
MILLTOWN
KENT
PATTERSON
NEW WINDSOR
BREAKNECK HILL
COLD SPRING TURNPIKE
PUTNAM
IRON ORE
CORNWALL
COLES MILLS
CARMEL
MILLTOWN
COLD SPRING
PHILIPSTOWN
SOUTHEAST
HATSVILLE
CARMEL
MAHOPACK POND
RED MILLS
WEST POINT FORT PUTNAM
WARRENS
CROTON RIVER
PAPER MILLS
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5
CONNECTICUT



TRYON
TRYON COUNTY WAS FORMED FROM ALBANY COUNTY MARCH 12, 1772
CROWN POINT
FORT TICONDEROGA
FORT INDEPENDENCE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY WAS FORMED FROM ALBANY COUNTY APRIL 4, 1786
LAKE GEORGE
SKENESBOROUGH (WHITEHALL)
FORT ANNE
KINGSBURY
FORT GEORGE
FORT EDWARD
FORT MILLER
CUMBERLAND
HAMPSHI
MAYFIELD
FORT HARRISON
FORT HARDY
FORT HERKIMER
LITTLE FALLS
JOHNSTOWN
SARATOGA LAKE
SARATOGA
CAMBRIDGE
FORT SCHUYLER (UTICA)
CAUGHNAWAGA (FONDA)
FORT JOHNSON
STILLWATER
FORT HENDRICK
GERMAN FLATTS
STONE ARABIA
FORT HUNTER
FORT WINSLOW
HOOSICK FALLS
SCHENECTADY
HALF MOON
SCHAGHTICOKE
SPRINGFIELD
STONE ARABIA
WATERVLIET
OTSEGO LAKE
ALBANY
ALBANY
ONEONTA
HARPERSFIELD
COEYMANS
KINDERHOOK
COXSACKIE
SPENCERTOWN
CATSKILL
CLAVERACK
PAKATAGKAN (GRIFFINS CORS.)
PAPACUNCK (PEPACTON)
PALATINE TOWN (GERMANTOWN)
W. HURLEY
KINGSTON
RHINEBECK
HURLEY
STAATSBORO (STAATSBURG)
ULSTER
ROCHESTER (ROSENDALE)
WAWASINK (WAWARSING)
POUGHKEEPSIE
WILMINTON (GARDNER)
NAME COTINK (WURTSBORO)
WALLKILL
COLDENHAM
FISHKILL
(GARDNERTOWN)
NEWBURGH
ORANGE
DUTCHESS
GOSHEN
WEST POINT
MINISINK
FLORIDA
FORT MONTGOMERY
FORT INDEPENDENCE (PEEKSKILL)
FORT CLINTON
BEDFORD
HAVERSTRAW
TARRYTOWN
WHITE PLAINS
RYE
DOBBS FERRY
YONKERS
NEW ROCHELLE
OSETAUKET
SUFFOLK
HUNTINGTON
LONG ISLAND SOUND
NEW JERSEY
CLAIM LINE 1769
CONNECTICUT
MASSACHUSETTS
HUDSON RIVER
DELAWARE RIVER
MOHAWK RIVER
N.


SOUTH WARD
MIDDLE WARD
NORTH WARD
HUDSON RIVER
HUDSON RIVER
POUGHKEEPSIE PRECINCT
WAPPINGER CREEK
SPROUT CREEK
ROMBOUT PRECINCT
SOUTH PRECINCT
BEEKMAN PRECINCT
PRECINCT
CRUM ELBOW
RYNBECK PRECINCT
NORTHEAST PRECINCT
CLERMONT TRD 1717
ROELIFF JANSEN KILL
ALBANY
DUTCHESS COUNTY
ROELIFF JANSEN KILL
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
DUTCHESS COUNTY
OBLONG AFTER 1731
PRECINCTS EXTENDED 1743
CONNECTICUT
MASSACHUSETTS
DUTCHESS COUNTY
SHOWING WARDS-1719 AND
PRECINCTS-1737
WARDS-
PRECINCTS-

MIDDLE COLONIES

Milton Rubincam, speaker

Bibliography provided.

This area includes New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. This discussion deals with 1) where were the settlements 2) where did the settlers go from these states?

I. NEW YORK

The three periods of History include:
a. Dutch 1809-1664
b. English 1664-1776
c. American 1776 to present

Henry Hudson, navigator, made his voyage in 1609 and discovered the Hudson River and Hudson Bay. After that, the Dutch claimed all that part of New York, the eastern sections of Pennsylvania, all of Delaware and part of New Jersey.

In 1614 - Fort Nasalle was built

In 1621 - Dutch West India Company organized and claimed all the territory.

First Dutch settlement was founded at Ft. Orange (1624) (now Albany), by Cornelius Mey - the first Dutch governor of area. The name later became May.

The first real Director General of New Netherland was Peter Minuit (probably Minnewit) (Dutch name), who was born in 1580 in Holland. On behalf of the Dutch West India Company, he purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians for a nominal sum. He didn't stay here long and became the first Governor of New Sweden.

Manhattan Island was renamed New Amsterdam until 1684 when it became New York.

The Dutch established the patroon (Lord of Manor) system: granting special charters to people bringing in settlers. For each person over 15 brought in, land was given: 16 miles long (on one side of Hudson) or 8 miles long on both sides of Hudson.

Patroons owned the land and leased it out. The Patroon records are private and some are preserved and are in the State Library in Albany, New York.

Other settlers in New York spoke over 18 languages in the 17th century in New Amsterdam.

There were Dutch, Germans, Walloons (French speaking Belgians), Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Finns, Italians, and Poles.

In the New York Genealogical & Biographical Record, Wm. J. Hoffman wrote in 1930's article "Armory of American Families of Dutch Descent", intended to be a heraldic work, but became genealogical as the work proceeded. Articles appeared through early 1940's.

John O. Evjen - Scandinavian Immigrants in New York 1630 - 1674. The Evjan book also has an appendix of Germans in New York. Gives place of origin of early settlers.

All of the Delaware Valley in 1655 came under Dutch rule.

In 1664, when Charles II was King of England, he seized all of New Netherland demanding the surrender of the Dutch (under Peter Stuvyvesant). New Netherland was then renamed New York after the Duke of York (brother of Charles II).

Sir Edmund Andros resided in Boston, governor of New York; he formed the Dominion of New England, which was made up of New York, New Jersey and all of New England. Some New York wills are probated and are in Boston because of the residence of Governor Andros in Boston.

In 1689, Andros lost the governorship and New York and New Jersey reverted back to the former political units.

From 1702 - 1738 New York and New Jersey united under one governor, the first royal governor, Lord Cornbury (Queen Anne's first cousin) of New York and New Jersey.

In 1738, two provinces of New York and New Jersey separated, and each had its own royal governor.

Settlements in New York under the English:
1. Colony of Rhode Islands - Metz Company
2. Connecticut - settlement in Delaware Co. New York
3. Rochester County settled by French Huguenots in 1688.
4. Southern Counties - Pennsylvanians
5. Scotch Irish - Orange and Vester Counties, New York, 1717
6. 1708-1712 Palatine Migrations (Germans) to New York. People from Palatinate of the Rhine (those who belonged to the Holy Roman Empire) were unable to take the religious persecutions under the Germans. Thus many Germans came in large numbers at this time. Dr. Walter Knittel was the foremost authority on Germans in New York: Early Palatine Immigration to America, reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Company. Knittel's book contains passenger lists showing places of orgin.

Connecticut and New York had serious boundary disputes which were settled in 1731, so both state records should be consulted in studying New York in the early period.

Another notable dispute was the New York/Massachusetts Boundary Dispute - 1773 settlement of this dispute.

New York was divided into these areas:
1. Greater New York (5 boroughs, each constituting a county of New York State):
    1. Manhattan Borough - Currently New York County
    2. Bronx Borough - currently Bronx County
    3. Brooklyn Borough - currently King County
    4. Queens Borough - currently Queens County
    5. Richmond Borough - currently Richmond County
2. Long Island became Suffolk, Nassau, others
3. Staten Island settled in 1641 by the Dutch, includes Richmond Borough
4. Upstate New York.

There is no centralization of records in New York and all records are in county courthouses (have all common records types one is accustomed to searching.)

New York State Library, at Albany, New York has the E. B. O'Callahan collection published: Documentary History of the State of New York; many of these records (documents) were destroyed by fire in 1911. Many early Dutch records are now being published under "New York Manuscripts - Dutch". These have been carefully translated.

New York State Census Records (not of the colonial period). 1825-1955 in New York, the State published its own censuses.

Page 214-219 Noel C. Stevenson book, Search & Research 1973, lists by counties all extant State censuses and where to find them.

Military Records (French and Indian Wars, and the Colonial Wars, and the Revolutionary War) are at the State Library at Albany.

There is a new New York Archives collecting and preserving early colonial records, formerly kept at the New York State Library.

II. NEW JERSEY

New Jersey was claimed by the Dutch in its earliest period. In Europe, Gustavos Adolphus was King of Sweden, who wanted a Swedish colony in the New World, but he was killed in 1632 and was unable to see completion of the planned project.

In 1638 the first Swedish colonists were in America, with the settlement on the Delaware River. Fort Christina was the capitol (now Wilmington); Lt. Col. Johan Prinz in 1640 was appointed Governor of Sweden. Christopher Ward, an early author, commented on the size of Johan Prinz who traveled to America. He (Prinz) was very forceful, by changing capitol from Wilmington and encouraged the settlement of area.

In 1655 the Dutch invaded New Sweden, conquering it. Thereafter it was ruled by Gov. Stuyvesant.

In 1664 the Swedes became British subjects.

New Jersey was given by the Duke of York to John Lord Barkley and Sir John Carteret who ruled as proprietors of the colony.

Earliest English settlers of New Jersey were from NEW England.

New Jersey in 1665 was settled by people from Long Island. Elizabethtown was settled by people from Newbury, Massachusetts. Woodbridge was settled by people from New Hampshire.

The Monmouth Patent - settlers here were largely Quakers and Baptists from Graves End, Massachusetts, and earlier from Rhode Island.

Quakers and Wm. Penn acquired large tracts of land in South Jersey. These first settlers came directly from England in 1676, from Gloucester, Camden, England. In more Southern New Jersey, Cape Mey Co., New Jersey was settled by New England settlers.

1676 - New Jersey was divided into:
East Jersey - now North Jersey
West Jersey - now South Jersey.

For each area, a proprietary was established in which proprietors owned the land and leased it.

In later years for the settlement of New Jersey in the 1730's, the Dutch; the Germans came in 1800's from Pennsylvania.

In 1702 when the Royal Province was formed, the two proprietary bodies gave up their governmental claim to the area, but not the claim to the land.

In New Jersey, begin research first at the Bureau of Archives and History at Trenton, New Jersey. They have all colonial and many state records.

1. For the period 1665-1804, collection consists of wills and administrations; county records.

2. For 1804 to present, Wills and administrations which were recorded in counties, then sent to the Bureau of Archives in Trenton.

All other estate papers are preserved in the local county courthouses (example: Orphans Courts, Inventories, Decrees of Distribution.)

At New Jersey Archives, there is a 13 volume set of abstracts of wills for 1664-1817 are recorded; Land Records are in the Bureau of Archives and Natural History; they have 25% of the records for many of these land records have been lost. There is an excellent card index to this collection. One of the volumes in the New Jersey Archives records (Vol. 21) has abstracts of land records for 1670-1703 and has been reprinted in the Early Land Records of New Jersey by the Genealogical Publishing Company.

Courthouse records begin in 1785. There were 13 counties in New Jersey at the time of the Revolution and most land records are at the county courthouses; these are not entirely complete. There are now 21 counties of New Jersey.

Tax lists on land, called the "Tax Ratables" for the period of the Revolutionary War. Records of these have been published for area 1773-1778 in the New Jersey Genealogical Magazine. The Revolution Census of New Jersey, by Dr. Streickerada, replaces the 1790 State census, and 1785 census.

The State censuses 1855 and 1865 and 1885 are now at the New York State Archives. For the colonial period, the State Archives has military records, especially for Revolutionary officers and men, published in the New Jersey Quarterly. James S. Norton has published the book New Jersey in 1793 (actually a militia census), based on the men in service and subject to call for service; there are Quakers in the 1793 census and they pleaded for no service.

Marriage records for 1665-1800 are in the Bureau of State Archives. These are incomplete Bonds, licenses. These marriage records are indexed, they have been abstracted and reprinted in Vol. 22 of New Jersey Genealogical Society Quarterly.

Four volumes exist for Inquisitions on the Dead; this work covers 1688-1798, people who died by violent deaths or unknown causes; this is card indexed and is in the Bureau of State Archives at Trenton.

There are no other vital records for the Colonial Period. In 1828 a law was passed in New Jersey, requiring more attention to the keeping of records.

3. PENNSYLVANIA was named for Sir Admiral Penn, based on a Charles II grant, the father of William Penn.

The principle settlements were:

1. English and Welsh - especially heavy in South Eastern part of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia County) as well as Bucks and Chester Counties.)

2. Germans - Germantown (in 1683) the first German settlement in U. S. and soon after there was a large German migration that followed. They were mainly in Berks, Dolphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Lehigh, Northhampton, and York Counties. In 1717 and in 1723 a small migration from New York was into Berks County, Pennsylvania, Tulpahocken region.

3. Scotch-Irish first came in 1717, and especially after 1727, a large influence in the frontier portions of the state, and also in the South East portion of the State, in Allegheny, Fayette, Washington Green, Westmoreland Counties.

4. Minority Groups: Nordics, Swedes, Dutch, Finns, French (Huguenots and Roman Catholics), and Welsh in Lancaster, Chester and Montgomery Counties.

Many Germans had French Huguenot origins fleeing from France to Southern Germany or Switzerland in 1685. Names were often changed.

Genealogical problems of Colonial research in Pennsylvania:

1. In 1662, Charles II granted a charter to Connecticut which owned all the land from sea to sea, except the areas already owned and inhabited by Christian nations. Some of this extended into Northern 1/3 portion of Pennsylvania and into Ohio. Many records are in Hartford, Connecticut due to this peculiar situation of early settlers in Northern counties of Pennsylvania coming from Connecticut.

Wm. J. Boyd, et al has published 11 volume work Susquehanna Company Papers. These originals are in the State Archives at Hartford, Connecticut, and a few of these papers are at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Vol. 11 has an index of all material included in the work.

2. Maryland Boundary Problem: Lord Baltimore charter of 1632 conflicted with the Penn charter of 1681. Southern Pennsylvania (Chester County) records are in North Eastern Maryland (Cecil and Harford Counties) due to this boundary dispute, which was not resolved until the early 1700's.

3. Southwest part of Pennsylvania in the Scotch-Irish section. There was a Virginia claim, called the District of Augusta, with 1774-1780. Virginia Court Records in Pennsylvania have been published by the Genealogical Publishing Company for records in four or five area counties both in Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Records of Pennsylvania. There is no centralization of records. There are 67 counties now.

1790 Census may help with research in early Pennsylvania research. All records are kept in the counties. As in the case of New York, in counties, the records are the common ones. There are a large number of Church Archives. Haverford College has French records; there are also Quakers, Evangelical Reformed Church, Presbyterian records (in Philadelphia).

Prothonotary: This is the title of the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas in all Pennsylvania counties. He handles divorce and naturalization records, as well as all other local civil matters. The prothonotary usually keeps an "Ejection & Miscellaneous File".

Questions and Answers:
1. Please discuss the Dutch Reformed Church records.
Answer: The Holland Society of New York has published many of these.

2. Are the German Lutheran records published?
Answer: The Historical Society of Evangelical Reformed Church has some original records from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and New York.

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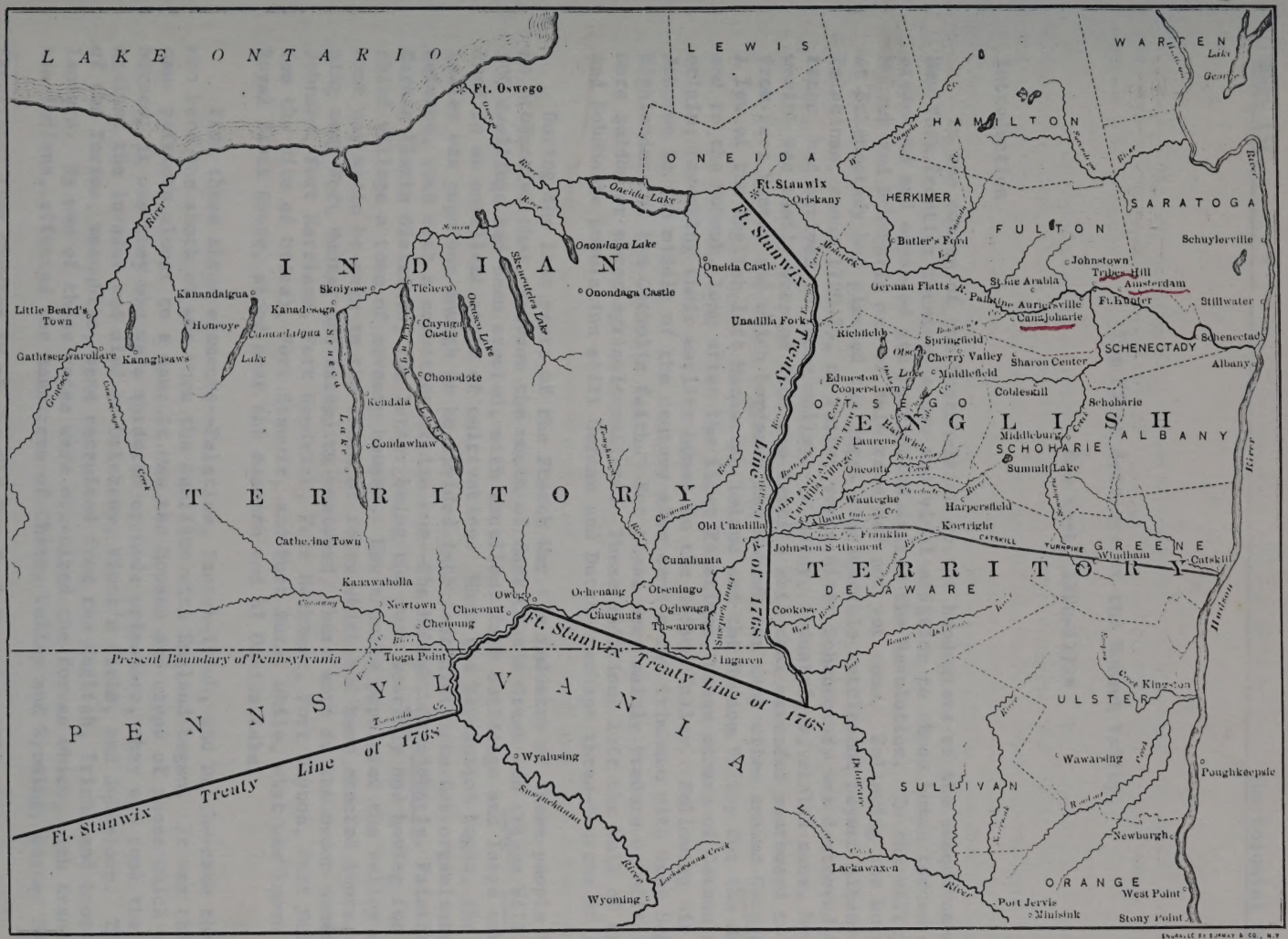
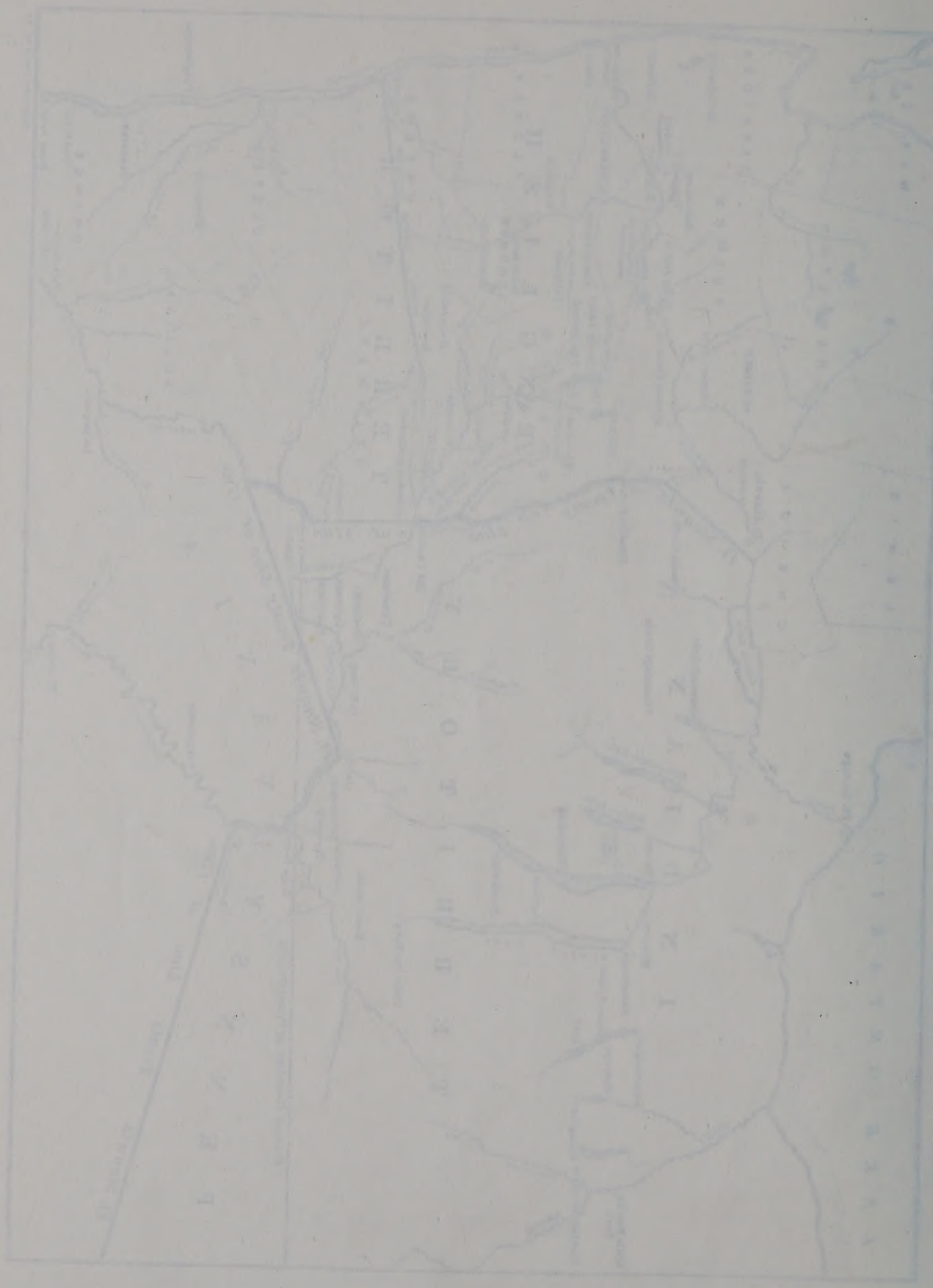


THE FRONTIER OF NEW YORK IN THE REVOLUTION

(Present County lines inserted.)

(Compiled by the author.)



The First Settlers of the Mohawk Valley, New York, 1720-1772*

Introduction

In the coming of the Scotch-Irish to the headwaters of the Susquehanna, the New York frontier received a new and vital addition to those human forces which preserved and expanded its patriotism during the Revolution. To the valley of the Mohawk and Schoharie men of this race had not yet come. Following the Dutch, who at Schenectady had planted the first considerable settlement beyond Albany, the Palatines, about 1720-25, or thirty years after Schenectady was destroyed by Frontenac, had arrived in those valleys--a hardy, industrious, stolid race, by whom wealth was easily wrested from the fertile soil that extended southward to Schoharie from Fort Hunter and which bordered the Mohawk for many miles around German Flatts. A few of the English left Manhattan Island and the Hudson Valley for the Mohawk, and to the Mohawk, long after the first Palatines, cames others of German and Dutch origin, forsaking their earlier homes in the Hudson Valley. Following Sir William Johnson in the middle of the century also came a few Irishmen with many Scotch Highlanders of the Catholic faith. But these were mainly traders or officials and were seldom or never agriculturalists. These additions left the bulk of the Mohawk and Schoharie population still German and Dutch--perhaps three-fourths of it.

During the last years of the French War the industry of these people had been so productive that, between the mouth of East Canada Creek and Tribes Hill, nearly 500 dwellings had been erected, with excellent farm buildings and large areas of land in an excellent state of cultivation. When the Revolution began, the whole valley was populous enough to be divided into four districts for organization and defence, each with a committee of its own--the Mohawk, Canajoharie, Palatine and German Flatts districts, the latter being the most westerly and having for its chief village a town of seventy houses. How thickly populated the valley had become may again be seen in the chain of forts which had been erected there. Beginning near Fort Hunter and extending westward, there were in the order named, Fort Johnson, Fort Harrison, Fort Hendrick, Fort Herkimer, Fort Dayton, Fort Schuyler (on the site of Utica), Fort Stanwix, and Fort Bute, while, what was known as the Royal Block House, stood near the eastern end of Oneida Lake.

From these three elements--Palatine, Scotch-Irish, and Dutch--came the men who bore the shock of war when the conflict with England began. It was they who became patriots almost to a man; it was the houses and crops of these which were burned; it was they who were murdered or made prisoners, they who took the field against the invader and died at Oriskany, Klock's Field, and Johnstown. The ranks of the Tories, meanwhile, were recruited from the English, Irish, and Scotch Highlanders. By men of those races were organized the forces which, with Brant and his Indians, effected the massacres of Cherry Valley and Wyoming; burned Springfield,

*Reprinted from Chapter IV of *The Old New York Frontier 1614-1800* by Francis Whiting Halsey, New York, 1912.

German Flatts, and Canajoharie; reconverted into a wilderness the upper Susquehanna; laid waste the Schoharie Valley and spread desolation through almost every settlement on the Mohawk west of Schenectady.

Among these frontier communities the ones planted by the Scotch-Irish on the Susquehanna formed the extreme outpost of civilization in New York. Of all these regions theirs was the most sparsely settled; they were themselves the most remote from contact with other settlers, occupying as they did the high lands of a new water-shed; it was upon them that the Indian and Tory raids in the Border Wars were first to fall, and it was their lands alone that became entirely depopulated--a state of annihilation to which no other part of the frontier was reduced. Who these men were and whence and how they came may therefore be set forth in detail.

The Scotch-Irish comprise a people who have exerted wide influence in American history. In the seventeenth and early in the eighteenth century they were maintaining in the north of Ireland the stern faith of Calvin. Besides following the teachings of John Knox, they had a political faith devoted to freedom, as opposed to the oppression exercised by the English Crown. Unable to find peace at home, they at last concluded to emigrate to the New World. About 1720 the movement westward had reached large proportions. Douglas Campbell says, "ships enough could not be found to carry from Ulster to America the men who were unwilling to live except in the air of religious freedom." This migration bears, at several points, an interesting resemblance to the great Palatine influx from which the Schoharie and Mohawk valleys, as we have seen, had received their strongest tide of population.

Mr. Campbell shows that the Scotch-Irish influx continued half a century. Entire districts were almost depopulated. Within a period of two years, some 30,000 crossed the Atlantic. Many were well-to-do farmers. Others had been bred in Scotish universities. As a class, they were the equal of any emigrants who in those times sailed out of English harbors. To that Scotch-Irish emigration America owed General Henry Knox, John Stark, Anthony Wayne, John Sullivan, and George, James, and DeWitt Clinton. From the same stock were descended Patrick Henry and Daniel Boone, and so were Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, Hugh McCulloch, and Horace Greeley. Of those who landed in Boston from five ships in August, 1710, the larger portion went to New Hampshire, and in their settlement revived the name of the Irish town of Londonderry, memorable to them for its siege. Others went to Worcester, and others to Maine.

The Settlers and Settlements

Cherry Valley

From the New Hampshire settlement came the men who built up Cherry Valley, the first permanent settlement within the domain of Otsego County. (Cherry Valley then formed part of Albany County, but from Albany in 1772 Tryon County was taken off and named in honor of the British Governor of New York, William Tryon, only to be called Montgomery County a few years later, after the patriot soldier who fell at Quebec. Tryon County, as formed in 1772, embraced a large territory that has since been divided into several counties--Otsego, Montgomery, Herkimer, Fulton, Hamilton, St. Lawrence, Lewis, Oswego, Jefferson, and part of Delaware, Oneida, and Schoharie.)

Continued

Tree Talks Vol.22 No.1 March 1982 CNYGS 1

RESEARCH IN NEW YORK: DOWNSTATE

by Henry B. Hoff, F.A.S.G.[1]

When I asked Marcia Eisenberg what she meant by "downstate," she threw the ball back at me and asked how I would define it. Well, we both agreed that Albany and south was a safe, though not necessarily accurate, definition.

The ancestry of so many upstate New Yorkers lies in the Hudson River Valley, in New York or on Long Island ... to divide downstate, like Gaul, into three parts. Even the numerous New Englanders who settled upstate frequently passed through the Hudson River Valley long enough to appear at least once in church, census or cemetery records. And it is sources like these that I will be discussing.[2]

On the handout [appended to this article] I have listed various guides. I would consider the first three listed to be the most useful: those by Rosalie Bailey, by Dorothy Barck and by The American Society of Genealogists (the last familiarly known by the acronym GRMS 1).

Miss Bailey's guide, though supposedly just about Manhattan, lists a great many sources applicable to the entire state. If you can't see a copy, it was serialized in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vols. 106-108. Obviously, a guide written more than 25 years ago is bound to be out-of-date, but that does not lessen its usefulness, especially when there is nothing to take its place. Two outstanding features of her work are that she deals with the difficult period after the Revolution to the end of the 19th century, a time when many of our problems occur. Furthermore, her approach is thorough and lists many sources that we would not be likely to discover on our own. For instance, I was looking for a family in the New York City directories starting in the 1790's. It turned out that many of them were listed as printers and booksellers. After a while, it dawned on me to see what Miss Bailey suggested under "Occupations," and in fact, she listed a book that summarized the directory listings for just these occupations.

Moreover, as with any such guide, her ideas can be applied to other places. Her section on "Removals From New York City" provides clues for finding ancestors who lived in New York City but moved elsewhere. She also mentions the frequently overlooked phenomenon of families who immigrated through New York City or who lived there briefly, then moved away for decades, but later returned to live out the rest of their lives.

Miss Barck's guide is similiarly well thought out, and thus is useful today, even though it was evidently meant to be just a sampling of sources...

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1. From a talk given (with slight revisions) on 20 June 1981 at the Twentieth Anniversary Seminar of the Central New York Genealogical Society. Printed with permission of the author.

2. The author wishes to thank the following persons for their generous help: John D. Austin Jr., F.A.S.G.; Barbara S. Buys, C.A.L.S.; Field Horne; Arthur C.M. Kelly; Harry Macy Jr.; Kenn Stryker-Rodda, F.A.S.G.; Neil D. Thompson, F.A.S.G.; and various members of the CNYGS. Due to time constraints, the counties of Delaware, Sullivan and Rensselaer were not treated.

for no one could cover all of New York State in 22 pages. Moreover, some of her approaches are not necessarily found in other works. For example, she lists several works concerning Revolutionary soldiers, either biographical sketches, military records or gravestones. These should always be looked at, even when no soldiers are involved. For example, the book on Revolutionary soldiers in Onondaga County by Beauchamp (which is familiar to many of you) lists the gravestones in Marcellus of a couple I'm descended from. Although I do not think the man was a Revolutionary soldier, it was useful to find an account of the gravestone in print.

As for GRMS 1, in its present edition it provides an excellent treatment of upstate New York (by Gerald Parsons) but is weak on the Hudson River Valley. The expected second edition will rectify this by treating all three parts of downstate and will provide the basic guide for the state.

* * *

Before reviewing each of the state's original ten counties which were created in 1683, I want to comment on a few types of records, some of which are mentioned on the handout.

Sources for Births, Marriages and Deaths

Due to the lack of vital records in New York State until the late 19th century, we are forced to rely on other records. Perhaps you've seen the incomprehension of a New Englander when faced with the alarming fact New York State didn't keep vital records until 1880.

Prior to 1880, the vital records that do exist for New York State are few and far between. Some towns did keep vital records for the years 1847-1851, and parts of present-day New York City started keeping some vital records about then or later. However, aside from scattered entries in town records, the only comprehensive vital records I can think of are New York City deaths starting in 1795. There were also privately kept vital records, such as those for the town of Southold on Long Island from 1696 to 1811. At the state level, marriage licenses and the bonds for such licenses were kept, and those surviving the fire of 1911 at the State Library (or previously in print) are readily available.

Thus the emphasis in New York State is on church records, and, as a result, most guides will mention them prominently. Many church records have been printed in magazines listed on the handout or printed separately by the sponsoring society. One of the most prolific transcribers of church records was Roydon Vosburgh. His work is largely in typed form at several libraries (and has now been microfilmed), but much of it is not indexed. However, he did seem to transcribe all the records of a church that he could find, including minutes and membership lists. Much of his work was for upstate churches. More recently Arthur Kelly has transcribed and indexed many church records, mostly for Dutchess and Columbia counties.

I have not found a comprehensive list of available New York State church records, but, besides consulting the guides, catalogues and magazines listed on the handout as well as the WPA inventories taken in the 1930's and 1940's, you might look at articles in *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 48:11-16 and the *Dutch Settlers Society of Albany Yearbook* 32-33;

14-17 (both somewhat outdated) and at the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 49:249-253 for Quaker records. See also *Catalogue of Historical and Genealogical Material in the Montgomery County Department of History and Archives* (1980). For Dutch church records see Russell L. Gasero, ed., *Guide to Local Church Records in the Archives of the Reformed Church in America....*(1979). Most of Arthur Kelly's transcripts are listed in volume 3 of *Genealogical and Local History Books in Print*, and his more recent ones are advertised in magazines. As you may know, Ithaca College has an ongoing project of microfilming New York State church records for its collection.

We must always recognize that our ancestors' interest in religion may have varied, and a few baptisms in different churches is all you may find. And these baptisms may have been in churches of different denominations. Always consider the nearest churches of *any* denomination, as well as the nearest churches of the *particular* denomination. Those with Catholic ancestors living in a churchless area should look in the Anglican church records and cemeteries.

Newspapers are an invaluable souce for marriages and deaths, and frequently they included items from other cities and towns. The problems are that (1) newspapers usually did not list marriages and deaths together but rather scattered them through the issues as small news items, and (2) of the marriages and deaths that have been abstracted and typed up, only a few have been published. Those in print for the 18th century are listed on the handout or will be mentioned under their respective county. The essential newspaper collection for New York State is that of Joseph Gavit which consists of marriages and deaths from 1784 to 1829, gathered from newspapers published in the area bounded roughly by Utica, Plattsburgh, Pittsfield (Massachusetts) and New York City ... which is quite a sizeable territory.

Another invaluable source is family Bible records. All the magazines listed on the handout have published New York State family Bible records. As is well-known, the DAR in New York State has published a master index to their hundreds of typed volumes of Bible, cemetery, church, town and newspaper records. The New York State Library has a complete set of the volumes plus the index.

Also at the New York State Library and at the New York Public Library are innumerable cemetery transcripts, and I will mention some major printed cemetery transcripts and guides under their respective county. Federal census records have been indexed and published for many counties, and, as you know, CNYGS is presently completing an updated survey of state census records 1825-1925. Finally, there are unexpected sources such as the excellent series in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vols. 57-64, by Kenneth Scott, called "Early New Yorkers and Their Ages" for which he has culled date of birth or statement of age from civil records.

Wills and Administrations

Prior to 1787 when each county began proving its own wills locally, you can expect to find wills proved only at Albany or New York City (or at both places). Fortunately, these pre-1787 wills have been published and indexed and are among the basic tools for finding downstate ancestors.

Some wills were proved at the local level before 1787 and are now found in town records, deed books, court records and manuscript collections.

Readily available are William Pelletreau's *Early Long Island Wills of Suffolk County 1691-1703* (1897) and his *Early Wills of Westchester County, New York from 1664 to 1784* (1898). Most of the wills and administrations in early Queens County deed books were published serially in volume 65 of *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, and some early Kings County wills were in volume 47 of the same magazine. I am not aware of any early published wills for Orange County, but there are several pre-1787 wills for Dutchess County in volume 61 of *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*. For Ulster County there is Gustave Anjou's *Ulster County, New York Probate Records....*(1906, 2 vols.) which is being reprinted; this work covers both before and after 1787.

Most wills (and some administrations) after 1787 have been indexed and abstracted, sometimes more than once, and are available at large libraries. But is is still a good idea to look for probate in Albany or New York City after 1787 and not just in the Surrogate's Court. For example, the wills proved in the Supreme Court at Albany are available on microfilm.

If I had to name the manuscript collection I would most like to see microfilmed, it would be the Eardeley Collection of New York State Wills, now at The Long Island Historical Society. William Eardeley was an eccentric, but very able, genealogist who accurately abstracted the first few will books of all New York State counties (from 1787 up to roughly 1840 or so), and then prepared a single all-name index on cards.

Land Records

While deeds are frequently found in town records, there are deed books for each of the original ten counties usually starting in the 17th century. There are printed indices to the deeds of New York and Albany counties, but few deed books have been abstracted and published, with the notable exceptions of Westchester and Queens counties.

Many deed books should really be called "catchall books" since they may also contain wills, rate lists, powers of attorney, naturalizations, manumissions and other documents. However, the indices to deed books may not always list documents other than deeds. As you know, deeds more than wills can be recorded decades, even a century, after they were made. And they can stretch backwards in time since they may refer to prior owners of the property, e.g. the land which my father Edmund Jones inherited from his father Nehemiah Jones.

As with all records in courthouses, look for there being more than one series of deeds. In the county I grew up in, there are three series of deeds (one of which is several volumes of Unrecorded Deeds) plus an earlier book before Liber A. Also make sure to look at the deeds and documents filed at the same time as the one you're interested in. Sometimes relevant documents would all be recorded at the same time, and you might have missed items in the index.

When someone has moved (or, as genealogies quaintly say, removed), consider looking for his first deed in the new location. It may mention where he came from... or his last deed in the old location may mention where he'd be moving to.

There was an interesting article in *The New York Genealogical and*

Biographical Record some years ago called "The Plum Island Deed Re-Examined." The author concluded that an important deed was signed over a 30-year period. I happen to enjoy reading about odd things like this though I don't expect to encounter it myself.

More enjoyable is coming across a document like the following one I found in a deed book which shed considerable light on an ancestress:

> Mary Macoun of Oyster Bay, late wife of William Macoun and daughter of Thomas Townsend, in consideration of 26 pounds paid to me by John Lovewell release all manners of actions.
>
> The said John Lovewell 'hath for time past entertained me to be his housekeeper which hath given occassion to some evil minded people to report that I was the wife' of the said John Lovewell. I do hereby declare that all such reports are false and scandalous. Dated 26 June 1715.

With a name like Lovewell, one might wonder whether all the reports were false. Note that the term "late wife" in this case didn't mean that William Macoun had died - in fact they had been divorced.

Two historical factors in downstate New York generated additional land records in which your ancestors may appear: large estates and their forfeiture. Tenant farmers cultivated the vast estates owned by families such as the Van Rensselaers, the Van Cortlandts, the Livingstons and the Philipses. Some estates were gradually sold off in pieces during the 18th century, and the rent rolls and records of sales have frequently survived. For anyone interested in this aspect of New York State history, I recommend Dr. Sung Bok Kim's *Landlord and Tenant in Colonial New York....(1978).* Many such estates not already sold off by the time of the Revolution were forfeited if the owners were Loyalists. And this generated another set of records, many of which are summarized in Harry Yoshpe's book listed on the handout.

While it does seem rather opportunistic of us, it is often the disasters and disagreements of the past that have generated records useful to us ... such as wars, the dispute between New York and Vermont over boundary, the yellow fever epidemics in New York City (which seem to have prompted the keeping of death records), and the massacres and unusual accidents that were sufficiently newsworthy to appear in a colonial newspaper.

* * *

The Ten Original Counties of New York State

Now I'm going to go through the ten original counties of New York State and say something about the genealogical sources for each one. For each county you should also consider the various unpublished public records (of which there probably is an inventory or guide) and the collections of historical societies and other libraries. I will generally omit mention of mug books, however useful.

New York County

Since 1898 New York *City* has consisted of five boroughs. These boroughs are also five counties of the state. It would be logical for the boroughs and the counties to have the same names, but it didn't happen that way. Instead, three of them have different names: the Borough of Manhattan is New York County, the Borough of Brooklyn is Kings County, and the Borough of Staten Island is Richmond County. The remaining two (Queens and Bronx) have the same names.

From its founding as New Amsterdam in 1625 or 1626 until 1874, New York City was confined to the Borough (and Island) of Manhattan. In 1874 New York City starting annexing pieces of Westchester County as parts of New York County, but in 1914 this mainland portion of New York County was set off as Bronx County. There is a recent guide, *Genealogy in the Bronx* (1977), compiled by Janet Butler and edited by Gary Hermalyn. Note that it is usually referred to as *The* Bronx, even though that is not its official title.

New York City has always been a gateway to New York State as well as the port through which many immigrants came to the United States. As a result, your ancestors may be languishing in its records, just waiting for you to discover them.

The main guide to New York County records by Miss Bailey has already been mentioned. Many of its earlier records have been published by The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, either in their magazine, *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, or in their 11 volumes of *Collections* which are mostly church records. Other records have been published by The New-York Historical Society in their *Collections* (some of the genealogically significant volumes are in the guide by P. William Filby listed on the handout). Kenneth Scott's article in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 50:150-152 lists many of the New York City manuscript sources at The New-York Historical Society.

Governmental records for the Dutch period are in Berthold Fernow's, (ed.) *The Records of New Amsterdam, from 1653 to 1674....* (1897, 7 vols., reprinted 1976), and the later English and American period is covered by *Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York* (1905, 8 vols. for 1675-1776; 1917-1930, 21 vols. for 1784-1831). *The Burghers of New Amsterdam and the Freemen of New York, 1675-1866* (Collections of The New-York Historical Society for 1885) is a good place to look for ancestors, as is the very recent work by Kenneth Scott, *Early New York Naturalizations* (1981), for the period 1792 to 1840. Land titles for Manhattan are well covered in Isaac Newton Phelps Stokes's *Iconography of Manhattan Island, 1498-1909* (1915-1928, 6 vols., reprinted 1967), and there is a 51-volume index to deeds as well as a compact single-volume index to 1799. Many of the records listed on the handout are particularly relevant to New York City, even though useful for the state as a whole.

Richmond County

Off the south end of Manhattan lies the large island called Staten Island which is Richmond County. Records of many of its inhabitants will be found in New York County, Kings County or in New Jersey. Its own records from 1678 to 1813 were published by the WPA in one volume in 1942, and its earliest church records (Dutch, Anglican and Moravian) were published as

volume 4 of the *Collections* of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. Volume 1 of John Edwin Stillwell's *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany...of New York and New Jersey* (1903-1932, 5 vols., reprinted 1970) contains Staten Island records, and the appendices to Dr. Stillwell's own *Stillwell Genealogy* (1929-1931, 4 vols.) treat several early Staten Island families. Three histories of Staten Island, all done in the late 19th century (by Clute, Morris and Bayles), also contain a fair amount of genealogy. Rosalie Fellows Bailey's *Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York* (1936, reprinted 1968) has much useful Staten Island genealogy as well as treating nearby counties. See also *The Staten Island Historian*, published by The Staten Island Historical Society.

Kings, Queens and Suffolk Counties

Long Island was divided into these three counties in 1683 and are covered together since there is a wonderful bibliography called *Long Island Genealogical Source Material [A Bibliography]* by Herbert F. Seversmith and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, published by the National Genealogical Society in 1962. It covers the genealogical sources for the three counties as well as mentioning many New York City and New York State sources. A summary of some of the most important sources was included in GRMS 1.

For Kings County the basic source is Teunis G. Bergen ...*Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island*.... (1881, reprinted 1973) which is a reminder of the high quality of work being done by a few late 19th-century American genealogists. The Long Island Historical Society has recently published a catalogue of its manuscripts for the period 1763-1783, and the Society's magazine, *The Journal of Long Island History*, is useful.

For Queens County (from which Nassau County was set off in 1898), the only equivalent to Bergen is Charles Gritman's *Genealogical Data of Many Families*, a three-volume typed manuscript at the New York Public Library. More available is Herbert F. Seversmith's treatment of his own ancestral families in *Colonial Families of Long Island, New York and Connecticut* (1939-1964, 5 vols.) which got as far as the letter L though his notes for the rest of the alphabet have been microfilmed. This is an example of the point that it pays to have ancestors with surnames near the beginning of the alphabet. Also worthwhile is the *Long Island Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* put out in 1974 by the Long Island Archives Conference. It lists, among others, the major holdings of the Queens College Historical Documents Collection, some of which have already been published by Kenneth Scott and are listed on the handout.

Suffolk County, comprising the eastern two-thirds of Long Island, has no comparable genealogical dictionary, the closest being Frederic Gregory Mather's *The Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut* (1913, reprinted 1972) which, though containing many errors, indicates who provided what information and may be the only printed account of a family. The Suffolk County Historical Society has a genealogical magazine, *The Register*. The turn-of-the-century genealogical columns from the newspaper, *The Long Island Traveller*, are invaluable and are scheduled to be put on microfiche soon. The museum catalogue by Dean Failey, *Long Island Is My Nation: The Decorative Arts and Craftsmen 1640-1830* (1976), contains lists and short biographies of Long Island craftsmen as well as a good bibliography which includes many account books.

Westchester County

Immediately to the north of New York City is Westchester County. The standard guide is Otto Hufeland's *Check List of Books, Maps, Pictures, and Other Printed Matter Relating to the Counties of Westchester and Bronx* (1929) though it was done over 50 years ago. Katherine Carretta published a *Guide to Listings of Old Cemetery Inscriptions ... for Westchester County, New York* (1977) which is useful, but the other genealogical aids mentioned in the full title are minimal.

Volumes 49 through 60 of *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* contain a wealth of early Westchester deeds and other primary sources. There is a genealogical dictionary for most of the county by Grenville Mackenzie, *Families of the Colonial Town of Philipsburgh*, which is in typed form at The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society and at the Westchester County Historical Society (whose magazine, *The Westchester Historian*, is useful). Mackenzie's work covers the tenants of the Manor of Philipsborough and their ancestors back to the immigrant. Thus it was there I found the best account of a Staten Island family, one of whose branches (but not mine) had moved to Philipsborough.

The two county histories by the Rev. Robert Bolton and by J. Thomas Scharf both contain much genealogy, as do the following books about specific towns: Morgan H. Seacord's *Biographical Sketches and Index of the Huguenot Settlers of New Rochelle 1687-1776* (1941); Charles W. Baird's *Chronicle of a Border Town: History of Rye 1660-1870* (1871, reprinted 1974); Emily Warren Roebling's *The Journal of the Reverend Silas Constant....* (1903, reprinted 1976) [for Yorktown and vicinity]; Frances R. Duncombe's *Katonah....* (1961); *Bedford Genealogy* (1978, vol. 9 in the Bedford Historical Records series); and Jay Harris's *God's Country: A History of Pound Ridge, New York* (1971).

In less accessible form are Dr. Sung Bok Kim's thesis on microfilm, *The Manor of Cortlandt and Its Tenants* (1966), and the Franklin Couch manuscript genealogies of families of northern Westchester and Putnam counties at the Field Library in Peekskill. Connecticut records should also be checked since many Westchester settlers came from there. There are published town records for Bedford, Eastchester, North Castle, New Castle, New Rochelle and Mamaroneck. It appears that we're going to see few published town records once we get north of Westchester County.

Orange County

Across the Hudson River from Westchester is Orange County, the southern part of which was set off in 1798 as Rockland County. For Rockland there is Carl A. Nordstrom's *Finding List of Bibliographical Materials Relating to Rockland County, New York* (1959), as well as John H. Bennet's *Guide to the Budke Collection* (1975). The Budke Collection itself, some of which relates also to present-day Orange County, is at the New York Public Library. For Rockland County one should look in New Jersey records.

Moving north into Orange County, which was settled largely by Long Islanders, there is a guide by Matilda Gocek entitled *Orange County, New York: A Reader's Guide and Bibliography* (1973) which is, however, of limited value. More useful is Malcolm Booth's *Bibliography of Orange County* (1965). The Orange County Genealogical Society has sponsored a cemetery series by town (two volumes to date, for Chester and Hamptonburgh) as well as a reprint of

the county history by Edward M. Ruttenber and L.H. Clark (with a separate index).

Note that the northern part of Orange County belonged to Ulster County until 1798. This part included Newburgh, whose Free Library contains extensive Orange County material. This library has recently published catalogues of some of its collections. Ruttenber also wrote histories of Newburgh and adjacent New Windsor, both with genealogical sections, and the 12 publications of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands may be useful to you.

Dutchess County

North of Westchester on the east bank of the Hudson River is Dutchess County, the southern part of which was set off as Putnam County in 1812. For Putnam there is a county history by the ubiquitous William Pelletreau, and Barbara Smith Buys's recent *Old Gravestones of Putnam County, New York* (1975).

This latter book continues the classic work, *Old Gravestones of Dutchess County, New York* (1924) by J. Wilson Poucher and Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, which was one of the volumes in the *Collections* of the Dutchess County Historical Society. Other important volumes in this series (besides church records) are newspaper marriages and deaths 1778-1825; the records of the towns (or precincts, as some were earlier) of Hyde Park, Crum Elbow, Clinton, Fishkill and Rombout - and most recently, the records of the Nine Partners Patent.

The records from the Book of Supervisors have been published in three volumes under varying titles for the years 1718-1748, and tax lists have been abstracted by Clifford Buck for the period 1717-1779 for various parts of the county. Other records have appeared in the Yearbooks of the Dutchess County Historical Society, as well as in *The Dutchess*, the magazine of the Dutchess County Genealogical Society. At the County Clerk's Office in Poughkeepsie are a series of "Ancient Documents" (mostly court records) which are indexed and available.

Two works of architectural history by Helen Wilkinson Reynolds are also useful for genealogy, namely *Dutchess County Doorways....* (1931) and *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776* (1929, reprinted 1965), the latter also covering counties further north.

Arthur Kelly, whom I mentioned earlier, lives in Rhinebeck in the northern part of the county, and much of his work covers the area around Rhinebeck, including 19th-century newspaper marriages and deaths as well as church records.

There is a history of Dutchess County by James H. Smith which has just been reprinted with a new index. Some examples of town histories with genealogical sections are Isaac Huntting's *History of Little Nine Partners of North East Precinct, and Pine Plains....* (1897, reprinted with a new index in 1974); Edward M. Smith's *Documentary History of Rhinebeck, in Dutchess County, New York....* (1881, reprinted 1974); and Newton Reed's *Early History of Amenia* (1875).

There is an extensive manuscript collection at the Adriance Memorial Library in Poughkeepsie, as can be seen from the 19th-century records of the

Poughkeepsie almshouse which are abstracted in a recent issue of *The Journal of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society*, of which my esteemed hostess, Marcia Eisenberg, is the editor, and my esteemed colleague, Jimmy Walker, is the founder.[1] It is just records like these or the usually unpublished "Records of the Overseers of the Poor" that may contain data on hard-to-find ancestors.

What, you say, my ancestors in the poorhouse? All I can say is that you have a pretty bland ancestry if you haven't found at least a pauper, a bankrupt, an illegitimate child and a criminal!

Ulster County

Opposite Dutchess is Ulster County, many of whose records are in print. Like Dutchess, there is a single volume covering (almost) all cemeteries in the county by J. Wilson Poucher and Byron J. Terwilliger, *Old Gravestones of Ulster County, New York* (1931), for which a separate index has been published.

I have already mentioned the two volumes of Ulster County wills. In the series listed on the handout, *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch*, two volumes are devoted to the *Kingston Papers*, containing early records of Ulster County. Later records, especially court records, have been abstracted and published by Kenneth Scott in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, beginning in volume 55. Also available are two works by the WPA: *Minutes of the Board of Supervisors 1710/1-1730/1* (1939) and *Transcriptions of...the Records of the Road Commissioners of Ulster County [1722-1795]* (1940, 2 vols.). Ulster was fortunate in having a magazine in the early 20th century called *Olde Ulster* (10 vols.) which contained many genealogies and transcripts of records.

Two recent books are worth consulting not only for their excellent contents but also for their bibliographies. They are Marc Fried's *Early History of Kingston and Ulster County* (1975) and Ruth P. Heidgerd's *Ulster County in the Revolution* (1977). The county histories by Nathaniel B. Sylvester and Alphonso T. Clearwater should be consulted, and the following town histories are among those with genealogical sections: Ralph Le Fevre's *History of New Paltz, New York and Its Old Families....* (2nd ed. 1909, reprinted 1973); Marius Schoonmaker's *The History of Kingston, New York....*(1888); and Charles H. Cochrane's *The History of the Town of Marlborough, Ulster County, New York* (1887).

Albany County

Originally, all of New York State not covered by the nine counties mentioned so far was Albany County, which has now been whittled down to regular size. North of Ulster is Greene County (set off in 1800), and across from Greene is Columbia County (set off in 1786).

For Greene County there is Robert C. Chatterton's *Greene County, New York: A Bibliography* (1958). More useful for genealogy than the county history is *History of Greene County, New York* by Jessie Vedder, published by

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1. James D. Walker was also a speaker at the Twentieth Anniversary Seminar.

J.B. Beers & Co. in 1884 and reprinted in 1969. John P. Dern made a fine study of several old Greene County families which are appended to his annotated edition of *The Albany Protocol* by Wilhelm Christoph Berckenmeyer (1971). This genealogical study has just been reprinted separately with an index. Many of the families covered had branches in Albany, New York City or Massachusetts.

For Columbia County there are the many church records transcribed by Arthur Kelly and his works on the inhabitants of the towns of Clermont, Germantown and Livingston, as well as his abstracts of 19th-century newspaper marriages and deaths for the city of Hudson. Volume 2 of the series of *American Ancestry*, published by Joel Munsell, covers Columbia County families. There is a county history by Franklin Ellis, and town histories with genealogical sections include Edward A. Collier's *A History of Old Kinderhook....* (1914) and John Francis Collin's *A History of Hillsdale, Columbia County, New York* (1883).

For Albany County itself, there is a genealogical dictionary done in 1872 by Jonathan Pearson called *Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany*. It has been reprinted several times and is still extremely useful as the author based his work on primary sources, many of which were not then available in print. His mistakes tend to be those of omission rather than of commission. Pearson also did a similiar work on the early families of Schenectady. Volume 1 of *American Ancestry* (which I just mentioned) deals with Albany County families. There is a brief published account of the *Early Settlers of Rensselaerwyck* (the immense domain of the Van Rensselaer family which surrounded the city of Albany). At The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society is the Innes Getty Collection which is a typed multi-volume account of many Albany and Columbia County families.

The 17th-century records of Albany and Rensselaerwyck have been translated and published and are listed in various guides. Later records are indexed in the multi-volume *Index to the Public Records of Albany*. Many records were published in two series by Joel Munsell: *Annals of Albany* (10 vols.) and *Collections for the History of Albany* (4 vols.), and still other records and compiled genealogies appear in the *Dutch Settlers Society of Albany Yearbook*, listed on the handout. A state census was taken in 1790 which has been transcribed and published by Kenneth Scott.

* * *

At some point your genealogical search should take you to Albany - to the New York State Library which has published a booklet called *Gateway to America: Genealogical Research in the New York State Library* (1980). While the library in Syracuse will have many of the works I've cited, a trip to the State Library may be the beginning of finding solutions to those problems you thought were impossible. But Albany is the end of the road for me today, and so I thank you for having listened to me try to conquer geography by bringing downstate New York to Syracuse.

* * *

SOME GENEALOGICAL SOURCES FOR NEW YORK STATE RESEARCH
(Printed and Microform as of June 1981)

Guides, Catalogues and Gazetteers

Rosalie Fellows Bailey, *Guide to Genealogical and Biographical Sources for New York City (Manhattan), 1783-1898* (1954)
Dorothy C. Barck, *Some References for Genealogical Searching in New York State* (1959)
The American Society of Genealogists, *Genealogical Research [:] Methods and Sources* (1st ed., 1960) vol. 1, pp. 139-181 [2nd ed. expected]
P. William Filby, *American and British Genealogy and Heraldry* (2nd ed., 1975) pp. 161-171
Timothy Field Beard, *How to Find Your Family Roots* (1977) pp. 467-484
Research and Publications in New York State History (1968-1972, 1976-)
John D. Austin Jr., "Genealogical Research in Upstate New York," DSGRM 36:163-168
Kenneth L. Brock, "New York State's Public Records," NGSQ 64:112-124
Arlene H. Eakle and L. Ray Gunn, *Descriptive Inventory of the New York Collection* (1980)
The New York Public Library, *Dictionary Catalog of the Local History and Genealogy Division* (1974, 17 vols.)
Arthur J. Breton, *A Guide to the Manuscript Collections of The New-York Historical Society* (1972, 2 vols.)
John H. French, *Gazetteer of the State of New York* (1860, reprinted 1980) [separate index published 1962]

Magazines (Abbreviations Bracketed)

Tree Talks
The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record [NYGBR or Rec.]
(printed subject index for vols. 1-38; 2 typed subjects indices for vols. 39-94 and 2 typed all-name indices for vols. 1-40 - list of source abbreviations at 64:133-138 and 97:21)
National Genealogical Society Quarterly [NGSQ]
(printed subject index for vols. 1-50)
The Detroit Society for Genealogical Research Magazine [DSGRM]
(3 printed all-name indices for vols. 1-25)
The American Genealogist [TAG]
De Halve Maen
(no annual index but printed subject index (1977) for this and other publications of The Holland Society of New York)
Dutch Settlers Society of Albany Yearbook
(printed subject index to vols. 1-29 in vol. 28-29)

Wills, Administrations, Inventories and Guardianships

3 articles by Kenneth Scott and others under varying titles list wills proved in New York City 1658-1829: NGSQ 51:90-99, 174-178, 185 (1658-1738); 54:98-124 (1736-1775); 55:119-145 (1776-1829)
Kenneth Scott, "Early New York Inventories of Estates," NGSQ 53:133-143; 54:246-259 [lists of inventories 1666-1775]

Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York (Collections of The New-York Historical Society for 1892-1908, 17 vols.) [abstracts of wills to 1800; original wills have been microfilmed with the exception of Libers 1, 7, 9, and Unrecorded]
Berthold Fernow, ed., *Calendar of Wills... at Albany ... 1626-1836* (1896, reprinted 1967)
Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from Administration Papers from the New York State Court of Appeals in Albany* (1972)
Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from New York Administration Bonds 1753-1799* (1969) and *Genealogical Data from Further New York Administration Bonds 1791-1798* (1971)
Kenneth Scott and James A. Owre, *Genealogical Data from Inventories of New York Estates 1666-1825* (1970)
Kenneth Scott, *Records of the Chancery Court [,] Province and State of New York [:] Guardianships 1691-1815* (1971)

Immigration and Naturalization

P. William Filby and Mary K. Meyer, eds., *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index* (1981, 3 vols.)
Carl Boyer 3rd, ed., *Ship Passenger Lists [:] New York and New Jersey (1600-1825)* (1978)
Michael Tepper, *Immigrants to the Middle Colonies* (1979)
Index of Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at the Port of New York 1820-1846 [microfilm, 103 reels]
Nils W. Olsson, *Swedish Passenger Arrivals in New York 1820-1850* (1967)
Walter A. Knittle, *Early Eighteenth-Century Palatine Emigration* (1937, reprinted 1979)
Kenneth Scott and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, *Denizations, Naturalizations and Oaths of Allegiance in Colonial New York* (1975)
Kenneth Scott, *British Aliens in the United States During the War of 1812* (1979) pp. 58-241
Kenneth Scott, "Resident Aliens Enabled to Hold Land in New York State 1790-1825," NGSQ 67:42-57
Kenneth Scott and Rosanne Conway, *New York Alien Residents 1825-1848* (1978)

Sources for Births, Marriages and Deaths (Colonial Period)

Joseph Gavit's American Deaths and Marriages 1784-1829 (1976) [microfilm, 2 reels]
Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from Colonial New York Newspapers* (1977)
Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from The New York Weekly Post-Boy 1743-1773* (1970)
Kenneth Scott, *Rivington's New York Newspaper... 1773-1783* (1973)
Kenneth Scott and Kristin L. Gibbons, *The New-York Magazine Marriages and Deaths: 1790-1797* (1975)
New York Marriages Previous to 1784 (1968)
Kenneth Scott, *Marriage Bonds of Colonial New York 1753-1784* (1972)
Jeannie F-J. Robison and Henrietta C. Bartlett, *Genealogical Records... from Family Bibles 1581-1917* (1917, reprinted 1972)
Genealogical Society of Utah, *International Genealogical Index: New York* [microfiche; formerly the Computer File Index]

Civil Lists and Documents

Federal census 1790- and state census 1825- [some in print, some microfilm]
Edmund B. O'Callaghan, *The Documentary History of the State of New York* (1850-1851, 4 vols.) [most lists therein were published in 1979 under the title *Lists of Inhabitants of Colonial New York]*
Kenneth Scott and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, eds., *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch* (1973-)
Edmund B. O'Callaghan, ed., *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N.Y.*, Part I Dutch Manuscripts 1630-1664, Part II English Manuscripts 1664-1776 (1865-1866, 2 vols., reprinted 1968)
Edmund B. O'Callaghan, ed., *Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts [:] Indorsed Land Papers... 1643-1803* (1864)
Edmund B. O'Callaghan, ed., *Calendar of New York Colonial Commissions 1680-1770* (1929)
Kenneth Scott, *Calendar of New York Colonial Commissions [:] Book VI (1770-1776)* (1972)
Kenneth Scott, "New York Colonial Commissions," NYGBR 106:82-84
Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York (1856-1861, vols. 1-11, Edmund B. O'Callaghan, ed.; 1877-1887, vols. 12-15, Berthold Fernow, ed.)

Military Records

3 different volumes were published under the title *New York in the Revolution* in 1887 (reprinted 1972), 1898 and 1901
Calendar of Historical Manuscripts Relating to the War of the Revolution in the Office of the Secretary of State.... (1868, 2 vols.)
The Ballotting Book and Other Documents Relating to Military Bounty Lands in the State of New York (1825) [separate index published 1954]
Peter Wilson Coldham, *American Loyalist Claims* (1980)
Lorenzo Sabine, *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution* (1864, 2 vols., reprinted 1979)
Harry P. Yoshpe, *Disposition of Loyalists Estates in the Southern District of the State of New York* (1939)
V.H. Paltsits, ed., *Minutes of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies in the State of New York* (1909-1910, 3 vols.)
Hugh Hastings, ed., *Military Minutes of the Council of Appointment of the State of New York 1783-1821* (1901-1902, 4 vols.)
The Index of Awards on Claims of the Soldiers of the War of 1812 (1860, reprinted 1969)

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August 12-15, 1980

Substitutes for Vital Records: Using New York as an Example

John D. Austin, Jr.

Series 329

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SUBSTITUTES FOR VITAL RECORDS: USING NEW YORK AS AN EXAMPLE

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Records of birth, marriage, and death are the building blocks of a family history. While it is possible to focus on other human events for a narrative basis, such an approach is obscure. The reason, of course, is that the very extension or limitation of the family over time is made possible by these events. With marriage and resulting births, the family line continues. With death, it may cease.

These events are obviously but a small part of the total story. A genealogy comprised of no more than vital dates has been called by one authority in the field "dull reading indeed"[1] and serves only the demographer and statistician in compiling their fertility and mortality tables. The account is appropriately fleshed out with as much meaningful information as survives as to the family's activities, each family having its social, economic, educational, psychological, biological, and political stories. Such stories, however, are limited by time and space; and thus the building blocks of birth, marriage, and death give a fundamental definition to each account.

A record of vital events has been important to man's governing bodies for various reasons: military conscription, transmittal of property, administration of laws, and preservation of health are but a few. And so one looks to the government as a basic source of vital records. In some states of this nation, municipal recording was generally thorough from a very early time. Most of the New England states share this commendation. In other jurisdictions, however, there was neither a tradition nor a legal requirement of adequate vital recordation until comparatively modern times, and the family historian must look to substitute sources to find the building blocks for his work.

New York is a relatively large state into and through which several million families have moved since its settlement as New Netherland in 1624. Registration under Dutch rule was left to the church. However, when the English seized the colony in 1664, they provided in their fundamental laws for the recording of births, marriages, and deaths by the minister or town clerk of every parish, with the head of household or other person concerned to be fined for a failure to see to the recording within one month of the occurrence of the vital event. Thus, a very few such records are occasionally found in the early town record books of the older New York towns. Unlike New England, however, New York failed to develop a systematic plan for registration during the colonial and early statehood periods. The localities where such records were kept before 1847 are few indeed.[2]

In 1847, the medical profession undertook a national drive, urging legislatures to require statewide registration, and as a result New York made a short-lived effort. The law was, unfortunately, complicated and burdensome, and was largely disregarded after two or three years. It required school district clerks or trustees to make an annual report to the town clerk or city aldermen of all vital events occurring in their districts. Statistical abstracts of the reports were filed at the city or county and state levels. In addition,

physicians and midwives were required to keep birth registers. Fortunately, the records of two or three years have survived for several communities, and they are still being discovered occasionally in private homes, schools, and town halls. Subsequent legislation dealt with the problem only for New York City, but repealed the statewide statute. An attempt to establish a State Department of Vital Statistics in 1867 failed, and it was not until 1880, with creation of a State Board of Health, that statewide registration of births, marriages, and deaths, within three days of their occurrence, was required.

Thus, many persons alive today, knowing that their parents or grandparents were born in New York State and having knowledge of the municipality or even the house within which they were born, will find no birth certificate with the town, village, or city clerk, or in the Bureau of Vital Records for the state. The requirement of 1880 was not immediately followed, and the records for some municipalities do not begin until 1881 or 1882. In summary, for the long period from 1624 to 1880 and even later, there exist only the most scattered municipal sources of vital records in New York, and the family historian must look to substitute sources to obtain his building blocks.

The substitute sources available for New York residents are not unique to that state. Identical or similar sources exist nationwide. It is important, however, for the family historian to analyze his goal in determining the best approach to his particular problem. The location of the historian and the financial and other resources available to him are important considerations. Some sources are available only at particular locations within New York State, requiring research on the spot, or by employing someone to search the records for you. Another important factor is the specificity of the information at hand. If one is looking for further identification of Mary Jones, who appears in a Michigan census of 1860 to be the wife of John Jones, who was himself born in Michigan, knowing only from the census that this Mary was born in New York State about 1820, he obviously has insufficient information to undertake a meaningful New York search. A related consideration is that of surname. New York had Browns, Smiths, Millers, Johnsons, Davises, Clarks, and Joneses everywhere and in great numbers.[3] If the surname is unusual, however, one can often pinpoint a location with available statewide finding tools.[4]

Church records are important as substitute sources. Baptismal registers sometimes include the date of birth, marriage was largely a religious ceremony. Rosters of congregational membership frequently included indicia of death or removal. Such membership lists are fruitful in locating individuals and families, and they provide clues to the identity of wives. The baptismal records of early Dutch Reformed churches are a genealogist's delight, the maiden name of the mother often being written. There was no small amount of intermarriage between the national stocks, particularly as the westward movement from New England crossed New York State. This writer's Irish forebears of the Scott family show up as "Schott" on German Lutheran records at Red Hook. A friend searched for many years for Abigail "Wood" in Ulster County, finally discovering that she was Abigail DuBois of the Huguenot family in New Paltz.

Marriage records in particular have been considered in some denominations to be the personal property of the individual clergyman. In tearing down a house at Salem in Washington County nearly twenty years ago, workmen came upon a small booklet lodged in the walls and recognized it as a historical document of some sort. Fortunately it was turned over to the county historian and thus was made available to historians the marriage records of a Scotch Presbyterian minister serving scattered congregations from New Jersey to Canada for an extensive period

following the Revolution. Such personal records occasionally find their way to libraries, historical societies, and other manuscript repositories. They contain items of import to a great number of families in many localities, and it is of assistance to have them published.[5]

Where the locality is known, records can be located by consulting gazetteers or local histories to document the existence of congregations. Incorporation papers, with lists of first members, are found in county clerk's offices, usually recorded in the miscellaneous books. The records may be located at the church itself or with the pastor or clerk, where the congregation still flourishes. As to churches in existence in 1942, the federal government has issued a guide.[6] Also helpful are Howard McConville's rundown on the earliest churches of eastern New York,[7] and John Cox Jr.'s article on Quaker records.[8] Indexed transcripts of the earliest records of hundreds of congregations are found at the State Library in Albany and in other large repositories. Many church records have been published in periodicals. Notable are the long series of Dutch Reformed and other transcripts in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Probably the most comprehensive manuscript collection is the Daughters of the American Revolution series known as "Cemetery, Church and Town Records," now in excess of four hundred volumes at the State Library and at the DAR Library in Washington, D.C. A master index to these and other New York DAR records was published n 1972. Published records exist for various denominations in Goshen, Kingston, Schenectady, Albany, Tarrytown, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie, Monroe, and Pound Ridge, to name a few. Early Quaker material for southern New York is found in Hinshaw's Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, volume 3.

One can also locate early church records in a number of periodicals. Notable is Early Settlers of New York, eight volumes edited by Janet Foley that are filled with substitute sources of vital records for upstate New York, with church material often featured. Carrying on in that tradition since 1961 has been Tree Talks, the quarterly of the Central New York Genealogical Society, and more recently the quarterly Journal of the Western New York Genealogical Society. Published church records are also found in collections of county historical societies and in periodicals from other states, an example being the Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine.

Many denominations have substantial origins in New York State: Adventists, Shakers, Wilkinsonians, Oneida Community, Spiritualists, and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—the Mormons. Denominational histories often contain bibliographies with clues to manuscript sources.

Church records may sometimes be located in denominational archives. The holdings of some in New York State are outlined in a 1942 survey of manuscript sources.[9] Of note are the Shaker Museum Library at Old Chatham; Baptist collections, two at Rochester and one at Hamilton; Methodist archives at Syracuse University and Poultney, Vermont; Seventh-Day Baptist records at Alfred University; Universalist records at St. Lawrence University; and Protestant Episcopal and congregational records in New York City. One should not anticipate that when a church ceases to exist its records are automatically sent to a denominational archives. Relatively few such papers are so transmitted. The State Library at Albany, however, has acquired a number of records of defunct congregations.

Akin to church information is another major source of vital data: cemetery records. Tombstone inscriptions are one of the most widely employed resources of the family historian. In upstate New York, with its dearth of vital statistics records, a cemetery stone may well offer the only information of the very existence of the individual there interred. This is particularly the case with those who died in childhood or

adolescence. In locating cemeteries that are likely sites of research, one is advised to consult the topographical maps issued by the U.S. Geological Survey. The maps upon which the writer relies for his neighborhood were compiled in 1896-97 and issued in 1902. These maps addtionally show the roads and trails leading to the cemeteries, together with churches, houses and schools. Cemetery locations can also be discovered by inquiry of town officials, particularly town historians and highway superintendents. Some county historians have catalogued the cemeteries of their jurisdiction.[10] References to old burial grounds are found in corporation papers and deeds, filed or recorded in county clerk's offices. The private records of the cemetery associations and of the funeral directors, supplement that of the tombstone itself, or supplant it, when the stone has been removed or its description has deteriorated to illegibility.

Once the cemetery has been found, it is best to make a personal visit to the site for inspection. Copies of inscriptions are particularly subject to error because of difficulty in reading the old carving. They are also subject to misinterpretation because of the arrangement of the material. In addition to information on death, inscriptions often give the time and even the place of birth, and identification of a wife. The placement of the interments may provide vital information for family history.[11] In cemeteries with tombstones of the Irish and Scotch-Irish who came to New York in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, one is often delighted to find a recitation of the parish of birth in the "old country."

Published cemetery records have appeared in Early Settlers of New York, Tree Talks, and other periodicals. Published works exist for Dutchess, Ulster, and Putnam counties and for several communities. The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record has published inscriptions for many areas, Tompkins and Montgomery counties in particular. Again, such material is found in periodicals with focus outside of New York.[12]

Older transcriptions, when well done, are especially valuable. A good example is the first volume of the Leslie A. Voorhees records, containing inscriptions and notes of fourteen cemeteries in the Baldwinsville area of Onondaga County, particularly important because of its location on the Erie Canal, a highway of migration to the west. Most of the stones were copied by Miss Voorhees many years ago, and one of the cemeteries is no longer in existence, the markers themselves now lying beneath the sod. In others, weeds and brush have taken over, and many stones have crumbled.

Most copies of cemetery inscriptions are to be found in manuscript sources. A collection valuable because of its age is Durkee's compliation of Saratoga County burial grounds, located at the State Library. Of prime importance statewide is the above-mentioned DAR series. Other sizable manuscript collections are found at the State Library for Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Sullivan, and Columbia counties, and at the Syracuse Public Library and the Erie County Public Library in Buffalo for the central and western sections of the state. The Montgomery County Department of History and Archive at Fonda has cemetery records for the Mohawk Valley, and substantial collections are kept by the historians of several counties.

It has been noted in one source that tombstones were difficult to obtain during the first years of settlement in central and western New York, far from quarries, and one should thus not be surprised at their scarcity.[13]

May this writer recommend as a pleasurable and rewarding pursuit the copying of inscriptions from cemeteries whose records have not been made available or whose inscriptions have been rendered inadequately. It is an

enjoyable undertaking on a pleasant day, and the results will be received by a grateful genealogical and historical public.

Census entries provide the building blocks for the histories of many New York State families. The state censuses of 1855 and 1865 are particularly helpful for reconstructing the relationships of that difficult part of the nineteenth century. The genealogist of a New England family for that period infrequently relies upon census records to reach a conclusion, whereas census records often provide the only structure for a New York State genealogy. Colonial records provide some early census returns that have been compiled.[14] The 1790 federal census is in print, and the later compilations are on microfilm. The Central New York Genealogical Society has published and indexed many of the early federal censuses for particular counties,[15] as has Ralph Van Wood.[16] The difficulties of searching the microfilm editions have been remedied to an extent by computer statewide indexes: two for 1800 and one each for 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840. There exist two such indexes for the 1850 census, the first to list all inhabitants and not just heads of household. One covers New York City; the second, the balance of the state. All of these indexes are huge, and they teem with omissions and mistakes.[17]

State censuses were largely destroyed in a State Library fire, but some head-of-household schedules exist in a handful of counties for 1825, 1835, or 1845. These documents are still coming to light today.[18] They may be located at the county clerk's office or at a historical society. Some "missing" censuses of 1810 have recently been rediscovered.[19]

As indicated, the federal 1850 census was the first to list everyone in a household by age, sex, and color, including place of birth by state or nation. The state census of 1855 added valuable information, including the relationship of the other members of the household to the head, birthplace by county, marital status, citizenship status, and the number of years an individual had resided in the jurisdiction. The last is particularly valuable for determining place of birth. Unfortunately, it was eliminated from the 1865 census, which added, however, for women, a statement as to the number of children each had given birth to; and , for everyone, the number of times married.

In some fortunate counties, then, five-year census records with complete lists of inhabitants exist from 1850 through 1880. Both state and federal enumerations were taken in 1880, and the state returns, though sparse in detail, are alphabetized within election districts, facilitating the location of an individual in a populated area. One can then turn to the more complete federal census for that year, which includes for the first time, the place of birth (state or country) of one's parents.

State censuses were also taken in 1892, 1905, 1915, and 1925. The concern for census privacy at the federal level, where data later than 1900 are not now available, has not been manifested in New York. These more contemporary state listings are usually open to the public at a county clerk's office. A feature particularly helpful to local and family historians is the designation in the twentieth century censuses of the street or road upon which those listed were residing. The State Library has published and occasionally updates its Bibliography Bulletin 81, a guide to the location of state censuses.

Evidence of birth, marriage, and death is frequently found in court records. The various Surrogate's Courts, maintained at the county level, are the most fruitful sources of such data. Guardianship records, usually giving exact dates of birth and evidence of relationship, were maintained from early days. These courts handle primarily estate matters, and

petitions for probate of a will or for administration of an intestate decedent invariably include an exact date of death and a list of the next of kin of the decedent. Where the records survive, they may include a file of papers as to each estate, together with various volumes of recorded matter required by law to be kept. The files include material as to claims against the estate and bills owed to the decedent. In the case of a storekeeper or physician in a small community, the names of debtors and creditors may constitute a veritable census of the locality. Where affidavits and testimony have been filed or recorded, particularly in cases of will contests, the facts set forth give a colorful account of the family and its ways of handling affairs both personal and legal.

Material for the earliest period is available in several published volumes, which have become standard New York genealogical sources: Calendar of Wills, by Berthold Fernow (1896), as to material filed in Albany; seventeen volumes of Abstracts of Wills, part of the Collections of the New York Historical Society (1893-1913); Genealogical Data from Administration Papers, by Dr. Kenneth Scott (1972), and his Genealogical Data from New York Administration Bonds, volume ten of the Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society (1969).

Published volumes of early wills have been issued for Ulster and Westchester counties and for New Rochelle. The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record has published abstracts of wills from Dutchess, Montgomery, Tioga, and Westchester counties. Additional published material will be found in the National Genealogical Society Quarterly, as to early material, and in Tree Talks. The State Library and some other libraries and offices have abstracts of wills and administration prepared by Gertrude Barber for a large number of counties, including Cayuga, Chemung, Columbia, Delaware, Greene, Monroe, Oneida, Otsego, Rockland, Schenectady, Schoharie, Tompkins, Warren, and Washington. Also at the State Library are other manuscript abstracts, including New York City, Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Montgomery counties. The surrogate's records are usually located at the county seat.[20]

While court records other than those of the surrogate contain information about vital events, the problem is one of availability. Such material has not been published or abstracted in any general fashion, and the data of interest lie buried in files and old volumes. A good example lies in the voluminous litigation over land titles in the early nineteenth century. The courts were called upon to determine the claims of conflicting owners, each reciting the events of his particular chain of title back to some remote source. Deaths and marriages were often important links in the chain, and their occurrence was set forth by affidavit or by a pleading. Where such papers exist, they are usually not indexed, and a search is difficult.

An excellent example of the genealogical value of early court records is found in a published abstract of Chancery Court records of guardianship, involving much family history.[21]

Other gems to be found in the ore of court records at county clerk's offices are military pension applications and petitions for naturalization, both occurring in records of the old Court of Common Pleas. Tree Talks regularly publishes such naturalization abstracts. Affidavits in older civil and criminal cases, no matter what the subject, traditionally included the age of the deponent, providing substitute records of time of birth.

Similar material is located in both the colonial and early state statutes, particularly as to private claims, changes of name, and materials dealing with cemeteries and local governments. The five volumes of Colonial Laws of New

York are each indexed,[22] and there exists a huge three-volume index to state statutes from 1777 to 1901, containing some 5,400 pages.

Substitute records of death can be found at the town or village level in assessment rolls, lists of livestock earmarks, and town minutes. Few such records have been published, some exceptions being Clifford Buck's series or Dutchess County tax lists, and town volumes for Nine Partners, Crum Elbow, New Rochelle, Willsboro, Eastchester, Bedford, and Northampton. Some early town record books have found their way to the State Library, and many have been microfilmed.

Deeds and mortgages, recorded by the county clerk, may contain evidence of marriage or death. The items may be hidden, however, such as a recitation in a description of land that the parcel in question is bounded by "premises formerly owned by John Smith, now deceased." That phrase may appear in a succession of deeds and mortgages, for a century or more, so that to get some approximation of the death date, it is necessary to trace back the phrase to its first occurrence in the records. Searchers should be alert to the fact that a large proportion of the early deeds were not recorded. The originals occasionally find their way from private hands to the archives of historical societies and libraries.

Military records have not been compiled for a particular conflict in any one source, but may be found in a number of volumes: muster rolls, orderly books, minutes of councils of appointment and committees of correspondence and safety, and other papers of military and government leaders.[23] Pension applications by veterans of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War will provide substitute vital records, since the pertinent statutes required evidence of the applicant's age and places of residence. Where a widow was applying, proof of the marriage was required.

Private materials, as opposed to governmental or institutional records, constitute a treasure trove of substitute sources for vital records. Entries in family Bibles are primary. The old soldier seeking for pension purposes to document his New York birth or marriage frequently transmitted pages torn from a Bible with the required evidence in support of his application, and these are found today in the microfilmed files. More than two hundred volumes of manuscript Bible and family records have been compiled by the Daughters of the American Revolution and are available in Albany and Washington, D.C. They have been included in a master surname index recently published. A valuable volume of older records was issued by the Colonial Dames of the State of New York.[24] Bible records are frequently published as fillers in genealogical periodicals, and systematic copying and filing have been undertaken by many county historians and various local societies. Family notes, letters, and diaries provide direct information of vital events not otherwise noted in writing. These may be traced within the family or found in local libraries, historical museums, or historian's offices.

Newspapers made their appearance not many years after communities were planted. Dr. Kenneth Scott's extraordinary work in abstrating the early newspapers of colonial New York shows the large number of substitute records that lie buried in the old files and in the scattered individual issues prior to abstraction.[25] Other valuable collections in print are those for Dutchess County[26] and the index to non-principal names in the large microfilm compilation, American Deaths and Marriages.[27] A number of manuscript abstracts are found at the State Library in Albany and elsewhere, and the Journal of the Western New York Genealogical Society has published early death notices for that region.

A finding list of early newspapers of

south central New York counties has been published by the New York Historical Association.[28] Other sources[29] are Brigham's bibliography to 1820,[30] and Gregory's list for the period from 1821 to 1936. These other guides are not complete, and one is advised to consult sources at the present-day newspaper office, the library, and the historical society.

Evidence of death and "coming of age" can be found in community directories. In fact, many items of forgotten history can be extracted from the listings to be found in a series of directories for a location of long residency by a family. Such series exist for Albany from 1813; Utica from 1817; Brooklyn from 1822; and Buffalo and Rochester, both from 1832. A later series that covered entire counties, listing at least the more prosperous denizens, was Hamilton Child's gazetteers and business directories, which included brief town and county histories. Single volumes were issued for each of thirty counties, and another three volumes each covered two counties. Vital records are also found in the county histories and "mugbooks" or biographical compendia prepared as a commercial investment in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Many such events ocurring in New York State are to be found in the community histories of Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Illinois, and other states where New York Staters migrated.

No single comprehensive genealogical reference work has yet been produced for New York State. Excellent regional soures include Some References for Genealogical Searching in New York State, by Dorothy C. Barck (1960); Guide to Genealogical and Biographical Sources for New York City (Manhattan), 1783-1898, by Rosalie F. Bailey (1954); and Long Island Genealogical Source Material, by Herbert F. Seversmith and Kenn Stryker-Rodda (1962). Many helpful items have been included in the New York State Area Key, by Florence Clint. Pertinent chapters in Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources, by the American Society of Genealogists (1960), and in Dr. Ethel W. Williams' Know Your Ancestors (1960) provide research keys. Timely information as to the areas they cover appears regularly in both Tree Talks (Central New York) and the Journal (Western New York). Some counties have been more diligent than others in utilizing the state's system of county and municipal historians to create archives of genealogical value.[31] Excellent guides to the archives of the western counties have appeared in the Journal.

While there was virtually no official keeping of vital records in New York Province and State from 1624 to 1880 and even later, a very long period of settlement and migration, the family must be rare indeed whose basic history cannot be gleaned from substitute sources. Bibles were almost universally maintained for family records. Migration prompted letter-writing among relatives, who related the contemporary news of the family. The census takers were on their rounds almost every five years, gathering the household facts. The assessors made annual listings to insure the payment of taxes. The churches and the courts were utilized by the people to give structure to their lives.

Hopefully, the building blocks for the history of each family will be found within such sources and then put in their proper place, serving as the foundation of an instructive and meaningful family history.

NOTES

[1]Milton Rubincam, "Adventures in Genealogy," Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources (Washington, D.C.: American Society of Genealogists, 1960), p. 10.

[2]See Historical Records Survey, Guide to Public Vital Statistics in New York State, 3 vols. (1942).

[3]U. S. Government Printing Office, A Century of Population Growth (1909), pp. 227-70.

[4]By 1800, heads of household of the Spink surname, probably all migrants of the Rhode Island family, had settled in only five of New York's then 30 counties; see Phillip McMullin, New York in 1800 (1971), p. 221.

[5]A good example is "Day Book of Rev. Zerah Taylor Hoyt," Bulletin of the Stamford (Connecticut) Genealogical Society, 9:7 et seq.

[6]Historical Records Survey, Guide to the Vital Statistics of Churches in New York State, 2 vols. (1942).

[7]Yearbook of the Dutch Settlers Society of Albany, 32:14.

[8]New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, 45:263-69, 366-73; see also Richard S. Bowman, "Records of Quaker Ancestors," Connecticut Ancestry, 14:136-40.

[9]Historical Records Survey, Guide to Depositories of Manuscript Collections in New York State (1942, and supplement).

[10]For example, William H. Brown, ed., History of Warren County, New York, pp. 263-71; the Journal of the Western New York Genealogical Society has published such catalogues.

[11]As a good example, Mrs. John E. Barclay, "Mary[2] Lucas, Probable Wife of Nathaniel[2] Atwood," The American Genealogist 41:200.

[12]For example, Isabella Weir Brayton, "Gravestone Inscriptions in Hartford, N.Y. and Vicinity," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 115:198 et seq.

[13]American Society of Genealogists, Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources (1960), 1:164.

[14]Carol M. Meyers, Early New York State Census Records, 1663-1772, (1965).

[15]Seneca for 1810, Genesee for 1810, Oswego for 1820, Tioga for 1820, Madison for 1810, and Chenango for 1810.

[16]Otsego for 1800, St. Lawrence-Jefferson for 1810-20, Herkimer for 1810-20-30, Ontario for 1800-1810, and Oneida for 1800.

[17]Marcia Eisenberg, "The Reliability of Computer Produced Indexes," Tree Talks 16:125.

[18]This writer recently discovered an 1845 schedule for part of Warren County at the Queensbury town clerk's office.

[19]For example, Eleanor N. Myers, "Lost Censuses," Tree Talks 18:131-35.

[20]The Washington County seat is at Hudson Falls, but the surrogate's records are in a second courthouse, at Salem.

[21]Kenneth Scott, Records of the Chancery Court, Province and State of New York, Guardianships 1691-1815, (1971).

[22]The indexes alone were reprinted in 1977 as Complete Index to Colonial Laws and Ordinances of New Netherlands and New York 1638-1775 (Bookmark).

[23]Bibliographies of military records are found in Rosalie F. Bailey, Guide to Genealogical and Biographical Sources for New York City (Manhattan) (1954), p. 46; Dorothy C. Barck, Some References for Genealogical Searching in New York State (1960), p. 19 and Ethel W. Williams, Know Your Ancestors (1960), p. 188.

[24]Jeannie F-S. Robison et al., Genealogical Records (1917).

[25]Kenneth Scott, Genealogical Data from Colonial New York Newspapers (1977).

[26]Helen W. Reynolds, Notices of Marriages and Death, in Collections of the Dutchess County Historical Society, vol. 4 (1930).

[27]Joseph Gavit, American Deaths and Marriages (microfilm); Kenneth Scott, Index to Non-Principal Names (1976).

[28]Sylvia Faibishoff et al., eds., A Bibliography of Newspapers in Fourteen New York Counties (1978).

[29]Clarence S. Brigham, History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820, 2 vols. (repr. 1962).

[30]Winifred Gregory, American Newspapers, 1821-1936 (1937).

[31]The writer has at hand a fine example, "Genealogical Sources at the St. Lawrence County History Center," compiled by Van C. Hoyt. Among counties noted for their archival activities are Montgomery and Wayne.

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Family History Resources: Court Records (New York State as an Example)

John D. Austin, Jr.

Series 344

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COURT RECORDS AS FAMILY HISTORY RESOURCES: NEW YORK STATE AS AN EXAMPLE

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The courtroom is basic to American life, and so it is not surprising that many of the most colorful threads making up the fabric of our history are found in court records.

Each of the fifty states has its own judicial system. In addition, there exists concordantly the system of federal courts. None of these tribunals emerged full-blown at some distant point in the past. Their development involved many changes in substance and form. Thus, the courts of 1980 are not identical with those of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

In analyzing court records and their usefulness to family research, one must identify the various courts in operation in a particular place at a particular time. A collective description of the federal and state courts of the United States, including their origins and alterations over time, would require volumes. The attempt of this paper is to review briefly the development of courts in one of the older states--New York--and to describe legal records available today that bear upon family and community history.

In obtaining the facts of families and communities, the historian must look to existing sources that document the business of living. Courts have been our tool for the regulation of that business of existing in a cooperative state with fellow man, in families, and in communities. Thus it happens that the written records of the courts enable one to render some meaningful account of life in times past.

There are several reasons for the existence of court records. Our system is largely based on the English common law with its guiding principle of stare decisis. This means that a legal decision, once established, will be followed by later courts in their determination of questions coming fairly within its terms. Where courts are separated by time and space, written reports of decisions have been used to implement the doctrine. Written opinions, judgments, and orders have resulted.

Another reason for court records is the internal need for a tribunal to conduct its business. Minutes, dockets, calendars, and jury lists take this form. Additionally, the vast bulk of the material submitted to a court for purposes of arriving at a determination takes record form. Wills, affidavits, promissory notes, deeds, maps, and separation agreements are all examples of this category of record.

The problem of the family historian in seeking out these materials must be approached from the basic considerations of time and place. Where was the family residing at a particular time? Which courts were then in existence at that place? With which courts might the family have been likely to do business? Where are the records of these courts?

A pervasive problem, at this point of analysis, is that the records may be too

abundant and disorganized for effective research, given available resources. An example of disorganization exists in the writer's home county, Warren County, New York. Civil court actions since 1918 are each filed in individual folders, indexed by the names of litigants, and the material is readily available. But for the thousands of legal matters undertaken between 1813 and 1917, the papers are unindexed and spread among scores of file boxes. An early civil action may have spawned several written records. In this county, these records have been separated according to type, and filed chronologically: affidavits in one series, orders in another, judgments in another, lis pendens in another, and pleadings in yet another. Thus, one looking for the record of a particular proceeding must spend hours searching among several files. The lawsuit may well have lasted for several years so that a judgment was docketed long after the pleadings were first issued, with affidavits and other documents filed during the course of the litigation.

For a historian looking for a reference to a particular family or person, the problem is thus the old one of needle-in-the-haystack. The actions are indexed by litigant, but it is obvious from published reports of decisions that the meat of the case--the facts that the historian seeks--may well relate to persons or families of another name. For example, the early court reports of New York are filled with accounts of land disputes that resulted from the state's pattern of settlement. The dispute before a court in the 1820s was indexed in the names of the competing owners at that time, whereas the decision was based upon acts of ownership by individuals of other surnames. The text of such an opinion often discloses the names of prior owners, periods of ownership, descriptions of relationship, and recitation of vital events. All of this information will remain beyond the veil of the searcher who limits his foray to a consultation of the index of the litigants.

The answer to this basic problem rests, of course, in the genealogical and historical abstraction of these gold mines of information. Some small amount of work has been done, but tons of ore remain unrefined.[1]

TYPES OF COURTS

There are many categories of courts with which the family historian should have a passing acquaintance. A basic distinction is between courts of appellate jurisdiction and of original jurisdiction. An appellate court is one that hears appeals from lower courts, upon action taken by the disappointed litigant. It might be pointed out here that the name of a particular court may be more misleading than meaningful. The United States Supreme Court, for example, is the highest appellate court in our federal system. In California, the Supreme Court is the highest appellate tribunal of that state's system. But in New York, the Supreme Court is a court of original jurisdiction, one in which a lawsuit is originated. There are two statewide appellate courts in New York. At the intermediate level is the Appellate Division (actually an extension of the Supreme Court), and at the highest level is the New York State Court of Appeals.

A court may have both original and appellate jurisdiction. An example of this in New York is the county court. When a person wishes to appeal a conviction or a judgment in one of our justice courts (a town or village court), he appeals to the county court. On the other hand, a resident of a county may also use the county court for originating certain lawsuits.

This description of the difference between original and appellate jurisdiction indicates another difference among courts: limited and general jurisdiction. Courts of limited jurisdiction include the village and town justice courts, above mentioned, and the city courts. Their jurisdiction is obviously

territorial, and they are small courts that are limited as to the cases that they may entertain. These are often referred to as the courts "closest to the people," and as one might expect, the problems there dealt with often include family matters. There exists a county court for each county of the state, and again the jurisdiction is both territorial and also limited as to subject matter. For example, a person cannot sue for more than ten thousand dollars in most of the county courts of the state. It has developed as a matter of practice that county courts deal primarily with more serious criminal prosecutions.

There exist other courts of limited jurisdiction. Of prime importance to the family historian is the Surrogate's Court. Most other states refer to this court as the Probate Court. Its jurisdiction is limited to the handling of estates of decedents, adoptions, and guardianship--further details will be presented as to surrogate's matters hereafter. A relatively new court and one whose records are generally closed to the public is the Family Court, which shares jurisdiction with the Surrogate's Court over adoptions, and which also handles such matters as family assaults, support, juvenile delinquency, and child custody. New York City, which is comprised of five counties, has a court system a bit different from the above scheme, and some of the state's more populous counties have established district courts, which lie on a continuum between county courts and justice courts. There also exist specialized tribunals, such as the Court of Claims, for actions against the state, the lesser-used Court for Trial of Impeachments and Court on the Judiciary.

The Supreme Court, already mentioned, is the single court of general original jurisdiction in New York State. Any authorized legal proceeding can theoretically be originated in the Supreme Court. As a matter of practice, however, the Supreme Court will refer most specialized matters to courts particularly suited to handle them. While the Supreme Court could make an order of adoption, it would undoubtedly order any such petition brought before it to be transferred to Family Court or Surrogate's Court, where the staff is familiar with such proceedings. If a person brought a lawsuit in Supreme Court for a relatively small amount of money, the matter would be transferred to a city court or a justice court, where such minor matters have traditionally been handled. There are certain matters, however, which can be handled only by a Supreme Court. Significantly for family historians, one such matter is an action for divorce.

The Supreme Court, the appellate courts, and all of the above-mentioned courts of limited jurisdiction are today producing records. Many of these records contain the facts of family and community history.

The historian is usually looking into the past, behind the courts as they are presently constituted, in his search for records. While the researcher is confronted with a jumble of old-fashioned court titles, such as errors, common pleas, oyer and terminer, general sessions, and chancery; suffice it to say that the concepts of local and general jurisdiction, and of original and appellate jurisdiction are at the heart of the framework, together with one other basic distinction, that between common law and equity.

Courts of common law are those tribunals that developed under the traditional procedure of old England, hearing such ancient and ritualized actions as trespass, negligence, and libel. Courts of equity, on the other hand, developed from applications in special circumstances to the king's secretary (or chancellor) for certain types of relief not permitted under the common law. Equity actions which were not known at common law but are well established today include divorce, change of name, mortgage foreclosure, injunction, and civil rights damages. In New York, as in most states,

the old distinction between common law and equity has been eliminated, at least insofar as choice of courts is concerned. In almost all American states, it can be said, there exists one statewide court of both common law and equity jurisdiction, such as the Supreme Court in New York. A separate equity court did exist in new York until 1846, and its title was the Court of Chancery. As might be expected, chancery records contain much grist for the genealogical mill, as has been demonstrated by the New York guardianship abstracts of Dr. Kenneth Scott.[2]

EVIDENCE

All courts must give regard to the quality of evidence presented to support or denial of the claims being considered. Matters of family history are often included in the facts presented, as will be specifically shown below. As a result, special rules have been developed which focus on the reliability of such a testimony or writings. One is called the pedigree exception to the hearsay rule. As should be well known, testimony of hearsay evidence is inadmissible at trial. A prime exception is information as to matters of family pedigree. Declarations as to such matters, although hearsay, are admitted into evidence by the courts on the basis that they are the natural effusions of persons who must know the truth and who speak on occasions when their minds stand in an even position without any temptation to exceed or fall short of the truth.[3]

More simply, it is not uncommon to discuss matters of family history and, unless some ulterior motive exists, one is likely to speak the truth about such history. In order for pedigree evidence to be admitted by the court, the person making the statement about the family must now be deceased or otherwise unavailable, the declaration must have been made before the controversy arose, and the speaker must be related to the family involved. Such evidence need not be oral. Bible entries, tombstone inscriptions, deed recitals, and printed pedigrees and genealogies have all been held to be admissible. In addition, entries in family Bibles and church registers are also admissible as ancient documents, where they are produced from proper custody and are on their face free from suspicion.[4] Selected for a brief description are a few court proceedings whose records are likely to yield items of family history.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

Divorce and related matrimonial actions, such as separation, child custody and annulment, obviously have impact on a family's history, often on more than one family. Before 1787 there existed no jurisdiction for any court in New York colony (and later state) to grant a divorce, and the only remedy available to aggrieved parties was an application to the governor and his council, or to the legislature. However, it is said that only four divorces were so granted, all by Governor Lovelace in 1670 and 1672.[5] In 1787, the Court of Chancery was first permitted to grant divorces based upon the sole ground of adultery. Jurisdiction was later transferred to the Supreme Court, but as late as 1966 New York had the singular position of being the only state of the Union, and one of the few jurisdictions in the world, which listed adultery as the sole ground for absolute divorce. Prior to 1966, those seeking a divorce frequently established brief residency in such states as Nevada in order to gain the desired result.

While the underlying papers in a divorce action may be sealed from public view, they often are not. The judgment itself, giving the names of the parties, the place and date of the marriage, and the names and dates of birth of any children of the marriage, is a public record and may be seen at the county clerk's office of the county in which the action was brought.

In the Warren County archives, above mentioned, are found the papers in a particular divorce action occurring at the turn of the century, when such proceedings were not so common as they are today. The tesitmony of the witnesses was reduced to a stenographic transcript of some bulk. The parties were the owner of a hotel and his wife. The facts adduced in the storm of domestic warfare were nevertheless fascinating from a historical viewpoint, in that they presented a very clear and charming view of hotel life as it existed in the many hostelries of small communities then.

Newspapers of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries frequently gave long and specific accounts of matrimonial litigation in the local courts. Today's journalists either ignore such material or print mere lists of parties affected by judgments.

While divorce legislation was not enacted until the second half of the nineteenth century, domestic relations cases were nevertheless before the courts at an earlier date. An example of the material that can be gleaned from pleadings and decisions of that period is found in the following abstract of alleged facts as set forth in the case of Mercein v. the People ex rel. Barry, reported in 25 Wendell 64:

> In 1835, John Alex. Barry, a British subject, married in New York City, Eliza Anna Mercein, daughter of Thomas R. Mercein, a U.S. citizen. Barry took his wife to Nova Scotia, residing there about a year. Then they moved back to New York City. Two children were born to the marriage, a son and a daughter. In April of 1838, Barry became embarrassed in his circumstances and returned to Nova Scotia with four daughters, the issue of a former marriage. At this time and with his consent, Eliza (Mercein) Barry went with the two children to live at her father's house in New York. Barry later returned briefly to fetch his son and left the daughter, named Mary Mercein Barry, with Eliza. A battle as to custody and visitation of the daughter Mary continued for several months.

ADOPTION

Adoption proceedings also generate court records bearing on family history. As previously indicated, both the Surrogate's Court and the Family Court presently have jurisdiction to grant orders of adoption. Those proceedings are presently made secret by the law governing the matter, and such records may not be obtained for inspection except upon court order. The secrecy surrounding records of adoption has created much controversy in recent years, as adoptees attempt to discover their biological heritage. Organizations assisting in such quests have become active. While present records are sealed from public scrutiny, such has not always been the case, as will be seen.

Adoption was known to the ancient Greeks, Romans, and Germans, and has been recognized in both French and Spanish law, but it was unknown to the common law of England. It has existed, thus, in the United States solely by force of statute in the individual states. Not until 1849 did any New York law address the question, and then only by virtue of a restricted measure which conferred upon the American Female Guardian Society, an early agency, the authority to place a surrendered child for adoption or employment. And so any adoption in New York prior to 1849 was solely a matter of private agreement or contract, written or oral, between the natural and adoptive parents. That such occurred is shown by many household entries in the 1855 state census where members are listed specifically as adopted children. The first general law providing for private adoption, with no agency being involved, was enacted in 1873, and there was no general provision for adoption of children from institutions, other than the Guardian

Society, until 1884. Under the first Domestic Relations Law of 1896 it was required that an order of adoption and the consent thereto be filed in the county clerk's office where the foster parents resided. These papers are recorded in the miscellaneous books in most clerk's offices. Such volumes are open to the public and give the identification of the person, usually a biological parent, who had authority to give consent to the adoption.

Many cases involving the rights of adopted persons to inherit property have been adjudicated by all three levels of courts in New York since the enactment of the adoption statutes. The written decisions and filed papers in such cases contain much family history. An example is the Matter of Marsh, setting up a three-generation pedigree:

> Edward H. Marsh of Kings County, New York, executed a will on December 28, 1883, and died less than three months later. He was survived by a widow, by two children of a prior marriage, Charles and Frank, and by a daughter of his then existing marriage, Harriet. The son Charles died in 1895, unmarried, and son Frank died in 1916, leaving three children, Edward H., Marion Penelope and Morrison March. The daughter Harriet died in 1930, survived only by an adopted child, Edward Doring Miller.

The case was reported in Miscellaneous Reports (volume 143, page 609), a series dealing with matters in the lower courts.

REAL ESTATE

Because of the land speculation that pervaded much of New York's colonial and early state development, real estate litigation has flourished. The usual controversy was based upon separate chains of title, often extending back many years. In prosecuting their claim or in defending their title, the parties were required to offer proof of their respective chains. Since a title might depend upon the fact of a marriage, a birth or a death, affidavits and pleadings frequently recited such vital events. The facts of occupation, including moves to and from the premises, were also presented.

An excellent example of the material to be found in such cases is the report of Phelan and wife v. Kelly, found in 25 Wendell 389, summarized as follows:

> The case was tried at Schenectady in 1839. The land in question was located in Currysbush and Church Patents in that county, and Richard Bond had possessed it since about 1767. A portion of the property had been rented by perpetual lease to Peter Platts in 1769 by the Schenectdy Dutch Church. Bond had a house and barn on the rest of the property, but in 1781 he abandoned his family and went to Canada to join the British. Mrs. Bond leased the farm out for two years, and then she managed it herself afterwards, residing there with her six children. All the children remained with her until the three daughters married and left home. The sons were named Richard, Samuel and Joseph Bond. In 1789, the last two obtained a lease of a portion of the property from the Dutch Church. The father died in Canada about 1790. In 1804, the son Samuel claimed the premises as his own, saying he would keep his brothers and sisters out. One of the daughters, Angelica, was only seven months old when her father left his family. She married Adam Ouderkirk, who died in 1816, and she later married Edward Phelan.

Beginning about 1795, reports of decisions were regularly published, and the early volumes contain accounts of hundreds of such land-dispute cases, similar to the above, reciting vital events and

transactions occurring many years before such cases came to trial.

DECEDENT'S ESTATES

The court records used most consistently in the preparation of family histories are those of the tribunal that New York calls the Surrogate's Court and that most other jurisdictions refer to as a probate court. The matters handled there are those arising from an individual's death, such as the probate of a will, the administration of the property of an intestate (person dying without a will), or the appointment of a guardian for minors or persons incapacitated. Guardianship proceedings are frequently taken upon the death of a parent. When a decedent's estate is administered, the file invariably contains petition, indicating the date and place of death and identification of legal heirs. When the decedent leaves a will, the original document is placed in the file and a copy is made in a record book. It should not be necessary to recite the genealogical value of wills, but the researcher should remember that a person's next of kin are not always those whom he remembers by will; thus, the probate petition and the will should both be examined as to any estate. Claims against the decedent, tax returns (open to the public for those who died before 1 July 1978), and will-contest pleadings all add to the facts of a family's history.

Under New York's Dutch rule, wills were entered by notaries in their records during the life of the testator. The documents of one such New Amsterdam notary have been published.[6] Even after the English government became established in New York, the notarial system continued to prevail for a time at Albany. Under the English, probate matters were first attended to by the colony's six courts of sessions, although the Court of Assizes, the highest provincial tribunal at that time, also had jurisdiction. After 1686, however, the governor himself or his secretary also took proof of wills. Such centralized activity came to be known as the prerogative court. In 1691, a court of common pleas was established for each city and county of the colony, and in the locations more remote from New York City these courts heard proof of wills and granted probate, except that proof of larger estates was forwarded to the prerogative court in New York for final action.

The prerogative court was abolished in 1778, and a court of probates was established. Surrogates were appointed in the northern counties, but in the southern section, then under British occupation, the old colonial prerogative court functioned again. The records of the court of probates and the prerogative court were united in 1783, after the British evacuation. Today's Surrogate's Courts were established by an act of the legislature in 1787. The court of probates was continued, with appellate jurisdiction over the surrogates. Thus, surrogate's records in some of the older counties date from 1787, while the earlier estate-related records and files were deposited in New York and Albany. The court of probates was abolished in 1823, with appellate jurisdiction of the surrogates being assumed by the Court of Chancery. This court was itself abolished in 1847, and the Appellate Division of Supreme Court has since handled appeals from the Surrogate's Court. An example of the family information to be found in reports of surrogate's matters that have been appealed is shown by the following extract of alleged facts from Aalholm v. People, found in 211 New York Reports 406:

> William A. Kenneally died in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1868, aged about 58. He left his estate to his brother, Edward Kenneally, who was born in England on July 30, 1813, and from whom William became separated at Amherstburg, Canada, about 1828, when Edward and their mother left for Ann Arbor, Michigan. The parents of the two boys were John and Mary (Finn) Kenneally, both

natives of Ireland. The father had been a sergeant in the British army, attached to the 68th Infantry, stationed at Amherstburg. The father had returned to England for hospitalization at the time Mrs. Kenneally and Edward went to Michigan. William had been raised by a Catholic priest in Amherstburg. After his hospitalization, the father received a military pension and came to Quebec, Canada, in 1830. He acquired rights to lands near Toronto.

The case was before the court because neither the brother Edward nor any other relatives could be located upon the death of William in 1868, and an estate of $50,000.00 was being held by the State of New York. A petition was filed, however, by John Kenneally of Idaho City, Idaho, who said he was born in 1833 at Falls View, Canada, the son of John and Margaret (Kearns) (Hardiman) Kenneally. He alledged that he had no recollection of his father, who died when he was three years old, but that his mother had told him that she married John Kenneally, a British soldier and a widower who had two sons of his former wife, whom he had left at Amherstburg. The younger John Kenneally moved with these parents in infancy to Cleveland, Ohio, where his father's belongings were destroyed in a fire. Testimony was given at the trial by children of Mary (Hardman) Moan of Cleveland, a half-sister of this John and a daughter of Margaret by her first husband. Mrs. Moan had died in 1855.

SOURCES

Full records of some early New York courts have been published, including those of the notable Court of Assizes, established in 1665, found partly in Munsell's Annals of Albany (volume 4) and the Collections (1912) of the New York Historical Society. Records of the New York City Mayor's Court appeared in selected form for the years 1674-1784 in American Legal Records (volume 2). The State Historical Association has issued transcripts of the proceedings of the early court at Kingston for a period beginning in 1661, and also the first papers of the Supreme Court of Judicature. Other volumes include Minutes of the Court of Albany, Rensselaerswyck and Schenectady (3 vols., 1926-32); Minutes of the Court of Burgomasters Schepens (New Amsterdam, 7 vols., 1897), and Minutes of the Orphanmasters of New Amsterdam (2 vols., 1902-7).

Long series of judicial decisions for various courts have been published, as indicated, but are indexed only as to the litigants. Some of the earliest are:

Court of Errors: Caines' Cases (2 vols., 1796-1805); Caines' Reports (1803-5); Johnson's Cases (3 vols., 1796-1803); Johnson's Reports (20 vols., 1806-23); Cowen's Reports (9 vols., 1823-29); Wendell's Reports (20 vols., 1828-41); Hill's Reports (7 vols., 1841-44), and Denio's Reports (5 vols., 1845-48).

Court of Chancery: Johnson's Chancery Reports (7 vols., 1814-23); Hopkins' Chancery Reports (1823-26); Paige's Chancery Reports (11 vols., 1826-45); and Barbour's Chancery (3 vols., 1845-48).

Court of Vice Chancellor: Edwards' Chancery Reports (4 vols., 1831-50); Clarke's Chancery Reports (1839-41); Hoffman's Chancery Reports (1839-40) and Sandford's Chancery Reports (4 vols., 1843-47).

Supreme Court: The reports of Caines, Johnson, Cowen, Wendell, Hill, and Denio above listed for the Court of Errors also included Supreme Court cases. Later series were Barbour's Supreme Court Reports (67 vols., 1847-77); Lansing's Reports (7 vols., 1869-73); Hun's Supreme

Court Reports (92 vols., 1874-95), and Thompson and Cook's Supreme Court Reports (6 vols., 1874-75).

The above reports can be found at county law libraries in New York State and at larger law libraries in other jurisdictions.

In addition to the abstracts above mentioned,[7] much material as to decedent's estates has been published, particularly for the earlier years, including: Calendar of Wills, by Berthold Fernow (1896; material filed with the Court of Appeals in Albany); Abstracts of Wills (1892-1909; vols. 25-41 of the Collections of the New York Historical Society; papers filed in the New York County Surrogate's Office); Genealogical Data from Administration Papers from the New York State Court of Appeals, by Dr. Kenneth Scott (1972); Genealogical Data from Inventories of New York Estates, 1666-1825, by Dr. Scott and J. A. Owre (1970); Genealogical Data from New York Administration Bonds, 1753-99 (vol. 10 of Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 1969); Genealogical Data from Further New York Administration Bonds, by Dr. Scott (1971); and The Wills of Early New York Jews, by Leo Hershkowitz (1967).

Published volumes have also been issued for early probate material in New Rochelle and in Ulster and Westchester counties. Periodicals which have included probate abstracts include Tree Talks, published by the Central New York Genealogical Society (all of the state north and west of the lower Hudson Valley), the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, and the National Genealogical Society Quarterly.

Helpful guides to the location of courthouse data are found in Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources (vol. 1, 1960), by the American Society of Genealogists; Guide to Genealogical and Biographical Sources for New York City (Manhattan), by Rosalie F. Bailey (1954); Inventory of County Archives in New York State, by Historical Records Survey (1937-40, 6 vols. published; unpublished vols. at State Library); and Courts and Lawyers of New York, a History, by Alden Chester and Melvin E. Williams (3 vols., 1925).

Almost any courthouse in the state has an archives section filled with boxes of old papers and shelves of leather-bound volumes. In some localities, such material has been deposited with college and community libraries, and with historical associations.[8] Lower court justice's dockets are at town halls and in private hands. Attorney's papers (with maps), title searches, correspondence, and copies of court pleadings sometimes pass from private hands to an archives. Facts of family history abound within the time-worn papers and the dusty tomes. Unfortunately, they will remain forgotten and unused until historians and genealogists undertake a systematic and thorough program for retrieval of this valuable lore. The rewards of such labor will be the meaningful and accurate accounts of family life that unfold from those facts.

NOTES

[1]For example, records of Court of Constables and Overseers of Newtown in vols. 63 and 64 of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, "Genealogical Data from Caines' Cases," ibid., 103:29 et seq.; and Ulster County court records in National Genealogical Society Quarterly, vols. 60 and 61.

[2]Kenneth Scott, Records of the Chancery Court, Province and State of New York, Guardianships 1691-1815 (Middletown, N. Y.: Holland Society of New York, 1971).

[3]Aalholm v. People of the State of New York, 211 New York Reports 406.

[4]22 New York Jurisprudence, Evidence, Sect. 505 et seq.

[5]Ibid., Domestic Relations, Sect. 870.

[6]New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch; The Register of Salomon Lachaire, 1978.

[7]See footnotes 1 and 2.

[8]For example, the earliest minute books of the Court of General Sessions for Dutchess County, 1721-70, are at the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie.

THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

Whole Number 147 Volume 37, No. 3

July 1961

PITFALLS OF DUTCH GIVEN NAMES

By Neil B. Reynolds, B.S., M.A., New York, N.Y.

Early Dutch families of the upper Hudson and the Mohawk valleys present some unusual problems because of the tendency to abbreviate the Latinized names given at baptism and to distort them out of all recognition. Since the abbreviation may have a different initial letter, the middle initial, usually a clue to the father's given name, can be very misleading.

The commonest example is the shortening of Nicolaas to Claas or Claus. So a son of a Nicolaas Van Patten may be known as Johannes N., or Johannes C., or sometimes both.

Jacobus often becomes Cobus, informally even Cobey, with similar confusing results. Also the given name Jacob, infrequently used until the early 18th century, becomes in records confused with Jacobus, especially when the latter is written Jacs. In a run of 10 children, both names may be given, probably distinguished at home as Jake and Jim.

Jacques Cornelisse Van Slyck was the ancestor of a host of Schenectady families. In later generations the name becomes Aukus or Akers.

Hendrick Meese Vrooman was ancestor of the numerous Vroomans of Schenectady and Schoharie. Meese is the last syllable of the Christian name Bartholomeus. It soon turns up as Maas or Maus, and in the last form is borne by people living today. Similarly the middle syllables of Ahasuerus become Sweer, as with the pioneer miller of Schenectady, Sweer Teunise Van Velsen.

Dirck is usually a nickname for Richard, but is at times confused with an entirely different name Tjerck, probably derived from Theodoric. This Tjerck has then been re-Latinized to Tecarius, as in both Vedder and Van der Bogart families, and is even found in the phonetic form of Chirrich. In the last century a Theodore W. Sanders was also called Dirk Wessels Sanders, equating his first two names with an ancestor named Dirk Wessels.

Johannes and Jan are often interchangeable, yet the combined name Jan Baptist persists as a separate entity,

so there will be children Johannes and Jan Bpt. in the same family.

Jelis, Jillis, and Giles are the same. But the baptismal Gerardus quite commonly becomes Gerritt or Garret.

Among girls the problems, while still confusing, are less serious since they, like their brothers, use their fathers' given names as middle names. Here it is a matter of both nicknames and translations. So you get both Annatje and Neeltje informally called Nancy, and Engeltje becoming Angelica, while Baata and Bautee are Berths. Joanna may or may not be later called Hannah. Maria and Maritje may both occur in the same family, similarly Eliza and Lysbet, and Catlina and Catalyntje. Sometimes, but not always, this is a sign that the first child died young. Especially in the late 18th century it is hard to guess what name will be used on the tombstone of a woman baptized Ariaantje, Jacomyntje or Hubertje.

Some given names act like radioactive tracers, providing a fairly sure clue to an original ancestor. Nanning persists in generations of Visschers. Jan Baptist serves for the very numerous Van Eps. Jerome or Jerone refers back to Hieronymus in both Swart and Wendell families. In the Toll family of Scotia, the ancestral Karel Hansen turns up as a recurring Charles Henry. While the popular last-century name Minard is a dim reflection of an original Myndert, and Sanford is an even further cry from the old Dominie Cornelis Van Santvoord.

When the Dutch fashion began to fade and middle names given at baptism were chosen with more freedom, both systems co-existed. Thus a son of Adam Van Vorst was baptized in Schenectady in 1802 Albert Vedder Van Vorst, named for his mother Annatje Vedder, but he customarily signed himself Albert A. Van Vorst, the A. being obviously the initial of his patronymic.

Records of the Dutch Reformed Church

The parish registers of the Dutch Reformed Church go back as early as 1540 in South Holland (Nieuwpoort), 1542 in Overijssel (Deventer), and 1564 in Amsterdam, and by 1600 almost all villages and towns in the Netherlands have Dutch Reformed Church records.

In 1608 about 18% of the population was Dutch Reformed, as compared to 52% Catholics and 30% other Protestants combined (Mennonite, Lutheran and Remonstrant). In 170 the percentages read: 42½% Dutch Reformed, 41% Roman Catholic and 17½% other Protestants.

In most of the Netherlands, the ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church were appointed to perform legal marriages and to keep record of the burials. So in several provinces the marriage books of the Dutch Reformed Church contain marriages of all denominations, and the burial books contain all burials.

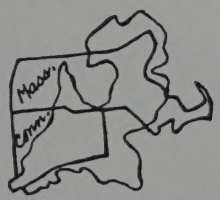
The Genealogical Society Library in Salt Lake City has inventories of the Archives in the Netherlands, compiled and printed for each province. In those books, called Retro-Acta, are found the Parish records that are kept in the State Archives and in the City Archives. For those parish registers that have remained in the churches themselves, the Library has an inventory printed by the Dutch Reformed Church. The Library is comparing present holdings with these inventories to make sure that no records are overlooked in the microfilming program.

Vital Statistics

One of the most complete genealogical record sources available to researchers in the Netherlands are the vital statistical records of the Burgerlijke Stand (civil registration). They consist of eight parts, i.e. the ten year indexes, births, marriage intentions, marriage proclamations, marriages, marriage supplements (identification papers), divorce registers, and deaths.

These records for the years 1811 to 1882 are available on microfilm at the Genealogical Society Library in Salt Lake City. The Society is now filming the originals in the Netherlands to cover the years 1883 thru 1892.

To assist researchers with difficult searches in the larger cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, and Groningen, the Society has made registers which give detailed references to the years and dates of the records contained on the microfilms.



The Netherlands is a little larger than Connecticut and Massachusetts.

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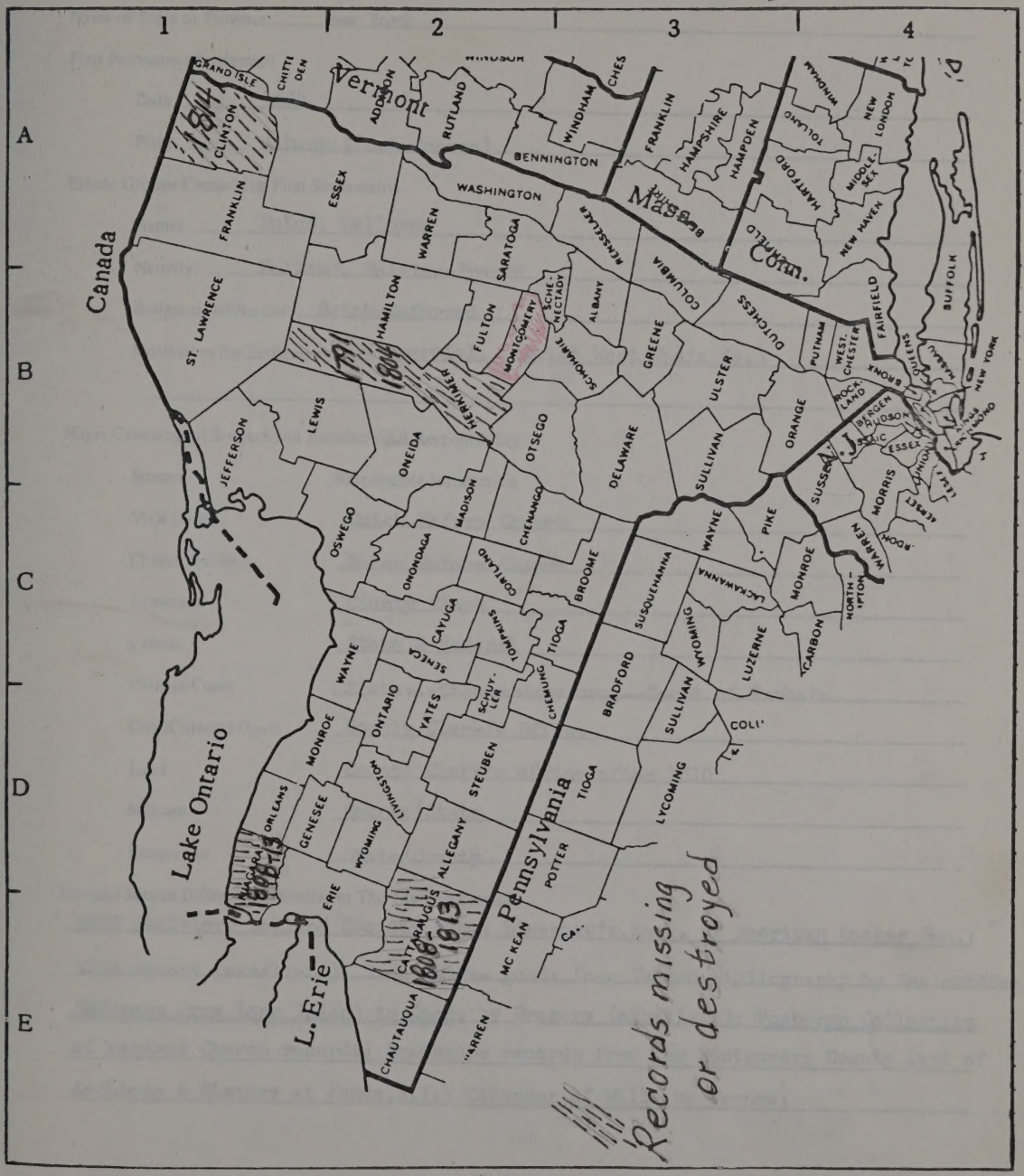
Kingston
LAKE ERIE
UPPER CANADA
Grand Canal
Buffalo
Delaware
PROFILE of LEVELS of the GRAND CANAL.
Level of Hudsons River
Level of LAKE ERIE 565 feet higher than the Hudson River
Whole Distance from Buffaloe to Hudson R.
Divided as follows in 3 Sections
Western from Buffaloe to Seneca River 163
Middle from Seneca R. to Rome 77
Eastern from Rome to the Hudson

County Map For The State Of NEW YORK



History & Source Outline

Name of State or Province: New York

First Permanent Settlement

Date: 1624

Place: Albany (Fort Orange)

Ethnic Groups Comprising First Settlements

Names: Dutch, Walloons

Nativity: Holland, Belgian-French

Religious Affiliation: Dutch Reformed

Motivation for Settlement: Commercial...(Dutch West India Co.)

Major Genealogical Sources and Jurisdictional Responsibility

Source	Responsible Jurisdiction
Vital (civil)	Dutch Reform Church
Church (eccles.)	Dutch Reform Church
Cemetery	County Clerk
Census	State & Federal
Probate Court	State; after county org.--Court of Probate
Civil/Criminal Court	County Clerk's Office
Land	County Clerk's office after 1810
Military	County/State
Emigration	State/County

Unusual Source Differences Peculiar to This State or Province

NEHS Register; Holland Society Pub.; Hineshaw's Ency. of American Quaker Gen.; NYGB Record (excellent); Tree Talks- good; Long Island Bibliography by Sealock&Seely Refugees from Long Island to Conn. by Gregory (excellent); Vosburgh Collection of various Church records; Tombstone records from the Montgomery County Dept of Archives & History at Fonda,N.Y.; Calender of Wills by Fernow;

NEW YORK

1. New York City is composed of five boroughs:

   a. Manhatten--(New York Co.)
   b. Brooklyn--(Kings Co.)
   c. Queens....(Queens Co.)
   4. Richmond...(Richmond Co.)
   5. Bronx-----(Bronx Co.)

Big Brother makes Queer Requests!

974.71 B

Excellent reference for these boroughs....Rosalie Fellows Bailey's Guide to Gen. & Biog. Sources for New York City.

974.7 E93

2. The book by Dr. John O. Evjen, entitled Scandinavians Immigrants in New York, 1630-1674 covers the history of the Norwegians, Swedish and Danish immigrants and their families. Also, Scandinavians in Mexico & South America..1530-1640; Scandinavians in Canada; Scandinavians in N. Y. in 18th century; Germans Immigrants in N. Y. 1630-74.

N.Y.

3. For New York City the basic materials relating to probates and estates filed for New York city will be found at ;
   The Surrogate's Office
   Hall of Records, N. Y., N. Y.

other records in other courts

4. The two places to search when working the land records;
   1. Office of the Registrar of New York County, Hall of Recs.
   2. Land Office at Albany, N. Y. because many deeds were recorded with Sec. of State until 1811.

5. Vital Statistics, in N. Y., were not kept on a State basis until 1880. Birth & Marriages for City 1853; Death...1801

6. Three or four courts have jurisdiction over naturalization;
   1. Supreme Court
   2. Superior Court
   3. Court of Common Pleas
   4. Mayor's Court

All of above are under jurisdiction of County Clerk of N.Y., Supreme Court Bldg, N.Y. City.

7. State Census were kept by 1855. For the 1890 burned census the New York City police census for Manhatten and part of the Bronx is substituted.

8. Counties, upstate, whose early records are missing:
   Clinton.....1814
   Cattaragus..1808-13
   Niagara.....1808-13
   Herkimer....1791-1804

9. The Court of Appeals Bldg. in Albany, is most important because there are over 1600 wills of all counties filed there 1671-1800

10. The petition for probate or administration is of special interest in New York cases because it often includes date of death, place of death, last residence, survivors (husband or wife) and lists next of kin.

IN OLD NEW YORK by Thomas A. Janvier 1894

SOME GENEALOGICAL SOURCES FOR NEW YORK STATE RESEARCH
(Printed and Microform as of June 1981)

Guides, Catalogues and Gazetteers

Rosalie Fellows Bailey, *Guide to Genealogical and Biographical Sources for New York City (Manhattan), 1783-1898* (1954)
Dorothy C. Barck, *Some References for Genealogical Searching in New York State* (1959)
The American Society of Genealogists, *Genealogical Research [:] Methods and Sources* (1st ed., 1960) vol. 1, pp. 139-181 [2nd ed. expected]
P. William Filby, *American and British Genealogy and Heraldry* (2nd ed., 1975) pp. 161-171
Timothy Field Beard, *How to Find Your Family Roots* (1977) pp. 467-484
Research and Publications in New York State History (1968-1972, 1976-)
John D. Austin Jr., "Genealogical Research in Upstate New York," DSGRM 36:163-168
Kenneth L. Brock, "New York State's Public Records," NGSQ 64:112-124
Arlene H. Eakle and L. Ray Gunn, *Descriptive Inventory of the New York Collection* (1980)
The New York Public Library, *Dictionary Catalog of the Local History and Genealogy Division* (1974, 17 vols.)
Arthur J. Breton, *A Guide to the Manuscript Collections of The New-York Historical Society* (1972, 2 vols.)
John H. French, *Gazetteer of the State of New York* (1860, reprinted 1980) [separate index published 1962]

Magazines (Abbreviations Bracketed)

Tree Talks
The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record [NYGBR or Rec.]
(printed subject index for vols. 1-38; 2 typed subjects indices for vols. 39-94 and 2 typed all-name indices for vols. 1-40 - list of source abbreviations at 64:133-138 and 97:21)
National Genealogical Society Quarterly [NGSQ]
(printed subject index for vols. 1-50)
The Detroit Society for Genealogical Research Magazine [DSGRM]
(3 printed all-name indices for vols. 1-25)
The American Genealogist [TAG]
De Halve Maen
(no annual index but printed subject index (1977) for this and other publications of The Holland Society of New York)
Dutch Settlers Society of Albany Yearbook
(printed subject index to vols. 1-29 in vol. 28-29)

Wills, Administrations, Inventories and Guardianships

3 articles by Kenneth Scott and others under varying titles list wills proved in New York City 1658-1829: NGSQ 51:90-99, 174-178, 185 (1658-1738); 54:98-124 (1736-1775); 55:119-145 (1776-1829)
Kenneth Scott, "Early New York Inventories of Estates," NGSQ 53:133-143; 54:246-259 [lists of inventories 1666-1775]

J.B. Beers & Co. in 1884 and reprinted in 1969. John P. Dern made a fine study of several old Greene County families which are appended to his annotated edition of *The Albany Protocol* by Wilhelm Christoph Berckemmeyer (1971). This genealogical study has just been reprinted separately with an index. Many of the families covered had branches in Albany, New York City or Massachusetts.

For Columbia County there are the many church records transcribed by Arthur Kelly and his works on the inhabitants of the towns of Clermont, Germantown and Livingston, as well as his abstracts of 19th-century newspaper marriages and deaths for the city of Hudson. Volume 2 of the series of *American Ancestry*, published by Joel Munsell, covers Columbia County families. There is a county history by Franklin Ellis, and town histories with genealogical sections include Edward A. Collier's *A History of Old Kinderhook....* (1914) and John Francis Collin's *A History of Hillsdale, Columbia County, New York* (1883).

For Albany County itself, there is a genealogical dictionary done in 1872 by Jonathan Pearson called *Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany*. It has been reprinted several times and is still extremely useful as the author based his work on primary sources, many of which were not then available in print. His mistakes tend to be those of omission rather than of commission. Pearson also did a similiar work on the early families of Schenectady. Volume 1 of *American Ancestry* (which I just mentioned) deals with Albany County families. There is a brief published account of the *Early Settlers of Rensselaerwyck* (the immense domain of the Van Rensselaer family which surrounded the city of Albany). At The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society is the Innes Getty Collection which is a typed multi-volume account of many Albany and Columbia County families.

The 17th-century records of Albany and Rensselaerwyck have been translated and published and are listed in various guides. Later records are indexed in the multi-volume *Index to the Public Records of Albany*. Many records were published in two series by Joel Munsell: *Annals of Albany* (10 vols.) and *Collections for the History of Albany* (4 vols.), and still other records and compiled genealogies appear in the *Dutch Settlers Society of Albany Yearbook*, listed on the handout. A state census was taken in 1790 which has been transcribed and published by Kenneth Scott.

* * *

At some point your genealogical search should take you to Albany - to the New York State Library which has published a booklet called *Gateway to America: Genealogical Research in the New York State Library* (1980). While the library in Syracuse will have many of the works I've cited, a trip to the State Library may be the beginning of finding solutions to those problems you thought were impossible. But Albany is the end of the road for me today, and so I thank you for having listened to me try to conquer geography by bringing downstate New York to Syracuse.

* * *

Civil Lists and Documents

Federal census 1790- and state census 1825- [some in print, some microfilm]
Edmund B. O'Callaghan, *The Documentary History of the State of New York* (1850-1851, 4 vols.) [most lists therein were published in 1979 under the title *Lists of Inhabitants of Colonial New York]*
Kenneth Scott and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, eds., *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch* (1973-)
Edmund B. O'Callaghan, ed., *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N.Y.*, Part I Dutch Manuscripts 1630-1664, Part II English Manuscripts 1664-1776 (1865-1866, 2 vols., reprinted 1968)
Edmund B. O'Callaghan, ed., *Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts [:] Indorsed Land Papers... 1643-1803* (1864)
Edmund B. O'Callaghan, ed., *Calendar of New York Colonial Commissions 1680-1770* (1929)
Kenneth Scott, *Calendar of New York Colonial Commissions [:] Book VI (1770-1776)* (1972)
Kenneth Scott, "New York Colonial Commissions," NYGBR 106:82-84
Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York (1856-1861, vols. 1-11, Edmund B. O'Callaghan, ed.; 1877-1887, vols. 12-15, Berthold Fernow, ed.)

Military Records

3 different volumes were published under the title *New York in the Revolution* in 1887 (reprinted 1972), 1898 and 1901
Calendar of Historical Manuscripts Relating to the War of the Revolution in the Office of the Secretary of State.... (1868, 2 vols.)
The Ballotting Book and Other Documents Relating to Military Bounty Lands in the State of New York (1825) [separate index published 1954]
Peter Wilson Coldham, *American Loyalist Claims* (1980)
Lorenzo Sabine, *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution* (1864, 2 vols., reprinted 1979)
Harry P. Yoshpe, *Disposition of Loyalists Estates in the Southern District of the State of New York* (1939)
V.H. Paltsits, ed., *Minutes of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies in the State of New York* (1909-1910, 3 vols.)
Hugh Hastings, ed., *Military Minutes of the Council of Appointment of the State of New York 1783-1821* (1901-1902, 4 vols.)
The Index of Awards on Claims of the Soldiers of the War of 1812 (1860, reprinted 1969)

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Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York (Collections of The New-York Historical Society for 1892-1908, 17 vols.) [abstracts of wills to 1800; original wills have been microfilmed with the exception of Libers 1, 7, 9, and Unrecorded]
Berthold Fernow, ed., *Calendar of Wills... at Albany ... 1626-1836* (1896, reprinted 1967)
Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from Administration Papers from the New York State Court of Appeals in Albany* (1972)
Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from New York Administration Bonds 1753-1799* (1969) and *Genealogical Data from Further New York Administration Bonds 1791-1798* (1971)
Kenneth Scott and James A. Owre, *Genealogical Data from Inventories of New York Estates 1666-1825* (1970)
Kenneth Scott, *Records of the Chancery Court [,] Province and State of New York [:] Guardianships 1691-1815* (1971)

Immigration and Naturalization

P. William Filby and Mary K. Meyer, eds., *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index* (1981, 3 vols.)
Carl Boyer 3rd, ed., *Ship Passenger Lists [:] New York and New Jersey (1600-1825)* (1978)
Michael Tepper, *Immigrants to the Middle Colonies* (1979)
Index of Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at the Port of New York 1820-1846 [microfilm, 103 reels]
Nils W. Olsson, *Swedish Passenger Arrivals in New York 1820-1850* (1967)
Walter A. Knittle, *Early Eighteenth-Century Palatine Emigration* (1937, reprinted 1979)
Kenneth Scott and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, *Denizations, Naturalizations and Oaths of Allegiance in Colonial New York* (1975)
Kenneth Scott, *British Aliens in the United States During the War of 1812* (1979) pp. 58-241
Kenneth Scott, "Resident Aliens Enabled to Hold Land in New York State 1790-1825," NGSQ 67:42-57
Kenneth Scott and Rosanne Conway, *New York Alien Residents 1825-1848* (1978)

Sources for Births, Marriages and Deaths (Colonial Period)

Joseph Gavit's American Deaths and Marriages 1784-1829 (1976) [microfilm, 2 reels]
Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from Colonial New York Newspapers* (1977)
Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from The New York Weekly Post-Boy 1743-1773* (1970)
Kenneth Scott, *Rivington's New York Newspaper... 1773-1783* (1973)
Kenneth Scott and Kristin L. Gibbons, *The New-York Magazine Marriages and Deaths: 1790-1797* (1975)
New York Marriages Previous to 1784 (1968)
Kenneth Scott, *Marriage Bonds of Colonial New York 1753-1784* (1972)
Jeannie F-J. Robison and Henrietta C. Bartlett, *Genealogical Records... from Family Bibles 1581-1917* (1917, reprinted 1972)
Genealogical Society of Utah, *International Genealogical Index: New York* [microfiche; formerly the Computer File Index]

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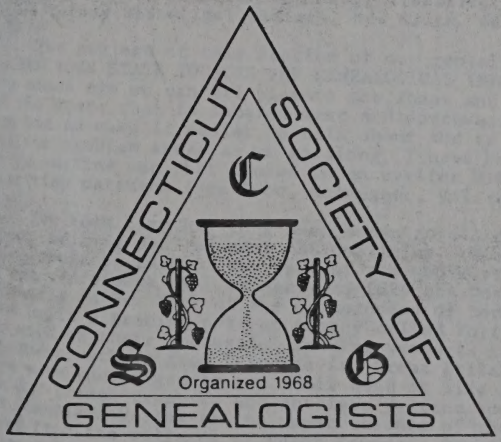

Connecticut
Society of Genealogists Inc

Volume No.7 Number 3
December 1974

New York Sources

The following talk was given at a meeting of the Society and all-day Genealogical Workshop held at the Simsbury Historical Center, 800 Hopmeadow Street, Simsbury, Connecticut, by Mrs. Dorothy Armistead (CSG #2), a charter member and a member of our first Board of Governors. A native of New York, she received a B.A. in History and English from Keuka College and later taught school. She has conducted Genealogical workshops for the Illinois State Genealogical Society while she was curator of the Caroline Martin-Mitchell Museum in Naperville, Illinois. She is presently curator of the Henry Whitfield State Historical Museum, Guilford, Conn. She was formerly Research Genealogy Librarian at the New Haven Colony Historical Society, New Haven, Connecticut.)

The subject of this section of our genealigical workshop is NEW YORK STATE SOURCES FOR GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION. In our minds eye we can all picture the shape and relative size of the state that is located west and northwest of Connecticut but to make it easier to talk about and to point our various problem areas as we go along, I have brought the large outline map that I used in an earlier discussion of migration patterns (See Conn. Nutmegger, Vol. 6, No. 2, p166)

New York City has long been known to all of us as the great "melting pot" of many nationalities. Almost the same thing could be said of the rest of the whole state in general as the years went by. As early as 1624 the Dutch had begun to settle in New York at the western end of Long Island and soon built a trading post at Albany called Fort Orange. When the word of their successful trading ventures reached the continent, others from Scandinavia, Great Britain and Germany were encouraged to try their hand at life in the New World. French trappers and settlers drifted south through the Champlain Valley to the upper reaches of the Hudson River from the villages of Upper Canada. Spanish and Portuguese colonists from the West Indies and Brazil found a more peaceful home in southeastern New York and melted into the ever growing population there. A group of Huguenots found a strong harbor on the western highlands of the Hudson River and it wasn't too many years before families from the western edge of Connecticut were spilling over into the areas that were to become Dutchess, Westchester and Orange Counties.

The French Peace of 1763 opened a vast tract of land in the mid-west and although great masses did not immediately migrate that far, it did encourage the beginning of a slow but persistent movement in that direction. When New York gained the Revolution in 1776, statistics show a total population of some 238,000 persons living mostly on Long Island, at the mouth of the Hudson, north up the Hudson Valley as far as Albany with a few villages scattered westwardly along

the Mohawk Valley. A map of the Province of New York dated 1784 does not begin to show the tremendous forces at work pushing back the old Indian Frontier. North of New York City, only seven counties are delineated on this map--Orange, Westchester, Ulster, Dutchess, Albany, Charlotte and Tryon. The western half of the state is still listed as the property of the Six Nations and the northeastern border fades off into the New Hampshire Grants. The eastern border of New York is one of those problems that plagued New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and, of course, New York for many a long year. Great was the bitterness and hatred that grew on both sides before a settlement was made and many families often found themselves puzzling over which state really was master of the land on which they lived and raised their families. If you have ancestors in this section of New York look for records of them on both sides of the border.

Only six years later the first Federal Census shows the beginning of the great westward expansion. Fifteen counties were enumerated, the name of Charlotte has been changed to Washington and divided to include Clinton County on the northeast corner. The Indian Land is now Montgomery and Ontario Counties and stretches all the way to Lake Erie. The next 25 to 30 years would see the geographical outline of the state divided and sub-divided again and again until some 60 counties were set apart. You can see some of the problems that this rapid change might make for an early settler, or for you who are trying to track him down. For example, a man who purchased a tract in Ontario County in 1800 might find that he was living in Genesee County in 1802 and in Monroe County in 1821. His records may be found in any one of these three counties during various years. A publication that lists the dates of the formation of the counties and the parent county from which they were formed is indispensible in a situation such as this.

As in all pioneering effort, towns and villages sprang up along the waterways and the established Indian Trails. The red dotted lines on the map are the main overland routes of travel across the state. The most inportant east-west route ran due west from Albany thruogh Utica, Syracuse, Auburn and Batavia, ending at Tonawanda near the eastern end of Lake Erie following the Old Mohawk Trail. A second road paralleled the Northern route just south of the Finger Lakes passing through Delhi, Ithaca and Bath to Lake Erie. North-south roads led from New York up the Hudson Valley to Albany, then to Lake Champlain and into Canada. Another northern branch swung north from near Oneida Lake toward Watertown and then to Plattsburg. Other shorter routes connected the southern route with the National Road and the northern trail through Pennsylvania. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 made emigration to the western part of the state easy, safe and relatively inexpensive. Another lure to settlement upstate was the gift of military Bounty Land to soldiers after the Revolutionary War. The first Bounty Land Tract was opened in Onondaga County in the central section of the state.

With all these things in mind we can now proceed to sources of information that will help to pinpoint our intrepid ancestors in some specific areas of this large state whether they stopped off only for a year or two or settled in for a lifetime. In general, taking the state as a whole, we might say there is some "good news and some bad news" as we look for information sources. First we may as well say that New York State has no State Archives program or depository as many states do. However, this does not mean that all past records have been lost, mis-laid or wantonly destroyed. Many historical records have found a permanent home in the Manuscripts and History Section of the New York State Library in Albany. Among these records you will find * * patents, land records and deeds of the Dutch period 1630-64; New York Colonial manuscripts, Land papers 1643-1803; Marriage Bonds 1752-1784, a small series of even earlier ones; tax lists; a large collection of church and parish records, cemetery records; Colonial and Revolutionary War records. Records of other war service from 1812 through the Second World War will be found in the office of the Adjutant-General, Bureau of War Records, Albany.

A series of interim year census provide an excellent source of family information. Beginning in 1825 and continuing throught 1925 these census records supplement the Federal Census enumerations. As with the Federal lists, those taken from 1825 through 1845 name only Heads of Households, aliens, paupers, slaves, number of children, etc. The 1855 schedule gives almost as much as any researcher could wish for -- the relationship of each by name to the head of the household; county, state or country of birth; marital status; length of residence in town or city where enumerated; citizenship status and any physical impairments. This census includes special schedules for churches in each town, newspapers published, comments on weather, crops, illness and financial situation of the time. Similar information is available in the 1865 Census with an additional schedule listing all those serving in the Civil War. Two other off-year enumerations were made along these same lines in 1892 and 1905. Since Federal Census have not generally been available after 1880 until recently, these last two lists have been invaluable. The 1915 and the 1925 State Census are not generally open to the public but if the County Clerk knows why the information is needed, it is sometimes made available.

Probate records are always a prime source of good family information. In New York State probate courts are called Surrogate's Courts. The records of this court are open to the public and in most cases Files and Indexes are available. Wills have been copied into books and the Indexes indicate two types of records -- Wills and Administrations. Guardianship proceedings are also in the custody of the Surrogates office.

The keeping of Vital Records was not made obligatory in New York until 1880. Marriages and births were not officially necessary until 1900 or later. Requests may be made to the New York State Bureau of Vital Statistics, Holland Street Albany for a Genealogical Search. There is a fee. The name of the County and an approximate date for the search must accompany the request. Early Vital Records are still filed in the office of the Town and County Clerks. The County Clerk's office also houses land records and the local census records mentioned earlier. In a number of the counties a request to the county clerk for information as to the location of various records will bring you a printed form stating the location of the different records, the fee for a search if there is to be one and the cost of copies.

Another official who can be of great help to the researcher is the Historian. Ther are Historians on several levels -- state, county and town. Since it is the duty of this office to search out and record the history of the area, it often has information readily available that can save time and unnecessary work for the serious researcher. The Historian often is able to suggest new avenues of approach when it seems that every foot of ground has been covered. However, do not expect any of these busy people to do your research for you. They all have their own appointed tasks to do but will help you if they can.

Aside from the primary sources that have been mentioned, there are a number of organizations active in New York State that make history and genealogy their foremost concerns. Most of you are aware of the New York Biographical and Genealogical Society in New York City. For many years this organization has been publishing an excellent quarterly and maintaining a large library dedicated to family history. Their area of interest has been concentrated on New York and the Hudson Valley. Another such organization is "The Central New York Genealogical Society." Originally founded to publish archival material that the state had ignored for the 5 central counties of the state, the group now services most of the state north of Albany and west to Lake Erie. Address: Box 104, Colvin Station, Syracuse, New York. A third group that is active in the genealogical field is the Genealogical Committee of the Tioga County Historical Society, 110-112 Front Street, Owego, New York. This group specialized in compiling a file of all the early settlers of the Southern Tier -- Those counties located along the border of northern Pennsylvania. Still another organization in near-by location is the Courtland Historical Society at 25 Homer Street, Cortland, New York. There are many historical societies that have manuscript collections and it would take too long to list them all. If approached in the right manner, most of them will give what aid they can.

A number of libraries have unusually good genealogical collections and several merit mention at this point. The nearest to Connecticut would be the New York Public Library

in New York City. In Albany, the New York State Library has already been noted as having large collections of primary resource material. The Syracuse Public Library is outstanding for its genealogical collections and is also the home base for the files and other material collected by the "Central New York Genealogical Society". Both the Rundel Library in Rochester and the Buffalo Public Library in Buffalo have sections devoted to this specialized study of family history.

When primary sources are not available we all turn to printed materials. In New York as in other states, many invaluable source materials have been made available through publication. Guides to various manuscript collections, to public vital statistics, Indices to Marriage Bonds and Calendar of Wills all help to make the work of the researcher easier. There are special publications which are a "must" for working in New York. Since there have been so many geographical and political unit changes as well as place name changes, one can hardly begin without a copy of J. H. French's Gazetteer of the State of New York (1860) at his elbow. A handy tool to use with this volume is Frank Place II's Index of Personal Names in J. H. French's Gazetteer of New York State. This was published by The Cortland County Historical Society, Cortland, N.Y. 13045 (1962). Others of worthwhile interest are: Horatio G. Spafford - A Gazetteer of the State of New York: Embracing an Ample Survey and Description of its Counties, Towns and Cities, 1824, B. D. Packard, Albany, N. Y.

R. P. Smith - Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of New York State, Syracuse, 1860.

E. B. O'Callaghan - The Documentary History of the State of New York, 4 Vols. and Supplement, 1849, Weed, Parsons & Co., Albany, N. Y.

Nelson Green - History of the Mohawk Gateway to the West 1614-1925, 4 vols. 1925, S. J. Clark Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

Thomas Jones - History of New York During the Revolutionary War, 1879, New York Historical Society, Trow's Printing , New York.

Merritt C. Borden, Vermont Once No Man's Land, 1928, Tuttle, Rutland, Vt.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,100+ vols., N. Y. Gen. & Biographical Society, 122 East 58th St., New York.

Collections of the New York Historical Society, 1868-1923, 66 vols.

Individual Histories of most of 62 counties - published.

1979

1855 New York Migration Study

By Loren Fay, of RD3, Moravia, NY 13118

Mr. Fay has earned Associate and Bachelors degrees from Brigham Young University and is an Accredited Genealogist with the LDS Genealogical Department. Since 1977, he has helped about 300 persons with research in Upstate New York and New England. He is a volunteer librarian at the Cayuga-Owasco Lakes Historical Society in Moravia and serves as Branch Clerk of the Cortland, N.Y., LDS Church. He is also a local news correspondent for ***The Citizen*** in Auburn, N.Y.

Some people give up on their ancestral searches when they cannot find a lead to where their ancestors originated. This is especially true in New York State, because of the masses of records to be searched at each county level.

Now a 121-year old statistical summary of the 1855 New York state census may help open new doors for research. New York asked its natives which county they were born in, thus the statistical summary made by the state government in 1857 gives a migration pattern for each county of the state. Until recently, this information lay hidden on dust-covered shelves in most county clerks' offices.

The author came across the 1855 Census data in 1977, while researching and writing a 200-page manuscript "Upstate New York Area Key" for the Area Keys Genealogical Research Foundation in Kiowa, Colorado. He xeroxed several pages and then copied data on to 3500 index cards. The cards were arranged in order under each county to show where the most people in a given county originated from. Migration patterns were impossible to determine among the downstate counties, but the upstate counties showed clear trends. The upstate findings are shown on the following chart.

1855 Migration Study

Upstate New York Counties
Identifying areas where the most people migrated from before they became residents of Upstate New York Counties.

Albany: Rensselaer, Canada, Mass., New York ~~County~~, Schoharie, Greene, Saratoga and Columbia.

Allegany: Steuben, Livingston, Vermont, Penn., Mass., Conn., Otsego, Wyoming, Madison, Tompkins, R. I., Chenango, Cattaraugus, Ontario.

Broome: Conn., Penn., Chenango, Delaware, Mass., Schoharie, Dutchess, Otsego, Albany, Orange, N. J., Tioga, Vermont, Cortland, Columbia.

Cattaraugus: Vermont, Erie, Mass., Penn., Chautauqua, Allegany, Conn., Otsego, Genesee, Wyoming, Washington, Herkimer, Onondaga, Oneida.

Cayuga: Onondaga, Conn., Mass., Tompkins, N. J., Dutchess, Albany, Washington, Vermont, Saratoga, Wayne, Ulster, Penn., Cortland.

Chautauqua: Vermont, Mass., Conn., Penn., Oneida, Otsego, Erie, Madison, Washington, Rensselaer, Cattaraugus, Chenango, Herkimer, Genesee, Onondaga, N. H., Saratoga, Dutchess, Cayuga, Canada, Montgomery.

Chemung: Penn., Orange, Tompkins, N. J., Conn., Steuben, Tioga, Mass., Delaware, N. Y., Vermont, Yates, Otsego, Dutchess, Seneca.

Chenango: Conn., Otsego, Mass., Madison, R. I., Delaware, Broome, Dutchess, Vermont, Cortland, Oneida, N. H., Penn., Schoharie.

Clinton: Canada, Vermont, Essex, Mass., N. H., Franklin, Washington, Conn., St. Lawrence, Rensselaer, Saratoga, N. Y., Dutchess.

Columbia: Dutchess, Mass., Rensselaer, Greene, Conn., N. Y., Albany, Vermont, Ulster, N. J., Penn., Schoharie, Canada, R. I.

Cortland: Conn., Mass., Chenango. Onondaga, Otsego, Madison, Tompkins, Cayuga, Vermont, Broome, R.I., N.Y., Herkimer, Oneida, Orange.

Delaware: Conn., Otsego, Schoharie, Greene, Dutchess, Mass., Ulster, Albany, Penn., Columbia, N. Y., Chenango, Sullivan, Westchester.

Dutchess: Columbia, Conn., N. Y., Ulster, Putnam, Orange, Westchester, Mass., Greene, N. J., Kings, Albany, Penn., Rensselaer, R. I.

Erie: Canada, Vermont, Mass., Penn., Conn., Genesee, N. Y., Monroe, Oneida, Niagara, Cattaraugus, Washington, Albany, N. H., Wyoming, Cayuga, Onondaga, Chautauqua, Otsego, Saratoga, Herkimer, Ontario.

Essex: Vermont, Canada, Clinton, N. H., Mass., Washington, Warren, Conn., Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Rensselaer, Dutchess, N. Y., N. J.,

Franklin: Canada, Vermont, Clinton, N. H., St. Lawrence, Mass., Essex, Washington, Conn., Jefferson, Rensselaer, Maine, N. Y., Dutchess.

Fulton: Montgomery, Saratoga, Herkimer, Albany, Conn., Mass., Dutchess, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Hamilton, Schoharie, Washington, Columbia, Jefferson, Oneida, Vermont, Warren, R. I., N. Y.

Genesee: Conn., Mass., Vermont, Monroe, Livingston, Wyoming, Erie, Oneida, Ontario, Orleans, N. H., Onondaga, Washington, Canada.

Greene: Albany, Conn., Delaware, Dutchess, Ulster, Schoharie, Mass., N. Y., Rensselaer, Canada, N. J., Otsego, Westchester, Vermont.

Hamilton: Saratoga, Vermont, Fulton, Warren, Mass., Rensselaer, Montgomery, Essex, Schoharie, Herkimer, N. Y., Albany, Conn.

Herkimer: Oneida, Montgomery, Otsego, Conn., Mass., Fulton, Rensselaer, Albany, Vermont, R. I., Saratoga, Schoharie, N. Y., Jefferson.

Jefferson: Canada, Herkimer, Vermont, Mass., Montgomery, Oneida, Lewis, Conn., St. Lawrence, N. H., Oswego, Saratoga, Rensselaer, Otsego, Washington, R. I., Madison, Albany, Dutchess, Onondaga, Fulton.

Lewis: Jefferson, Oneida, Mass., Conn., Herkimer, Montgomery, Vermont, Canada, Albany, St. Lawrence, Rensselaer, Otsego, Columbia, Schoharie, N. Y., N. H., Dutchess, Oswego, R. I., Madison.

Livingston: Penn., Conn., Monroe, Mass., Ontario, Vermont, Cayuga, N. J., Steuben, Allegany, Wyoming, Canada, Washington, Genesee, Montgomery, Dutchess, Oneida, N. H., Saratoga, Seneca, Onondaga.

Madison: Oneida, Conn., Mass., Chenango, Onondaga, Herkimer, Montgomery, R. I., Vermont, Otsego, Columbia, Albany, Rensselaer, Cortland.

Monroe: Canada, Mass., Vermont, Ontario, Rensselaer, Livingston, N. J., Oneida, N. Y., Dutchess, Wayne, Saratoga, N. H., Penn., Albany, Orleans, Genesee, Cayuga, Onondaga, Columbia, Washington.

Montgomery: Schenectady, Fulton, Schoharie, Herkimer, Albany, Otsego, Saratoga, Mass., N. J., Conn., Rensselaer, Columbia, Dutchess.

Niagara: Canada, Vermont, Penn., Monroe, Mass., Erie, Orleans, Conn.

Oneida: Herkimer, Mass., Conn., Madison, Otsego, Montgomery, Vermont, N. Y., Albany, Rensselaer, Lewis, Canada, Oswego, Jefferson, R. I., Saratoga, Onondaga, Schoharie, Dutchess, Chenango.

Onondaga: Conn., Mass., Madison, Cayuga, Albany, Vermont, Oswego, Montgomery, Oneida, Cortland, Canada, Herkimer, Saratoga, Dutchess, Washington, Rensselaer, Otsego, N. Y., Schoharie.

Ontario: Mass., Conn., Yates, Wayne, N. J., Monroe, Vermont, Livingston, Seneca, Penn., Steuben, Dutchess, Cayuga, Columbia, N. Y.

Orange: N. J., Ulster, N. Y., Dutchess, Sullivan, Penn., Conn., Rockland, Westchester, Mass., Putnam, Kings, Suffolk, Albany.

Orleans: Monroe, Vermont, Conn., Mass., Genesee, Saratoga, Rensselaer, Oneida, Niagara, Canada, N. H., Dutchess, Ontario, Onondaga.

Oswego: Oneida, Onondaga, Canada, Herkimer, Jefferson, Mass., Conn., Vermont, Madison, Otsego, Washington, Cayuga, St. Lawrence, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Albany, Schoharie, Greene.

Otsego: Conn., Schoharie, Delaware, Herkimer, Mass., Montgomery, Chenango, Albany, R. I., Dutchess, Columbia, Vermont, Rensselaer.

Putnam: Dutchess, Conn., N. Y., Orange, N. J., Mass., Penn., Kings.

Rensselaer: Mass., Albany, Vermont, Columbia, Canada, Washington, Saratoga, Dutchess, Conn., N. Y., N. H., R. I., N. J., Greene.

St. Lawrence: Vermont, Canada, Jefferson, Mass., N. H., Franklin, Herkimer, Conn., Clinton, Washington, Montgomery, Oneida, Lewis.

Saratoga: Rensselaer, Washington, Vermont, Albany, Mass., Warren, Dutchess, Conn., Columbia, Schenectady, Canada, Fulton.

Schenectady: Albany, Montgomery, Saratoga, Rensselaer, Columbia, Schoharie, Mass., N. Y., Dutchess, Conn., Vermont Oneida.

Schoharie: Albany, Montgomery, Greene, Columbia, Otsego, Dutchess, Conn., Delaware, Schenectady, Rensselaer, Mass., Vermont, Ulster.

Schuyler: Steuben, Chemung, Tompkins, N. J., Yates, Conn., Seneca, Orange.

Seneca: N. J., Penn., Cayuga, Tompkins, Ontario, Conn., Wayne, Onondaga, Mass., Orange, Dutchess, Oneida, Vermont, Saratoga, N. Y.

Steuben: Penn., Yates, Tompkins, N. J., Otsego, Conn., Montgomery, Chenango, Mass., Chemung, Livingston, Vermont, Ontario, Allegany.

Sullivan: Orange, Ulster, N. Y., Conn., Delaware, Dutchess, Greene.

Tioga: Penn., Tompkins, Conn., Mass., Orange, Broome, Otsego, N. J.

Tompkins: N. J., Conn., Penn., Cayuga, Orange, Dutchess, Cortland, Tioga, Mass., Ulster, Seneca, Delaware, Vermont, N. Y., Chemung.

Ulster: Dutchess, Greene, Orange, N. Y., Conn., Delaware, Columbia, Sullivan, Westchester, Albany, N. J., Schoharie, Mass., Putnam.

Warren: Washington, Vermont, Saratoga, Canada, Essex, Mass., Rensselaer.

Washington: Vermont, Rensselaer, Canada, Mass., Saratoga, Warren, Conn., N. H., Essex, R. I., Dutchess, Albany, Clinton, N. Y., Columbia.

Wayne: Columbia, Cayuga, Ontario, Dutchess, Mass., Conn., N. J., Rensselaer, Onondaga, Vermont, Monroe, Saratoga, Washington, Seneca.

Wyoming: Vermont, Mass., Conn., Genesee, Livingston, Washington, Erie, Cayuga, Oneida, N. H., Monroe, Allegany, Otsego, Cattaraugus, Saratoga, Ontario, Penn., Onondaga, Montgomery, Madison, Canada.

Yates: Ontario, Steuben, N. J., Columbia, Conn., Orange, Seneca, Dutchess, Penn., Vermont, Mass., Tompkins, Cayuga, R. I.

Source: ***Census of the State of New York, for 1855; ... Prepared from the Original Returns ...,*** by Franklin B. Hough. Albany: C. Van Benthuysen, 1857. Pages 168 - 175.

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V. 1 of Stillwell's Hist. & Gen. Misc.

REGISTER BOEK VAN DE K—K[?] NAMEN DER KINDEREN DEWELCK GEDOOPT BENNEN OP STATEN EŸLANDT VAN D ——— BEGINNE VAN HET JAER ANNO 1696 *

1739 den 18^{en} Novemb	
	Abraham van Tuyl Ab[?]— Fem [?] [illegible]
Femmetje	Metje Vreelant De—y—[illegible]
1740 den 30^{en} Maart	
	Abraham Manez
Sara	Sara du' Chesne
A^{o} 1756 den 31^{en} October	
	Niclos Backer
Jacob	Liesabet toret
A^{o} 1758 de 26 february	
Mary	Naclos Backer
	Liesabet Latoret

* The Baptismal Register of the Dutch Church of Staten Island, N. Y., commencing 1696.

This ancient record is written in the Dutch language and is here reproduced with full consciousness of the misspellings, and with no desire or attempt to correct this orthography or to effect any rearrangement, but, to the contrary, with every effort to make it *verbatim et literatim*. This course has been pursued because any attempt to arrange the names alphabetically or the dates chronologically would result in omitting valuable notes and confusing dates which need oftentimes the adjacent text to confirm them.

The English equivalents of some of the Dutch words are added, believing they may be useful.

It is well to bear in mind that in old writing the letters f and ſ and i and j are often so alike as to cause doubt in transcribing, especially proper names.

Als—as

Bennen—are
Bedieníng—office, serving, administration of the Lord's Supper
Belde—both
Bedienaar—minister, servant

Christelÿcken—Christian
Compeer—Godfather

Des—of the
De—the
Dewelck—which or who
Doop—baptism
Dese—these or this
Defer—of these, of this
Dochter—daughter
Door—by
Dit—this
Den—the, then
Donderdagh—Thursday

En sin vroŭ—and his wife
Euang—Gospel
En—and

Gedoopt—baptized
Getuygen—witnesses
Geboren—born
Gerepresenteerd—represented
Genaemt—is named
Ganck—passage, walk, step

Het—the or it
Heeft—has
Haaren—her
Huis—house
Hebben—have
Huisvroŭw—wife
Heeren—the Lord, or the Lord's

Int—in the

Jaer—year
Juffr—miss

Kinderen, Kinders—children
Kint—child

Met—with
Moeder—mother
Maendagh—Monday
Morgen—morning
Middach—noon

Namen—names
Noort zÿd—north side
Naam—name

Ouwders—parents
Ontfangen—obtained, received
Op—on
Omtrent—about

Peet—Godmother

Representans—representatives or substitutes

Syn—his
Soon, son
Savonts—during the evening
Sondagh—Sunday

Tweelings—twins

Vader—father
Van—of
Vervolgh—continuation
Voor—for

Wedŭwe—widow
Wÿf—wife

Zoon—son
Zyn—his ; to be or are
Zyne—his

NYG+B Record v. 24
1892-93

VAN AND VON.

SOME FACTS ABOUT DUTCH NAMES AND TITLES WHICH ARE NOT GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD.

By Susanna Matthes.

[The following article, which throws much light upon the rather perplexing subject of Dutch titles and family names, is republished from the New York *Evening Post* of April 8, 1893, at the request of Mr. Edward F. De Lancey.—Pub. Com.]

It is a common mistake of Americans to think that the predicate "van" before a Dutch name signifies nobility. In the Low Countries, that is, in the kingdoms of the Netherlands and of Belgium, "van" has no particular meaning. Names with "van" are to be read on shops as well as on the doors of the most aristocratic mansions. The humblest persons have it as well as the most refined. On the other hand, a great number of the oldest families are without it. In Germany "von" means noble, and all persons belonging to the nobility have "von" before their family names, without any exception. Persons who do not belong to the nobility cannot put "von" before their names, as they have no right to do so, and would be found out directly if they assumed it, and make themselves ridiculous. But in case of a man being knighted for some reason or other, he has the right to put "von" before his family name. For instance, when Alexander Humboldt was knighted, he became Alexander von Humboldt, and all his descendants, male and female, take the prefix. In the Netherlands the family name does not change when a person is knighted, but his nobility is made known in a way to be told hereafter.

Among the family names in America, the bearers of which came over from the Netherlands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, many terminate in "us." At that time the only means of correspondence between scientific persons from different countries was in Latin, which became so much the fashion that many people Latinized their names. There are still many family names in the Netherlands which terminate in "us," as Stratenus, Mollerus, Cramerus, Heinsius, Couperus, and many more, and the ancestors of these families must have been prominent men, in one way or another, as far back as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; so that it may be said that people with Latinized names are of good family or of old family. Some families adopted their old spelling again after a while, and so in an encyclopædia one may find, Hugo de Groot or Hugo Grotius, James Dousa or Jan van Does, indifferently. The families De Groot and Van der Does have taken up the old spelling again. In old times the Christian names used to be different too. The name of the famous admiral was Michel Adriaanssoon de Ruyter, meaning Michel the son of Adriaan de Ruyter. The name of the conqueror of Java and the East Indian colonies was Jan Pietersoon Koe, or Jan son of Peter Coen.

Although the provinces of the Netherlands are extremely small in comparison with other countries, still they keep their distinct character and family names, and in some even the Christian names are different

from those in other parts of the country. In the Province of Friesland a different language is spoken to this day, so different from Dutch that other Dutchmen cannot understand it. Family names in Friesland mostly terminate in "a," as Van Cysingha, Kingma, Camminga, Van Heemstra, Postma, Alberda. The Christian names in Friesland are very peculiar. Wietkske, Vrouwke, Tcota are women's names, and Sjoust, Jouwert, Skato are a few specimens of Friesch men's names. In the Province of Limburg, French is more spoken than Dutch, and all the different provinces keep their peculiar character. This occurs in other countries, but when one considers how small the kingdom of the Netherlands is (it has the same area as Rhode Island), it is especially curious. Just as every province has a particular costume for the farmers' wives and daughters, which is varied in different villages, so families stick to their original cities and counties.

Some of the old families in the Netherlands have long names, because they have added to the original name a second one that was dying out of their mother's family, or because they have added the name of their country seat to distinguish themselves from other members of the family. In the latter case "van" means from. If a gentleman has obtained permission to add to his family name, all his descendants must assume the same title. This is the origin of the long Dutch family names. Some of the oldest and best families of Amsterdam have short names with no "van," although belonging to the nobility, as, for instance, Dedel, Backer, Sin, Hartsen, Roëll; others, like Van Loon, Van Heel, van der Hoop, have the "van." When talking about members of the Backer family, people will perhaps say "Backer with a *c*," to distinguish them from the family Bakker. Speaking of the latter they generally add "Boulanger," using the French translation of the name, there being a great difference between the two names. Mr. Sin has the celebrated picture gallery in Amsterdam, his ancestors having been painted by the best masters, and having been great connoisseurs of art. He has taken the name of the village where his country seat and grounds are situated, and is named Sin van's Graveland.

There are many family names in the Netherlands which, although spelled in the same way, belong to families widely apart in the social scale of life. Van Buren is a very common name in Holland, but there was a family van Buren, now extinct, who were of such high and ancient blood that the late Queen Sophia, when travelling incognito, did so under the name of Countess van Buren. In the Netherlands or in Belgium no one is allowed to make any alteration in the family name by even changing a letter, or assuming or dropping the predicate "van," or adding another name. A special license must be obtained to do so. Once the permission is obtained, every descendant of the person making the change must follow his example. There can scarcely be a mistake about a name in Holland, whereas the descendants of the Dutch in America may have taken "van," or dropped it, and may have changed several letters in their names so as to make them unrecognizable to the Dutch ear. The Americans, though very prone to trace back to a Dutch origin, very rarely know what has become of those of the same name in the old country. Even if alterations in the names have been made, it is very easy to trace a family in the Netherlands, if the families of Dutch descent are still in possession of their coat-of-arms. There are persons in Holland who have made

Dutch family names and coats-of-arms their special study. Mr. A. A. Vorsterman van Dyen, at the Hague, is one of the greatest genealogists, and has written books on the genealogies and coats-of-arms of the best families of the Netherlands, either of those belonging to the nobility or to old patrician families. In the Netherlands, when anybody asks about a person what his surname is, he commonly says, "What is his 'van'?" This custom is so common that few people realize the exact meaning of it; certainly nobody thinks about a "van" in using it except in the sense of a surname.

The titles in Holland are few. The princes of Orange were at the head of the nobility, and reigned with a few intervals during three centuries. In the latter years all the princes of Orange died, and since the death of King William III. Queen Wilhelmina, now twelve years of age, is the last of her race in the Netherlands. Her mother, the queen regent, is a German princess. There are no other families of royal or princely blood in the Netherlands. Neither are there dukes or marquesses, the highest title being count. There are many counts, and the Counts van Limburg Stirum are the next in rank after the Oranges. As there are no viscounts, the next title is baron, of which there are many. The oldest family with the title of baron is Van Tuyll van Servaskesken. Next comes the title of ridder or chevalier, and finally that of jonkheer; the latter may be considered to have the same importance as "von" in Germany, with this difference, that it stands before the Christian names, as Jonkheer A. G. Beelaerts van Blokland. In some families the title of baron or ridder descends only on the eldest male descendant of the last person who bore the title. In that case all the other members of the family are jonkheer, but this is very rare, and as a rule all the members of the same family have the same titles, which makes the nobility a large one for a small country.

When anybody obtains a degree at a university, this precedes the Christian name. Jonkheer, however, is always put first of all, as Jonkheer Meester (or short, Jhr. Mr.) J. S. van Waterschoot van de Gracht, meester meaning master of the laws. Count, baron, and ridder are placed between the Christian and surnames, as G. A. Baron Tindal. In the case of the holders of these titles having a university degree, this comes before the Christian names again, as Mr. J. H. M. Baron Mollerus. The distinction between the different titles is not so great as Americans generally think. There are Counts Schimmelpenninck and Barons Schimmelpenninck. They have the same ancestors, but the barons rank above the counts on account of their quarterings, that is, they have intermarried with better families during the last century. This occurs occasionally in France, where the Comte de Paris is the highest personage in the nobility.

Titles are used in the Netherlands only on formal introductions, in addresses, and on official occasions. It is decidedly bad form to address a person by his title; this is done only by servants. In conversation titles are to be avoided, unless it is necessary to indicate a person more precisely. People who mention titles in their conversation too often have not been accustomed to good society. In society the unmarried ladies alone have the full benefit of belonging to the aristocracy. Titles are not given, and to call a lady countess is most discordant to the Dutch ear But there is a great difference in the translation of Miss in

Dutch for those who belong to the aristocracy and those who do not. Miss is Freule when an unmarried lady belongs to the aristocracy, and Juſvroum when she does not, or is a married woman of the poorer classes. It is strange that Juſvroum should be the name for an unmarried woman in the Netherlands not belonging to the aristocracy, and at the same time for married women of the lower social ranks, but so it is. The latter are never called Mrs. or Mevroum.

This creates among girls an immense distinction. In a room or at a party where there are only a few "Freules," these are apt to come to the front. On the other hand, when nearly all the girls in a salon are "Freules" and a few present are "Juſvroum," the situation is often painful for the latter. When at court, every girl is supposed to be a "Freule," and addressed accordingly.

Here follow some long Dutch surnames: Count Girard de Mae et van Cochoorn van St. Oedenrode, Juckema van Burmania Baron Rengers van Warmenhuisen, Clifford Pancras Cock van Breughel. Others have asked to change their family names, and must still mention their old names, as: De Raadt van Olden Barneveldt, named Witte Tulling. Married ladies always mention their own family names on their visiting-cards, so if two people with long names marry, their visiting-cards become very elaborate.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES ON THE QUACKENBOS FAMILY.

By Richard Wynkoop.

The family name has had various spellings. In the marriage records at New York, 1674, Reinier's name appears as Van Quackenbosch. The prefix *van* has not been found again. Quakkenbosch and Quakkenbos, Quackenbosch and Quackenbos, occur constantly; there are also instances of Kwakkenbosch, Kwakkenbos, Kwackenbos and Kwaklenbos, until, at New York, the spelling settled into Quackenbos. At New Brunswick, in 1752, the name is recorded Quakenbos. It seems that, at Albany, Quackenbush became the prevalent spelling. The Knickerbockers were given to changing into a *c* the first *k* where two occurred together.

The conjecture is probable that the original spelling was Kwakkelbosch. According to William Sewel (1726), quakkel was quail, bosch a forest, bos a bush, and quaaken or quakken signified to croak as a frog. A Leiden dictionary of modern issue has the same spelling and meaning for bosch and bos; but it gives kwakkel for quail, and kwakken, to croak; and it ignores quakkel, quaaken and quakken.

Pieter Quakkenbos came from Oestgeest, Holland, to New Amsterdam, and removed thence to Beverwÿk (Albany), where, in 1688, he purchased a brick-yard from Adrian Van Ilpendam. Talcott, in his "Genealogical Notes of New York and New England Families," at page 193, says that the wife was Martje ——.

HOMESTEAD OF THE LEFFERTS FAMILY.
Front view.

THE

SOCIAL HISTORY

OF

FLATBUSH,

AND

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE DUTCH SETTLERS IN KINGS COUNTY.

BY

GERTRUDE LEFFERTS VANDERBILT.

Gen
974.7
V

"To Holland they felt a deep, unalterable, hereditary attachment. Nor have the vicissitudes of time extinguished that sentiment in their descendants. Two centuries have scarcely weakened the veneration which citizens of New York of Dutch lineage proudly cherish toward the fatherland of their ancestors."

—*History of the State of New York. J. Romeyn Brodhead.*

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY.
1899.

CHAPTER VI.

DUTCH NAMES.

UNTIL this century the Dutch names from the fatherland were still given by the descendants of the settlers to their children. Some of us can remember names which were once household words in every family, as being the names of parents and grandparents, but which now are never heard. We can trace them through the county in their English translations; but the originals, like the old people who bore them, have died out.

We here furnish some of the names which are found constantly recurring in the old records of the town, to which we add the translations under which they now appear:

Aart (Arthur), Aries (Aaron), Arian (Adrian), Andries (Andrew), Bornt (Barent or Bernard), Christoffle (Christopher), Claes or Nicolaes (Nicholas), Dirk or Diederick (Richard), Guilliam (William), Hans, the nickname for Johannes (John), Joris (George), Jacobus (James), Lucas (Luke), Paulus (Paul), Pieter (Peter), Roelef (Ralph), Wouter (Walter), Wilhelmus (William), Yacob (Jacob), Jacques (James), Joost (George).

There are other names which were never changed by translation; some of them are probably family names:

Wolfert, Gysbert, Volkert, Wynand, Lambert, Gerbrandt, Rynier, Myndert, Baltus, Rutgert, Harmanus, Ulpius, Jurian. Rembrandt was abbreviated to Rem, and under that form it was a name frequently given. There are other names which might have been translated, but are still continued in their original form, viz.: Coert is probably Courtland; Gerret is Gerhard or Gerrard; Evert is Everard; Laurens is Lawrence or Lorenzo; Teunis is Anthony.

The family name Denyse is from Denis, and is the contraction of Dionysius. St. Denis is Dionysius the Areopagite, converted by Paul's sermon on Mars Hill.

The family name Tiebout, at one time numerous in Kings County, is, in its translation, Theobald.

The English rendering of some of these names seems to us somewhat arbitrary. Cobus was a common nickname for Jacobus; it would seem natural to have the English translation of it, Jacob; but we find that it has been always translated into James. In the patent obtained from James, Duke of York, by Governor Sir Edmond Andros, the Duke is called "Jacobus, Hertzog von York and Albany." From this we judge that this translation was the general one, and not a local rendering by the farmers.

The names of the women seem to have undergone even a greater change than those of the men. The diminutive je, pronounced as we do ia, is attached to most of the feminine names. In a dictionary published in Amsterdam, 1749, there are some pages devoted to "Naamen van Mannen en Vrouwen"—names of men and women. In this the author gives a most uncomplimentary reason for the fact in the explanation that, "since the Female Sex is lookt upon as inferior to the

Male, these diminutives are applied to women." As these diminutives were also expressive of endearment, in view of the strength of family ties among the Dutch, we find a stronger reason in the expression of affection by father and husband, rather than in attributing their use to an arrogation of superiority.

The following names of our grandmothers and great grandmothers appear upon the baptismal records of the past century :

Aaltje (Aletta or Alida), Annetje (Anne), Arriantie (Adrianna), Beletje (Bella), Dirkje or Dortie (Dorothea), Elsie (Alice), Evau (Eve), Femmetia (Phebe), Gertje (Gertrude), Grietje or Margarietje (Margaret), Engeltie (Ann), Helena (Helen), Jannetje (Jane), Lammetje (Lemmian), Lysbet (Elizabeth), Katrina or Trientje (Catharine), Morritje (Mary), Neeltje (Cornelia, sometimes Nelly), Pieterneltje (Petronella), Willimentje (Wilhelmine), Leentje (Magdalena), Seytia (Cynthia), Yda (Ida), Motje (Martha). Hieltie, also spelled Hilletie, is probably the abbreviation of Hildegonda, Tiesie (Letitia), Gashie (Garrita).

There are some names which are nearly obsolete, if not entirely so ; these are : Hildegonda, Geradina, Petronella, Wilhelmina, Lemmian, Alida, Garetta, Adrianna, Blandina. There are other names which have gradually fallen into disuse, such as Phebe, Cynthia, Dorothea, Catalina.

Family names were strictly adhered to, and the eldest son was given either that of his father or one or the other of his grandparents. Thus it happened that certain names were found descending from father to son through many generations ; there are names in this county always to be found in certain families. Some of

these appear in the documentary history of this State at a very early period, and are repeated upon the town records through successive years to this present time. The Van Brunt family have never been without a Rutgert or Rulif ; Wynant is the family name in the Bennett family ; Coert and Lucas in the Vorhees family.

As early as 1700 the names of Domenicus and Cornelius appear among the Vandeveers ; there is the record of Englebert Lott in 1666 : these names are not yet extinct.

Jacques has been a family name in the Cortelyou family since the first settlement of New Utrecht.

Gerret has been the family name in the Stryker family ; Hendrick has been in the Suydam family since 1663, when the ancestor of that name came to this country ; Adrian, Marten, and Gerret have been names in the Martense family for an equal length of time. Jan, and formerly Douwe, were names generally found in the Ditmas family.

The unusual name of Leffert occurs constantly in the family bearing that surname ; wherever the family name of Lefferts is found, there may be seen its repetition, in the old family custom of calling one of the sons Leffert Lefferts.

This name also appears frequently in connection with other families : as early as 1700 it was used in the Waldron family ; in 1720, in the Martense family ; in 1768, in the Ryerson family ; in 1776, in the Polhemus family ; in 1783, in the Lloyd family ; in 1789, in the Bergen family ; in 1792, in the Gerretson family ; in 1807, in the Schenck family. The above names were probably given through intermarriage, but, as Leffert Pieterse was the name of the ancestor of this family who

settled in Flatbush in 1661, it is probable that, originally, Leffert was a given and not a surname.

There are names on the assessment roll of 1676 which still appear in Flatbush :

Jan Jansen van Ditmersen (ancestor of Ditmas family), Pieter Loott (ancestor of Lott family), Leffert Pieterse (ancestor of Lefferts family), Jan Streycker, Hendrick Streycker, Aris Jansen Van de Bildt, Jacob Janse Van de Bildt, Abraham Hegeman.

From a record of the heads of families in Flatbush in 1687, we select the following names of those whose descendants are still living in the town, many of them bearing the same names as their ancestors :

Englebert Lott, Pieter Strycker, Pieter Lott, Joseph Hegeman, Lefferd Pieterse (in the next generation, called Peter Lefferts), Jan Van Ditmaertz (now spelled Ditmas), Aris Vanderbilt, Jacob Vanderbilt, Marten Adrianse (Marten de Boer, ancestor of the Martense family), Jan Oake, Jacob Remsen, Pieter Williamson, Jan Cornelissen Vander Veer, Gerret Janse Strijker.

In the year 1698 there were in the whole of Kings County : men, 308 ; women, 332 ; children, 1,081. There were also at this time 296 negroes in the county.

From "a list of the inhabitants of the township of Flatbush," in the year 1738, we give the following names, still represented by families in the town :

Dominicus V. D. Veer, Peter Leffertz, Jan Van der Bilt, Abraham Lott, John Vanderveer, Cornelis Sudam, John Sudom, Adrian Hegeman, William Bennett, Hendrick Wickoff, John Lot, John Striker, Laurens Detmas, John Detmas, Isaac Oakey, Dom. Antonidus, Rem Martense, Adrian Martense, Gerret Van Duyne.

There is great difficulty in tracing names of our Dutch ancestors, from the fact that on the earliest records the names were not fixed. Thus, Peter's son being named Jan, he wrote his name as Jan Petersen, but, he in turn calling his boy after his father, the boy's name in time came to be Peter Jansen. Also, the same name is spelled in so many different ways, by members of the same family not only, but by the same person, that it is at times difficult to identify it.

As an example of the first, we may refer to the ancestor of the Lefferts family, who appears upon the record of 1676 as Lefferd Peterse, and in the next generation it was changed again to Peter Lefferts, ever since remaining as Lefferts. The same change was made with the name of the Martense family.

In the old family Bible in the possession of the descendants is the record that "1659, July 29, es Adrian Reyerz getrout met Annetje Martense."

1660, Marten Adrianse (son of Adrian) was born, and his children were called Marten's sons, which name, at first as Martensen and afterward under the contraction of Martense, has continued to be the patronymic of the descendants of Marten Adrianse, son of Adrian Reyerze.

As to the spelling of names we find the following changes in the same family name :

Stryker, Striker, Strycher, Streycker, Strijcker, Streicker ; Martens, Martense, Maertense, Maerthense ; Loot, Loott, Lot, Lott ; Conover, Couwenhoven, Kouenhoven, Von Couwenhoven, Von Couwenhooven, Couvenhoven, Koowenoven ; Vanderbilt, Van Der Bilt, Vanderbildt, Van de Bildt ; Cortelyou, Corteljou, Cortellian, Corteljouw ; Vorhees, Voris, Van Voorhuys, Von Voor-

huijs; Wyckoff, Wijkoff, Wickhof, Wycoff; Lefferts, Loffert, Leffertt, Leffertze.

The birthplace has in many cases furnished the name of the family. The prefix Van, like the German Von, undoubtedly refers to the place whence the family came. In some cases it has become incorporated in the name, as: Vanderveer, Vanderbilt, Vandervoort; in other cases it was more properly written with distinctive reference to its derivation, as: Van Deventer, Van Arsdalen, Van Dyck.

Mr. Teunis G. Bergen says that the name of Van Brunt is an exception, and that a family, and not a place, is referred to.

Barkeloo, Deventer, Wyck, Antwerp, Buren, and many other towns, in and near the Netherlands, have furnished names to the families who, leaving there, have settled in America. The name of Ditmas was derived from the place in Holland whence the family came; for the early settler is recorded upon the assessment roll as Jan Van Ditmarsen.

In a list of those coming over in 1657, is Claes Pouwelson from Ditmarsum, and Jan Petersen from Ditmarsen, showing it to be the name of a place.

The letters "se" which, in many of the Dutch names were the final letters, are an abbreviation of "sen." Thus, Martense is the the son of Marten; Lefferts was the son of Leffert; Denyse was the son of Denis; Janse was the son of Jan.

There are probably very few towns in this country, if any, in which the farms have been held in the same names so long as they have in Flatbush. Living in a land where everything seems in almost perpetual change, the old homesteads yet shelter the families by whom

they were built, and the farms belong to the children of those by whom they were settled, while before the baptismal bowl in the old Dutch church the same names have been repeated from father to son for two hundred years.

We copy the following from a letter published in 1859 by Hon. H. C. Murphy, of Brooklyn. It was written during his stay in Holland, and is dated from the Hague:*

"In order to show what difficulties the peculiar systems adopted in this country [Holland], and continued by the settlers in our own, have thrown in the way of tracing genealogies, it is to be observed that the first of these in point of time was the patronymic, as it is called, by which a child took, besides his own baptismal name, that of his father with the addition of *Zoon* or *Sen*, meaning son. To illustrate this: if a child were baptised Hendrick and the baptismal name of his father were Jan, the child would be called Hendrick Jansen. His son, if baptised Tunis, would be called Tunis Hendricksen. The son of the latter might be Willem, and would have the name of Willem Tunissen. And so we might have the succeeding generations called successively Garret Willemsen, Marten Garretsen, Adrian Martensen, and so on through the whole of the calendar of Christian names; or, as more frequently happened, there would be repetition in the second, third, or fourth generation of the name of the first; and thus, as these names were common to the whole people, there were in every community different lineages of identically the same name. This custom, which had prevailed in Holland for centuries, was in full vogue at the time of

* We were not aware at the time of taking this letter from the newspaper in which it was published that it had been copied in Stiles's "History of Brooklyn." We shall not withhold the portions of it selected for use here, however, on that account, as it verifies much that we have said, and may interest those of our readers who have not seen it elsewhere.

the settlement of New Netherland. In writing this termination *sen*, it was frequently contracted into *se* or *z* or *s*. Thus the name of William Barentsen, who commanded in the first three arctic voyages of exploration, in 1594, 1595, and 1596, is given in the old accounts of those voyages Barentsen, Barentse, Barentz, Barents; sometimes in one way, sometimes another, indifferently. Or, to give an example nearer home, both of the patronymic custom and of the contraction of the name, the father of Gerritt Martense, the founder of a family of that name in Flatbush, was Martin Adriense, and his grandfather was Adræn Ryerse, who came from Amsterdam. The inconveniences of this practice, the confusion to which it led, and the difficulty of tracing families, led ultimately to its abandonment both in Holland and in our own country. In doing so, the patronymic which the person originating the change bore, was adopted as the surname. Most of the family names thus formed and existing among us may be said to be of American origin, as they were first fixed in America, though the same names were adopted by others in Holland. Hence we have the names of such families of Dutch descent among us as Jansen (*anglice* Johnson), Garretsen, Cornelisen, Williamsen or Williamson, Hendricksen or Hendrickson, Clasen, Simonsen or Simonson, Tysen (son of Mathias), Arendsen (son of Arend), Hansen, Lambertsen or Lambertson, Paulisen, Remsen, Ryersen, Martense, Adrian, Rutgers, Everts, Phillips, Lefferts, and others. To trace connection between these families and persons in this country, it is evident, would be impossible, for the reasons stated, without a regular record.

"Another mode of nomenclature intended to obviate the difficulty of an identity of names for the time being, but which rendered the confusion worse confounded for the future genealogist, was to add to the patronymic name the occupation or some other personal characteristic of the individual. Thus Laurens Jansen, the inventor of the art of printing, as the Dutch claim, had affixed to his name that of Coster, that is to say *sexton*, an office of which he was in possession of the emoluments. But the same addition was not transmitted to the son; and thus the son of

Hendrick Jansen Coster might be called Tunis Hendricksen Brouwer (brewer), and his grandson might be Willem Tunissen Bleecker (bleacher). Upon the abandonment of the old system of names this practice went with it; but it often happened that while one brother took the father's patronymic as a family name, another took that of his occupation or personal designation. Thus originated such families as Coster, Brower, Bleecker, Schoonmaker, Stryker, Schuyler, Cryger, Snediker, Hegeman, Hofman, Dykman, Bleekman, Wortman, and Tieman. Like the others, they are not ancient family names, and are not all to be traced to Holland as the place where they first became fixed. Some of them were adopted in our own country.

"A third practice, evidently designed, like that referred to, to obviate the confusions of the first, was to append the name of the place where the person resided—not often of a large city, but of a particular limited locality, and frequently of a particular farm or natural object. This custom is denoted in all those family names which have the prefix of *Van, Vander, Ver* (which is a contraction of *Vander*), and *Ten*, meaning, respectively, *of, of the*, and *at the*. From towns in Holland we have the families of Van Cleef, Van Wyck, Van Schaack, Van Bergen, and others; from Guelderland, those of Van Sinderen, Van Dyk, and Van Buren; from Utrecht, Van Winkel; from Friesland, Van Ness; from Zeeland, Van Duyne. Sometimes the *Van* has been dropped, as in the name of Boerum, of the province of Friesland; of Covert, of North Brabant; of Westervelt, of Drenthe; of Brevoort and Wessels in Guelderland. The prefixes *vander*, or *ver*, and *ten* were adopted where the name was derived from a particular spot, thus: Vanderveer (of the ferry), Vanderberg (of the hill), Vanderbilt (of the bildt, that is, certain elevations of ground in Guelderland and near Utrecht), Vanderbeck (of the brook), Vandervoort (of the ford), Vanderhoff (of the court), Verplanck (of the plank), Verhulst (of the holly), Verkerk (of the church), Ten Eyck (at the oak), Tenbroeck (at the marsh). Some were derived, as we have observed, from particular farms; thus, Van Couwenhoven (also written Van Cowdenhoven—cold farms). The founder of that family in America, Wolphert Gerrissen Van

Cowenhoven came from Amersfoort, in the province of Utrecht, and settled at what is now called Flatlands, in our county, but what was called by him New Amersfoort. Some names in the classification which I have attempted have undergone a slight change in their transfer to America. Barculo is from Borculo, a town in Guelderland; Van Anden is from Andel, in the province of Groningen; Snediker should be Snediger; Bouton, if of Dutch origin, should be Bouten (son of Boudwijn, or Baldwin), otherwise it is French. Van Cott was probably Van Cat, of South Holland. The Catti were the original inhabitants of the country, and hence the name. There is one family which has defied all my etymological research. It is evidently Dutch, but has most likely undergone some change, and that is the name of Van Brunt. There is no such name now existing in Holland. There are a few names derived from relative situation to a place; thus Voorhees is simply *before*, or in front of, *Hess*, a town in Guelderland, and Onderdonk is *below Donk*, which is in Brabant. There are a few names more arbitrary, such as Middagh (midday), Conrad (bold counsel), Hagedorn (hawthorn), Bogaert (orchard), Blauvelt (blue field), Rosevelt (rosefield), Stuyvesant (quicksand), Wyckoff (parish court), Hooghland (highland), Dorland (arid land), Opdyke (on the dike), Hasbrook (hares' marsh), and afford a more ready means of identification of relationship. The names of Brinkerhof and Schenck, the latter of which is very common here, may be either of Dutch or German origin. Martin Schenck was a somewhat celebrated general in the War of Independence.

"Ditmars is derived from the Danish, and Bethune is from a place in the Spanish Netherlands near Lille. Lott is a Dutch name, though it has an English sound. There is a person of that name from Guelderland residing in the Hague. Pieter Lots was one of the Schepens of Amersfoort in 1676, and I infer from the patronymic form of his name that Lott is a baptismal name, and is derived from Lodewyck or Lewis, and that Pieter Lots means Peter the son of Lodewyck, or Lot, as the former is often contracted. Some names are disguised in a Latin dress. The practice prevailed at the time of the emigration to our country

of changing the names, of those who had gone through the university and received a degree, from plain Dutch into sonorous Roman. The names of all our early ministers were thus altered. Johannes or Jan Meckelenburg became Johannes Megapolensis; Evert Willemse Bogaert became Evarardus Bogardus; Jan Doris Polheem became Johannes Theodorus Polhemius. The last was the founder of the Polhemus family of Brooklyn. The records here show that he was a minister at Meppel, in the province of Drenthe, and in 1637 went as such to Brazil under the auspices of the West India Company, whence he went to Long Island. Samuel Dries, who, by the way, was an Englishman, but who graduated at Leyden, was named Samuel Drisius. It may, therefore, be set down as a general rule that the names of Dutch families ending in *us* have thus been Latinized.

"There were many persons who emigrated from Holland who were of Gallic extraction. When the bloody Duke of Alva came into the Spanish Netherlands, in 1567, clothed with despotic power over the provinces by the bigoted Philip II, more than a hundred thousand of the Protestants of the Gallic provinces fled to England under the protection of Queen Elizabeth, and to their brethren in Zeeland and Holland. They retained their language, that of the ancient Gauls, and were known in England as Walloons, and in Holland as Waalen, from the name of their provinces, called Gaulsche, or, as the word is pronounced, Waalsche provinces. The number of fugitives from religious persecution was increased by the flight of the Protestants of France at the same time, and was further augmented five years later by the memorable massacre of St. Bartholomew. When the West India Company was incorporated, many of these persons and their descendants sought further homes in New Netherland. Such were the founders of the families of Rapelye, Cortelyou, Dubois, Debevoise, Duryea, Crommelin, Conselyea, Montague, Fountain, and others."

de overleden Evert Hegeman overleden den 11 July 1802 oude 76 jaaren 9 maanden en 13 dagen.

Hier leydt het Lichaam von Jan Leffertse Jun. overleyden den 28 October, Anno 1776 oude zynde 19 jaer 10 maanden. 13 dagen.

Hier rust het lichaam van Jan Lefferts in den Heere ontslaapen October 20 1776 oude synde 57 jaaren 7 maanden en 4 dagen.

Hier est begraven het lichaam van Sara Martense huysvrouw van Jan Lefferts overleden in het 36 jaar . . . . [illegible].

Hier leyt het Lichaam van Peter Lefferts overleden den 13 March 1774 oude zynde 94 jaaren.

Hier rust het lichaam van Peter Lefferts geboren Dec 27. 1753 in den Heere ontslapen Oct 7. 1791. Voorbeeldig in syn leven heest hy de welvoort van Landt, en Kerk bevorderd: en in syn laaste uuren (die hy met lydzaamheyd heest vervult) syn geist Godt aanbevolen in de hope van een salige opstandinge.

The following is the inscription upon the brown stone over the grave of Dominie Rubel:

Tot gedachtenis van Joh^{s} Casp^{r} Rubel V. D. M. Geboren den 6 Maert O. S. 1719. Overleden den 19 Meii 1797.

In "Furman's Notes" we read that there is in this graveyard a tombstone of some Helen Vanderbilt, the wife of a Martense, which cost £10, a sum at that time equal to the year's salary of the county clerk of Kings County. We have found nothing that answers to this description, unless it be the following:

Hier leyt het lichaam von Hilletie VanD^{r}Bilt, huysvrouw van Leffert Martense overleden den 26 Sepr Anno 1779 oude synde 58 jaar.

This is, however, only a neat granite headstone, with nothing to indicate that it was costly, unless it might be that, at that period, gray granite slabs were rare. All the old tombstones are of brown stone; some of

the older ones slowly disintegrate, so that it is difficult to trace the lettering; others split lengthwise. Time has set his strongest workman here; the winter raindrops lodge in the crevices, and the hammer of the frost king enters after them. These old memorials will not much longer withstand the defacement; they are yielding to Time the conqueror, more slowly, but none the less surely, than those whose names they vainly strive to commemorate. We give a few inscriptions in English of a later date.

There are four large white marble tombs in this old graveyard, two of which are over the graves of John Vanderbilt and his wife, and two are over the graves of his daughter and son-in-law, N. R. Cowenhoven.

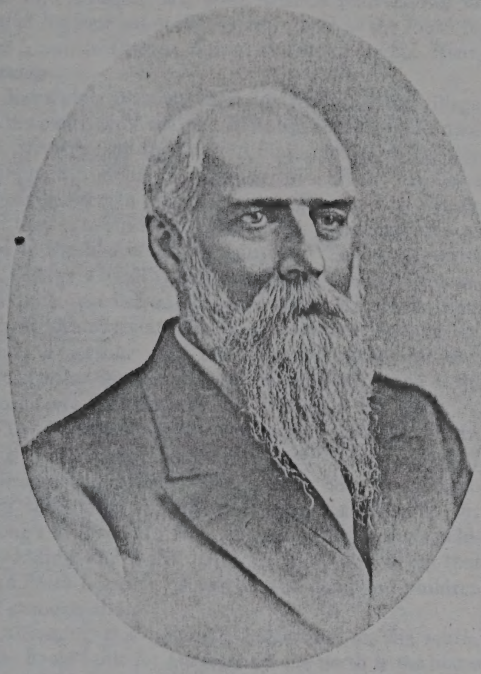
On the tomb of John Vanderbilt, who died in 1796, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, is the following inscription:

He was a merchant of distinguished probity, a real patriot, an affectionate relative, a sincere friend, and a worthy man. Blessed with affluence, he displayed a spirit of munificence in promoting the interests of his country, of religion, and virtue. The moderation and conciliatory disposition which accompanied and conducted his virtues secured him through life an esteem almost unrivaled, and rendered his death a great loss to the public, and to his family irreparable.

On the tomb of N. R. Cowenhoven is the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of Nicholas R. Cowenhoven, Esquire. Born April 14, 1768. Departed this life Aug. 25, 1809, aged 41 years, 4 months, 11 days.

Calm conscience first his soul surveyed.
And recollected toils endeared his shade,
Till Nature called him to the general doom,
And Virtue's sorrows dignified his tomb.



ABRAHAM I. DITMAS
14 MAR 1830 3 Sept 1894

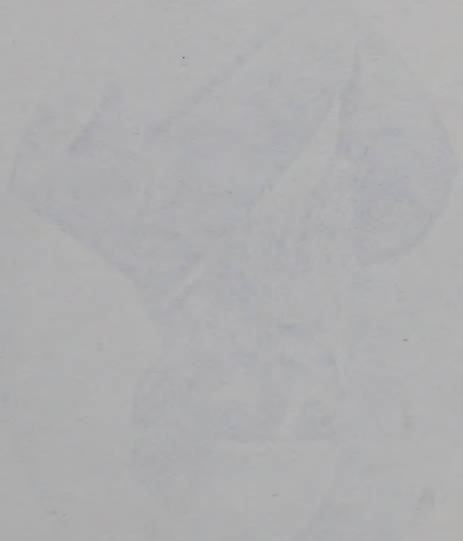
in the upper half to light the broad hall. The slope of the roof also marks it as one of the Dutch houses of that period.

The Ditmas family are the descendants of Jan Jansen, from Ditmarsum, in the Duchy of Holstein, who came to this country at an early period—about, or previous to, 1647. His wife was Aaltje Douws. This farm, originally the property of Douwe Ditmas, extended southward, embracing the land on which Mr. David Johnson built his house, before referred to; northward it extended to the farm of the Suydam family. We have been informed that the former homestead of the Ditmas family was an old stone house, south of the present residence of Mr. Henry S. Ditmas.

The antiquated appearance of the house on the next farm north, the home of Mr. John Ditmas, proclaims at once its age. There are very few dwellings of this style still remaining in this county. This is a long, low house with a heavy roof and no front windows in the second story.

We look upon these venerable houses with respect akin to that which we entertain for old friends, particularly when, as in this case, and the residence of Mr. Henry S. Ditmas, these have been the homes of those who, through many generations, have been prominent in the church and respected in the town.

This house was formerly the homestead of the Suydam family. The farm, after the death of Jacobus Lott, an early settler, was purchased by Hendrick Suydam. The late Mrs. John Ditmas was the daughter of Mr. Andrew Suydam. Hendrick Rycke, the ancestor of the Suydam family, emigrated in 1663 from Suytdam, or Suytdam, in Holland. He married Ida Jacobs, and set-



tled in Flatbush. Mr. John Ditmas built houses for two of his sons adjoining his own : that at the south for Mr. Abraham Ditmas, that at the north for Mr. Henry Ditmas.

Returning to the southerly extremity of the village, on the east side of the old Flatbush road, we find upon Dr. Strong's map the large adjoining farms of Mr. Gerret and Mr. John C. Vanderveer. These were both elderly gentlemen when Dr. Strong wrote his history, and they furnished him with much information in regard to the War of the Revolution. They were brothers, and were wealthy and prominent men in this town, and both reached an advanced age. Mr. Gerret Vanderveer had no sons. His daughter was the wife of Mr. Simon Cortelyou. The old farm and homestead have been sold for division among the heirs, and none of the descendants of this family now live upon the place.

The Vanderveer family still occupy the house of Mr. John C. Vanderveer, and cultivate the farm upon which their ancestors settled. The present head of the family is the son of the old gentleman mentioned in Dr. Strong's history. In May, 1878, he celebrated his golden wedding, and is still happy in being able to say that not a death has ever occurred in his family of children and grandchildren.

Adjoining this venerable homestead, on the south, is the house built for his son ; on the north is the house built by Mr. Henry Vernon Vanderveer, also a grandson of old Mr. John C. Vanderveer, and son of Dr. Adrian Vanderveer.

The Vanderveer property extended over a large tract of land, and the family were among the oldest settlers in Flatbush. They are the descendants of Cornelis

Janse Vanderveer, who emigrated to this country from Alkmaar, a free city on the North Holland Canal, in 1659. He bought a farm of Jan Janse in Flatbush, and settled there.

An old mill formerly stood on this farm in sight of the road. It was recently destroyed by fire. We give the history of it from the newspaper account published at that time.

"VANDERVEER'S MILL.

"Last Tuesday night [March 4, 1879], about a quarter before seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the 'Vanderveer Mill,' on the farm of Messrs. John Vanderveer & Sons, between Canarsie Lane and Pardaegat Pond. The spectacle of its destruction was such as has rarely been witnessed, and, mingled with the many people of the town who had gathered, were those who had been attracted for miles by the flames which lit the sky. The strong oak timbers stood up until the very last, while the shingles which covered it fell away, sending up showers of sparks, which, against the sky, looked like gold-dust sprinkled on a cloth of blue. Still the flames burned on till nothing remained but the bare timbers raising gaunt arms appealingly against destruction ; but the element did its work, and after a couple of hours had passed, that which it had taken years to build, and which had stood time's ravages for three quarters of a century, was laid in ruins.

"It was the first windmill erected on Long Island. It was completed in 1804, having been begun about three years before by John C. Vanderveer, father of the present owner. It was of immense strength, the main timbers being twenty-eight feet high and two and a half thick, hewn from trees grown on the farm. The carpenter was Abijah Baldwin, Joseph Mead being the millwright. John Oakey, Sr., father of the present Assistant District Attorney, worked on it as an apprentice. It was four stories high, with a stone foundation of about three feet.

The arms and sails were twenty-six feet long, and it had three run of stone. The sails were first blown off in the famous September gale of 1821, and repaired by Baldwin. About ten years after the sails were again blown off, since which time they have not been repaired, the building being used as a storehouse for hay, etc. It was full at the time of the fire. When it was working, farmers came from the adjoining counties with their grist for the famous mill. The view from the upper windows was very fine, including Coney Island, the Narrows, Jersey, and Rockaway, and all places within a radius of twenty miles. During the draft riots of 1863 it was a refuge for the colored people of the village, and they will hold it in grateful remembrance."

Opposite to the road leading eastward to Canarsie is the road leading to New Utrecht called "the little lane."

The property between this "little lane" and the farm of Mr. John Ditmas was the property of the late Mr. Jeremiah Lott. This gentleman was for many years the leading, if not the only, surveyor in Kings County. He is spoken of as such as early as 1816.

We here give the copy of a manuscript written by Mr. Jeremiah Lott in 1858 by request. It is the genealogy of the large and influential family of which he was a member:

"Peter Lott, from whom all the families of that name in this country have descended, emigrated from Europe in the year 1652, and settled in Flatbush on Long Island. He was one of the patentees named in the patent granted by Lieutenant-Governor Dongan in 1685 to the inhabitants of Flatbush. It is the generally received opinion that the family came originally from England, but by subsequent intermarriages soon became fully identified with the Dutch. His wife's name was Gertrude:

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After the chapel was built, on the corner of Flatbush Avenue and Grant Street, the use of the consistory room for such purposes was abandoned, and it is now only occasionally required, and is beginning to show signs of falling into decay.

The street running east and west, and crossing Flatbush Avenue here at right angles, is known on the east as East Broadway and on the west as Church Lane.

At the easterly extension of this street, and of those parallel to it, lie some large and finely cultivated farms belonging to the old Dutch families of Schencks, Suydams, Williamsons, Remsens, and Kouenhovens; some of these farms extend into Flatlands. The ancestors of the Kouenhoven family (variously spelled by the different branches) came from Amersfoort in the Netherlands in 1630.

The Suydams were descendants of Hendrick Rycken, from Suytdam, who settled in Flatbush about 1663.

The Schenck family were descendants of Johannes Schenck, who settled here in 1683. The family history has been published recently by Dr. P. L. Schenck; it is a work of much interest, and contains facts of importance relating to the early settlement.

Fronting southward on the corner of Flatbush Avenue and Church Lane formerly stood the house of Dr. Zabriskie, which was pulled down in November, 1877. This was one of the old landmarks; there were none who could furnish a record of the time when, or by whom, it was built. In its heavy, sloping roof, its long, narrow front stoop, and the low ceilings of its roomy first floor, it showed the characteristics of the houses which were built at an early period.

It was almost with a feeling of pain that we saw

to west beside the church. This road has of late years been called East Broadway, but at an earlier period it was known as Cow Lane, probably from the fact that there was much pasture land in this portion of the town.

The store at this northeast corner still remains very much the same in appearance as it did some twenty years ago, except that toward the east its length has been extended by useful if not ornamental additions.

An old brewery formerly stood near where the corner grocery now stands, upon the Stryker property. The Stryker homestead was a long, low, brick house, close upon the road. The date upon the front was marked in colored brick as 1696. This venerable house was pulled down to give place to the cottage in which Mr. Garret Stryker now lives.

Mr. Peter Stryker and his wife Mrs. Maria Cornell Stryker, who lived in this old house, had no children. They perpetuated their name by giving the Stryker and Cornell scholarships to Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

The Stryker family were among the earliest settlers in Flatbush. Their ancestor, Jan Stryker, came from a province of Drenthe, in the Netherlands, in 1652. His son Peter resided in Flatbush, and was one of the patentees named on Dougan's patent.

Old Mr. Garret and Mrs. Anne P. Stryker formerly lived in the house next to this, which was also at one time the property of the Stryker family, and stood upon the large tract of land formerly in their possession.

It was sold in 1840 to Mrs. Helen Martense, who occupied the house for some time, and then gave it up to her son, Mr. Jacob V. B. Martense.

Mrs. Helen Martense and her daughter, Miss Esther Martense, removed to the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. D. Prince, where they lived until the death of Mrs. Martense, which occurred in 1875.

Mr. J. V. B. Martense still resides with his family in this house. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Adrian Vanderveer.

The Martense family in Flatbush are the descendants of "Martin de Boer," or Martin the Farmer, so called because he owned so large a tract of land in the town.

This farm extended somewhat as follows: From Caton Avenue as the southern boundary to the northern boundary on the limits of the property of Mrs. L. Wilbur and Mrs. J. M. Ferris, heirs of Judge Martense, deceased; and from Flatbush Avenue westward to an irregular line extending as far as the boundary of the town of New Utrecht.

The homestead of "Martin de Boer" was situated on what is now the Parade Ground.

A small dwelling also stood on this farm, near where General Crooke's house now stands, which was pulled down when that house was completed in 1800.

The division of this large farm to the sons was as follows: Rem, the father of George Martense, inherited the farm on which General Crooke's house now stands, extending from Caton Avenue on the south to Franklin Avenue on the north. Gerret inherited the farm from Franklin Avenue to a point where the toll-gate now stands, or nearly opposite Hawthorn Street. The westerly division descended through Adrian Martense to the heirs of the late George and Helen Martense. The remainder descended to the family at present repre-

sented by the heirs of Mrs. Story, a daughter of Mrs. Deborah Martense.

The birth of the three sons of Martin Adrianse, who, according to the custom of the age, reversed the name of their father and were called Martin's sons, or, as it has now become, Martense, is thus recorded in the Dutch Bible, still in possession of the family of General P. S. Crooke :

Rem Martense es geboren en et jaar 1695 der 12 Dec.
Gerret Martense es geboren en et yaer 1698 der 24 Oct.
Adrien Martense . . . . 24 Oct 1707.

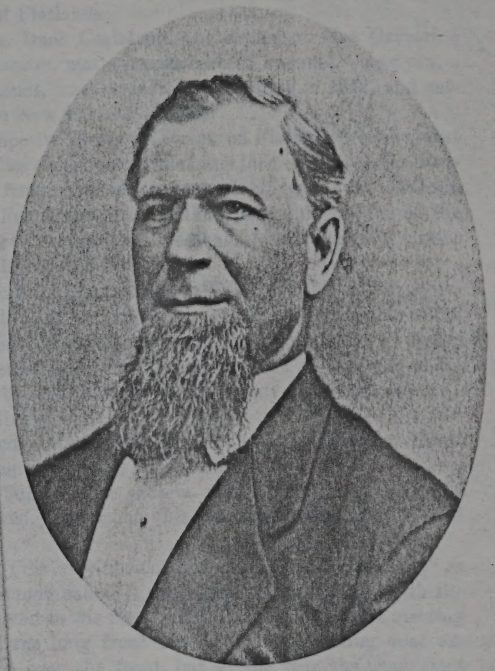
Then appears the record of the death of their parents as follows :

1723 den dertigste April es overleden Sara, huysvrouw von Marten Adrianse en es begraaven den tweede dagh von Mey.
1754, Oct 30 es onze vader Marten Adrianse overleden ende begraaven de erst dagh von November.

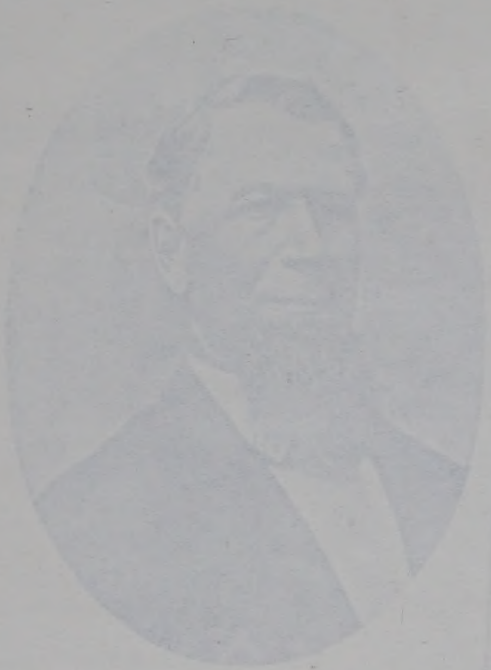
The house adjoining that of Mr. J. V. B. Martense, and also the one next to that, are the property of the heirs of Mrs. Deborah Martense, deceased.

The house owned and occupied by Mrs. Story, widow of the late Captain Story, formerly stood on the opposite side of the road, and is the house to which allusion has already been made as having formerly belonged to Mr. Clarkson.

A small farmhouse, owned by Judge Gerret L. Martense, stood near the street on this property; this was sawed into two and moved to the rear, forming barns for each of the two houses. It is said that Lord Stirling lived for a short time in this house during the Revolutionary War.



JACOB V. B. MARTENSE
20 Feb 1825 — 16 DEC 1881



her doors was now obliged, if she entered at all, to come as his guest. Colonel Axtell died in England, 1795, aged seventy-five.

Mrs. Mowatt, at one time an actress upon the stage, but better remembered in the village as a young and beautiful woman, the daughter of Mr. S. G. Ogden, of New York, lived in this house. She frequently alludes in her autobiography to this village, in which she spent many happy years. She was very graceful and fascinating, and shone like such a bright figure upon the somber background of the old house, that perhaps it was her presence that came, like the sunshine, to dispel the shadowy visitants.

The property has since passed through many owners, but none have held it so long as its recent proprietor, the late Dr. John Robinson, a physician who practiced medicine for many years in New York city. He finished his course of study in Dublin University, and coming to this country settled in 1844 in Flatbush, upon this property, where he lived with his family until his death in 1879.

North of Dr. Robinson's place a street was opened in 1831 which has been recently called Winthrop Street.

The Cortelyou farm lies north of this street. It formerly belonged to the Hegeman family. When, in 1794, John Cortelyou, of New Utrecht, married Catharine Lefferts, her father, Peter Lefferts, purchased this farm for her as a wedding gift. Isaac, only son of John and Catharine, lived on this property with his family until his death. It was at a later period offered for sale, to effect a division of the estate. The house, with a few lots of ground, was retained by Mrs. Cortelyou; after her death this place was purchased by her oldest

daughter, Catharine, wife of Mr. William K. Williamson, of Flatlands.

Mr. Isaac Cortelyou, the father of Mrs. Catharine Williamson, was a descendant of Jacques Cortelyou, a Huguenot, who came to this country in 1652, and settled in New Utrecht in 1657.

Opposite Winthrop Street, on Flatbush Avenue, west side, lies a portion of what was formerly the large Martense farm, of which we have already given the outlines. Mrs. Ferris and Mrs. Wilbur hold this portion of the property, being direct descendants of the rich farmer who first settled here.

The handsome house of Mr. Lionel Wilbur, completed in 1878, is highly ornamental to this section of the village. Mrs. Wilbur is the only grandchild of Judge Martense; Mrs. Ferris, his daughter, lives in the house built by her father, and is the only one of his children now living.

Judge Martense pulled down the old house of Revolutionary memory, referred to in Dr. Strong's history, after building the present mansion to which his family removed, and where his daughter, Mrs. Ferris, still lives.

"This very ancient house of Leffert Martense," as Dr. Strong called it, stood facing southward, with the gable end to the road. It had two front doors opening upon the long front stoop. The projecting roof extended over the front, but at the rear the steep slant extended to some five or six feet from the ground. The fireplaces were large, and tiled in chocolate and blue.

Had it been possible to preserve this house as a relic of pre-Revolutionary times, it would have been curious and interesting; but, apart from the gradual decay con-

basket of nuts for the children to crack, and the platter of fresh doughnuts. Here we would digress to say that we are quite sure the recipe for doughnuts (their love for which is shown by the New England people in their constant use of that cake) was first obtained from the Hollanders, among whom they sojourned, for the doughnut is not an English cake; it is decidedly a Dutch dish; but their visitors took so kindly to it that ever after their settlement in New England they had it in use on their tables throughout the year. But the Dutch never made this cake during the spring or summer, and not in the autumn until after the fall killing gave them fresh lard in which to cook it. But this is a digression. Now to go back to the pleasant memories of the old Dutch kitchens, we ought to explain that this use of that part of the house would not have been possible had there not been the kitchen for the servants of which we have spoken. There were a number of colored people in every family. They were slaves, but it was a light form of slavery. There was a kitchen purposely arranged for them, and, if not adjoining, it was only separated by a few feet from the main house. I do not remember these myself as being in use, but I know of several of them which are still standing.

It is probable that all untidy household work was in that portion of the house, while the great kitchen, with its dresser of old Delft ware, its pewter dishes, its shining tins, and its blazing evening fire, represented that portion of the home which in English homes was the sitting-room. The difference in the two is characteristic of the supervision of all the work by the huysvrouw herself, and also of the Dutch hospitality, of which eating and drinking formed a prominent part.

I have sometimes fancied (perhaps it is only a fancy) that the Dutch kitchen was the last lingering representation of the family life of a ruder age in Europe, when work was not below the dignity of the house-mother, and when *paterfamilias*, in primitive fashion and in a certain barbaric style, dispensed his hospitality and made merry in his rude baronial hall. His great kitchen was the baronial hall of the Dutchman.

The very low ceilings which we see in all of these houses tell the story of cold winters only heated by the open fireplace, the halls and chambers being icy cold in midwinter, and they suggest, none the less, the dim light only furnished by candles. We who in the present age revel in the comforts of furnace or steam heater, and in the light of gas or brilliant lamplight, can but faintly realize the discomforts that would have arisen had every room been built with a high ceiling. These Dutch people built houses for comfort, not palaces for show. They were a home-loving race. They loved their wives and their children, and the ties of kindred were very strong. Did you ever, in reading over a list of Dutch names, notice how a tender diminutive forms part of every feminine name? Those names have all disappeared. No mother would make her little daughter conspicuous by the giving of those names now, and yet only two generations ago they were general. Look over the old records, the old wills, the tombstones in the old graveyards around the Dutch churches, and in the family Bibles, and what names do we find? Is it Ellen, Jane, Louisa that we see? Still less, is it Gladys, Gwendolin, Maud, Edith? None of these. It is Annetje (Anne), Jannetje (Jane), Elsje (Alice), Setje (Cynthia), Grietje (Margaret), Lentje (Helen), Ar-

riantje (Adrianna), Femmetje (Phœbe), Gertje (Gertrude). The final *je* in all these names is the Dutch diminutive. It has in this connection a sort of tender, petting tone, as if representing something that must be loved and protected. You see there was a certain high-toned chivalry among these men, and they looked upon a woman with a blending of love and respect. Historians tell us that the purity of morals among the Dutch may be ascribed to the happy influence of the women.

Now that we are speaking of names, observe also the difference in the names of men in past and present. On the old records we find Adrian, Barent, Brom, Dirk, Diederick, Evert, Gerret, Hans, Hendrick, Johannes, Joost, Lambert, Laurens, etc. These names, like those who have borne them, are no longer to be found. If any of us have been named in baptism after these old worthies, it is under the disguise of the English translation. It is right that this should be so, but while looking into the past, honor the names of those who have lived before you, for you have no reason to be ashamed of your Holland forefathers.

VI.

On fine and expensive paper, with names beautifully engraved, you read your invitation to the wedding of the charming young lady who has been the belle of the season. The newspaper reporters, giving an account of it, say that the bride is descended from an old Knickerbocker family of wealth and high social standing.

(It is rather amusing that the name which Irving used in his ridicule of our people should be now considered a flattering distinction, is it not?)

Let us turn to the past and see how the forefathers of this "old Knickerbocker family" arranged matters on similar occasions.

When Jannetje and Derick were to be married, if at that period they were of high social standing they had a large wedding. The Dutch believed in having large weddings. Everybody was invited, all the relatives, rich and poor. There was an abundance of food provided, for the preparations had taken days and days before the important day of the ceremony. I wish I could say that they were total abstainers. But that would be too far in advance of their time. Let us hope that at least they were temperate at the wedding feast in an age when to be the reverse was not considered sinful.

Of course there were long pipes in abundance for the old people, and doubtless the young people danced with brisk steps and not the languid, gliding measure of the present fashion. We are sure there were no round dances. Doubtless violins supplied the music by which they danced, and their negro slaves were the musicians. (N. B.—I do not give this bit of information as an historian; it is only an inference from recollections of winter evening stories told by the dear old grandmother.)

We are more certain of the dresses worn on the occasion, that is, if we do not go too far back into the past. The bride must be attired in a handsome satin petticoat, which formed the front of the overdress, which was of a different color. Knickerbockers, as now called, with knee buckles and shoe buckles and full dressy coats, such as we see in old pictures, was the costume of the men. The Dutch dominie probably wore the Geneva gown in officiating at the ceremony, and the

DUTCH FIRST NAMES

One of the many problems of understanding Dutch records is knowing the meaning of their tongue twisting names. In the following pages you will find a list of first names and their English equivalents. Names that were spelled the same in Dutch records as in English records have not been included.

Dutch name	English equivalent
Aaghie	Agatha
Aaght	"
Aagje	"
Aaltje	Adeline, Aletta, Alida
Abegail	Abigail
Absulon	Absulom
Adda	Adeline
Adriaantje	Adrianna
Aefje	Eve
Aefjee	Eva
Aeltie	Adelina
Aeltje	"
Aengenietje	Agnes
Aengenietye	"
Agnietie	"
Agnietje	"
Alana	Helen
Albertus	Albert
Alburtus	"
Aletta	Adela, Letitia
Alicia	Alice, Lettice
Anate	Ann, Anne
Andries	Andrew
Anecke	Ann, Anne
Angenetye	Agnes
Anginette	"
Angie	Anna, Nancy
Anita	Ann, Anne
Annaatje	Anna, Nancy
Annatie	" "
Annatje	" "
Annatjie	Ann, Anne
Anneckie	Anna, Nancy
Anneke	" "
Anneken	Anna, Nancy
Annetje	" "
Antie	Ann, Anne
Antye	" "
Antonetta	Antoinette
Anytie	Ann, Anne
Ariantye	Adriana - Adrianna
Arie	Aaron, Adrian
Arien	" "
Arlond	Arnold
Arnout	"
Asel	Asael
Assepoester	Cinderella
Augustijn	Augustine
Baachie	Bertha
Balt	Balthaser
Baltie	Elizabeth
Baltas	Balthaser
Barber	Barbara
Barent	Bernard
Bartel	Bartholomew
Bartholomeus	Bartholomew
Bartje	Bertha
Bastiaan	Sebastian
Bata	Bertha, Barbara
Batje	"
Becki	Rebecca
Beletje	Isabella
Belettie	" , Arabella
Belitje	" , "
Bell	" , "
Bella	"
Belletjie	" , Arabella, Bella

Dutch name	English equivalent
Bengemen	Benjamin
Betje	Betty
Betsy	Elizabeth
Boduwyn	Baldwin
Boudewyn	"
Brechje	Bridget
Bregetje	"
Bregette	"
Bregezie	"
Breghje	"
Bregie	"
Calvijn	Calvin
Carel, Karel	Charles
Carly	Caroline
Caroly	"
Carroline	"
Carye	"
Casparis	Jasper
Catalina	Catherine
Catalyntie	"
Catalyntje	"
Catalyntjen	"
Catarina	"
Catelina	"
Catelyntye	"
Cathalyna	"
Cathalyntie	"
Catharin	Catherine
Cathelina	"
Cathleen	"
Cathlintie	"
Cathlyntje	"
Cathryntje	"
Catlynte	"
Catlyntie	"
Catlyntye	"
Catreina	"
Catriena	"
Catrientje	"
Catrina	"
Catryna	"
Catryntjie	"
Cattalyntjen	"
Cattelyntie	"
Cetje	"
Charlina	Caroline
Chattie	Catherine (Kitty)
Chatty	"
Christiaan	Christian
Christinje	Christina

Dutch name	English equivalent
Christoffel	Christopher
Christyntje	Christiana
Citty	Catherine
Claasje	Claudia
Cladious	Claude
Claes	Nicholas
Claessie	Nicole
Cloudy	Claude
Coen	Conrad
Coenraad	Conrad
Cornelis	Cornelius
Crumeline	Crommelin
Cryenus	Quirinus
Cytie	Sophia
Daam	Adam
Daatje	Adelina
Dammas	Thomas
Deetje	Adelina
Denys	Dionysius
Derick	Theodore
Derrick	"
Diederick	"
Diewertje	Deborah
Dirck	Theodore
Dirckie	Theodora
Dirick	Theodore
Dirk	"
Dirkje	Dorothy
Doortje	Dorothea
Doris	Theodore
Dorotea	Dorothea
Douwe	Dow, Dowie
Dries	Andrew
Dunis	Anthony
Dyne	Dinah
Echie	Agatha
Effie	Eva
Elena	Helen
Elesebath	Elizabeth
Elizabet	"
Elsje	Alice, Lettice
Elzie	" "
Emalyne	Emilia, Amilia
Emeline	" "
Emmetje	Emma
Engelite	Angeline
Engeltie	Angelica, Anny
Engeltje	"
Enretta	Harriett
Epke	Egbert

Cristeyan

Dutch name	English equivalent	Dutch name	English equivalent
Ernst	Ernest	Goris	George
Ethelbert	Albert	Govert	Godfrey, Gerard
Ethelyn	Ethel	Gretchen	Margaret
Evau	Eve	Grietie	"
Evert	Everard	Grietje	"
Evertie	Everarda	Griselda	Grishild
Fytie	Ida	Grissel	"
Feitjin	Sophia	Guysbert	Gilbert
Felipe	Philip	Gysbert	"
Femmetie	Sophronia	Gyslbert	"
Femmetien	"	Hannes	John
Femmetye	" , Phoebe	Hans	Jack
Filip	Philip	Hansje	Johanna
Floortje	Flora	Harman	Herman
Floris	Florence	Harmanus	"
Francina	Francisca, Frances	Harmon	"
Frans	Francis, Frank	Hendrick	Henry
Franscyntje	Francisca, Frances	Hendrickje	Henrietta, Harriett
Fransytie	" "	Hendrickus	Henry
Frenky	Frances	Hendrickye	Henrietta, Harriett
Frientye	Catherine	Hendrik	Henry
Frinckye	Frances	Henricus	"
Fytie	Sophia	Hervey	Harvey
Geerje	Gertrude	Hesje	Esther
Geert	Godfrey, Gerard	Hetty	"
Geertje	Gertrude	Hevlyn	Evelyn
Geertruy	"	Heyltje	Huldah, Hail
Geertruyd	"	Hieronimus	Hierom, Jerome
Geertye	Gerardina	Hieronymus	" "
Geesie	Grace, Charity	Hilah	Huldah
Geesje	"	Hillegonda	"
Gellis	Giles	Hilletje	"
Gerardus	Gerard	Huygen	Hugh
Geresolveert	Resolved	Hyer	Hierom, Jerome
Geresolvert	"	Hyltje	Huldah
Gerretie	Gerardina	Jaap	Jacob
Gerrit	Gerard, Garret	Jaapje	Jemima
Gerritie	Gerardina	Jacobus	James
Gerritje	"	Jacomina	Jemima
Gertje	"	Jacomintie	"
Gertchen	"	Jacomyntje	"
Gertrait	Gertrude	Jakomina	"
Getty	Catherine (Kitty)	Jan	John
Geurtje	Gerardina	Janche	Jane
Giel	Michael	Janije	"
Giertje	Gertrude	Janneke	"
Gillis	Giles	Janneken	Joan
Gitty	Catharine (Kitty)	Jannetie	Jane

Dutch name	English equivalent	Dutch name	English equivalent

Dutch name	English equivalent
Jannetje	Jane
Jannitje	Jane
Japic	Jacob
Jaquemyntie	Jemima
Jeannetie	Jane
Jeletie	Julia
Jenneke	Jane
Jennecke	"
Jennica	"
Jeremias	Jwewmiah
Jeronimus	Hierom, Jerome
Jesyntje	Justina
Jillis	Giles
Joana	Jane
Joanna	"
Jochem	Joachim
Johan	John
Johanna	Joan
Johanneke	Jane
Johannes	John
Jonitia	Jane
Jooris	Juarua, Jocelin
Joris	George
Josina	Juarina
Josine	"
Josyntje	"
Jurge	George
Jurgen	"
Jurian	"
Jurjen	"
Kaarl	Charles
Kaatje	Catherine
Karel	Charles
Kasper	Jasper
Katheryn	Catherine
Katrientjie	"
Katryne	"
Katryntje	"
Kattelyntie	Catherine
Kattelyte	"
Kathy	"
Kees	Cornelius
Kerstan	Christian
Keziah	Cassia, Kezia
Kittie	Catherine
Klaartje	Clara, Clare
Klaartye	Clara, Clare
Klaas	Nicholas
Klaasje	"
Klaasve	Nicole
Klasyne	"
Klazina	"
Kobus	"
Koris	Cornelius
Korn	"
Krelis	"
Kristiaan	Christian
Kryn	Quirine
Laenette	Helen, Magdalene
Lana	" "
Laurens	Lawrence
Laurentz	"
Laurenz	"
Lea	Helen, Magdalene
Leah	" "
Leendert	Leonard
Leentje	Helen, Magdalene
Leisabeth	Elizabeth
Lena	Helen, Magdalene
Leni	" "
Lenoor	Eleanor
Leonora	"
Letje	Letitia
Leynje	Helen, Magdalene
Liena	" " , Caroline
Lientje	Caroline
Lieve	Leo
Lieven	Elizabeth
Lodewyk	Ludovicus
Lotje	Charlotte
Lourens	Lawrence
Loures	"
Lowerens	"
Lukas	Luke
Luytje	Luke
Lybetie	Elizabeth
Lysbet	"
Lysje	"
Maaicke	Mary
Maartje	"
Maas	Bartholomew
Maayke	Mary
Machtel	Matilda

Dutch name	English equivalent
Macia	Mary
Maike	"
Mally	"
Manus	Herman
Mareus	Marius
Margarita	Margaret
Margaritta	"
Margrietje	"
Margrietze	"
Margritje	"
Maria	Mary
Mariah	"
Marica	"
Maricka	"
Marietje	Maria
Marietta	Mary
Mariken	"
Maritjen	"
Marretye	"
Marrietta	"
Marritje	"
Mart	Martin
Marta	Martha
Marte	Martin
Martyen	"
Martyntie	Martina
Martyntje	"
Marya	Mary
Maryette	"
Marytje	"
Marytyntie	Martina
Matewis	Matthew
Matheas	"
Matheus	"
Matie	Martha
Matje, Marjie	"
Matthias	Matthias
Matthys	"
Metje	Martha
Mettje	"
Mewis	Bartholomew
Meysie	Mazie
Mietje	Mary
Morinus	Marinus
Mouris	Maurice
Myrette	Mary
Myrtle	"
Naatje	Anna
Neeltje	Cornelia
Neeltjen	"
Neil	Cornelius
Nelje	Cornelia
Nella	"
Nelletje	"
Nicolaas	Nicholas
Nicolaes	"
Nicolaus	"
Nieltjin	Cornelia
Niesje	Agnes
Noach	Noah
Obadja	Obadiah
Orsinius	Ursinus
Osseltei	Ursull
Otho	Otto
Pakke	Margaret
Pauel	Paul
Paulus	"
Paulyntje	Paulina
Peggie	Margaret
Petrus	Peter
Phlip	Philip
Piet	Peter
Pieterje	Petronella (Pernel)
Pietertje	" "
Pietertzie	" "
Powles	Paul
Rasana	Rosina
Roelof	Ralph
Roosje	Rose
Rosena	Rosina
Rudelft	Rudolph
Rutgert	Roger
Ryck	Richard
Rykaard	"
Saal	Solomon
Saartie	"
Saartje	Sarah
Sander	Alexander
Sanneke	Susanna
Santje	"
Sarahette	Sarah
Seertie	"
Sherrard	Gerard
Sophya	Sophia
Staats	Eustice
Stoffel	Christopher
Styntje	Christiana
Tannecke	Ann
Tanneke	"
Tanneken	"

Pelonche - HANNAH

Dutch name	English equivalent	English equiva
Aaltje	Mary	Cornelia
Adriaantje	"	Cornelia
Agatha	"	"
Agnes	Doreen	Nicholas
Alida	Marion	"
Anna	Margaret	Nicholas
Annatje	"	Nicholas
Annetje	"	Cornelia
Annigje	"	Agnes
Antje	"	Noah
Appolonia	Mary	Obadiah
Arentje	"	Ortelius
Baatje	"	Ursuli
Barbara	"	Otto
Bastiaantje	Myrtle	Pauline
Beatrix	Mary	Paul
Bernardina	"	Pauline
Bernardus	"	Margaret
Bertha	"	Peter
Bertje	"	Philip
Bessie	Martin	Peter
Betje	Martha	Pernnella (Fr
Betsy	Martin	"
Bettina	"	"
Bettje	Martina	Paul
Beverly	"	Paula
Boudewijn	Mary	Ralph
Brandt	"	Rose
Brechtje	Martin	Rosina
Brigitta	Martha	Rudolph
Burgert	Martina	Roger
Carel	Martha	Richard
Carolina	"	"
Catharina	Martin	Salmon
Cecilia	"	"
Christina	Martina	Sarah
Christoffel	Martha	Alexander
Claartje	"	Susanna
Claas	Martin	"
Cornelia	Martina	Sarah
Cornelis	Martha	"
Daniel	Mary	Conrad
Debora	Marion	Sophia
Diana	Marina	Curtis
Dirk	Mary	Christopher
Dirkje	"	Christiana
Dorothea	Joan	Ann
Duncan	Corinna	"
Edward	"	Jonathan

Dutch name	English equivalent
Teunis	Anthony
Teunitje	Antonia
Teuntje	Eunice
Theodorus	Theodore
Theunis	Anthony
Thryntie	Catherine
Thys	Matthias
Tiebout	Theobold
Tietje	Letitia
Tietye	"
Tina	Catherine
Tinie	"
Tiny	"
Titje	Letitia
Tittye	"
Tones	Anthony
Toontje	"
Treintje	Catherine
Trientie	"
Trientje	"
Truytje	Gertrude
Tryntie	Catherine
Tryntje	"
Tuenis	Anthony
Tunis	"
Tymen	Timothy
Ursel	Ursula
Vinnie	Lavinia
Vroutie	Sophronia
Vroutjer	"
Vrouwete	"
Weart	Wiert
Wientie	Lavinia
Wientje	"
Wilhelmyntie	Wilhemina
Willem	William
Willemfye	Wilhemina
Willempie	"
Willempje	"
Williememe	"
Wouter	Walter
Wynca	Lavinia
Wyntei	"
Wyntie	"
Wyntje	"
Wyntye	"
Yacobes	James
Yaennje	Jane
Yaennye	"
Yanaca	Jane
Yannetie	"
Ydje	Ida
Yellis	Giles
Zacariah	Zachary
Zara	Sarah
Zephronia	Sophronia
Zilpha	Zilla

1st Settlers of N.J. by Monnette Pt 1

Alza Drake
Jno Kelly
Sam'll Drake
Jno Dotey
Jonas Wooding
Jno Langstafe Jun'r
Hen'r Langstafe
Jno Campbell Jun'r
Jona: ffitz Randolph
Sam'll Potter
Jos: Dun
Dan'll Suttin
Sam'll Royce
Benj: Bond
Benj. Dun
Jona: Dunham
Edw'd Slatter
Joshua Martin
Hopewell Munday
Johanis Sebring
Moses Sutton
Dan'll Jones
Tho: Melott
Peter Burdine
Wm Coborn
Doughlas Cambill
Ben: Doety
Jno Manning
Wm Berry
Jona: Dotey
Dav Drake
Edm'd Dunham Jun'r
Jno Martin
Wm Olden Jun'r
Jos: Smalley

David Comings
Mark van —
Tho: Bowman
Rich'd Martin
Alex: Thomson
ffran Drake
Jos: ffitz Randolph
David ffitz Randolph
Jos: Munday
Jno Suttin
Peter Burdin Jun'r
David Martin
Joseph: Dotey
Jos Suttin
Peter Bebout
Caleb Winget
Coverse Bebout
ffran Brockhous
Wm More
Edw'd Gannitt
Dory Melot
Benj Pridmore
Benj: Hull
James Giles
Benj Suttin
alex: Mores
Jno Mackdaniel
Simon Horn
Wm Horn
James Roberson
Wm Hokes
Andrew Drake
Jno Wood
Dan'll Cooper

A LIST OF THE MILITIA REGIMENT UNDER THE COMMAND OF COLL THO: FFARMAR IN THE YEAR 1715

(new Jersey)*

WOODBRIDGE

Colonel Thomas ffarmars Regiment—Third Company.

Jno Moore Capt
Jno Parker Ens
Jno Comton
Henr ffreman
Rich'd Pangburn
Matt: fforce
Rich'd Jones
Wm Bunn
} Serg'
Edw'd ffreman
Sam'll Ayers
Hendrick Van Camp
Sam'll Lewis
} Corp

Jno Ayers Jun'r
Tho: Ayers
Obe: Ayers Jun'r
Jno Allwood
Henr Allwood Jun'r
David Allford
Ezekiel Bloomfield
Jno Compton Jun'r
Wm Compton
Jon: Dennis
Sam'll Donham
Jon: Donham

Jno Brown
Milles Bunn
Timothy Bloomfield
Jno Eddy
Wm Allston
Peter Allston Jun'r
Jos: Gray
Jno ffrench
Tho: fforce
Dan'll Stillwell Jun'r
Dav: Ilsley
Jno: Inyard

Wm Ilsley
Edw'd Jones
Eliphelet Jones
Yelverton Crowell
Jno Clason
Jno Campbell
Jona: Compton
Tho: Pusel
Hen: Potter
Jno Nokes
Jam: Robertson
Peter Pain
Benj: Smith
Rich'd Skiner Jun'r
Wright Skiner
Jno Smith
Benj: Smith Jun'r
Jos: Thornel
Nath: Uselton
Jno Worth
Jona: Walker
Paul Williams
Jno Willkinson
Edw'd Willkinson
Char: Selyer
Dav: Kent
Stev Kent Jun'r
Jno: Lee
Jam: Lockhart
Geor: Morris
Sam'll Martin
Everit Masacor

Jos; Martin
Gershom Martin
Isaac Martin
Jno Martin
Sam'll Stillwell
Isaac: Walker
ffran: Ayres
ffran: Holland
Jno Skiner Jun'r
Jno Pusel
Tho: Aulger
Tobiah Hach
Jno ffreeman
Rich'd James
Peter Pangborn
Sam'll Moore
Benj: Collins
Jere Stillwell
Jno Catterlin
Jona: Catterlin
Wm Crichfield
Moses: Collins
Jam: Clark
umphrey Day
Jno Coburn
Jno Lewis
Jno Clarkson
Benj: Aulger
Obediah Soper
Jno Guard
Henr: Bermore

*Report of the State Historian—State of New York 1898 Colonial Series—Vol. 1—pages 529 et seq.

DUTCH NOMENCLATURE.

Because many of the settlers of New Jersey were of Dutch lineage or came from settlements in New York and upon Long Island, where under the Dutch regime, their names, purely English in origin, were changed, transposed, and corrupted into almost unrecognizable patronymics, the following clear and succinct explanation, the best the writer has seen anywhere, is here quoted.

"The Manners and Customs of the Hollanders—Nomenclature.

In connection with the many names of Holland origin to be found in this work, it may be well to offer a few remarks on the custom of Hollanders and their descendants in this country with respect to nomenclature, showing the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of tracing the genealogy of Dutch families in the absence of a complete and continuous record. Hon. Henry C. Murphy, United States Minister at the Hague, contributed an able article on this subject to the Brooklyn Eagle, from which we quote. Speaking of the difficulties imposed upon the genealogist by the system of names adopted in Holland and continued in this country, Mr. Murphy remarks,—

"The first of these, in point of time, was patronymic (father-name) by which a child took, besides his baptismal name, that of his father, with the addition of

zoon or sen, meaning son. To illustrate: if a child were baptized Hendrick, and the baptismal name of his father was Jan, the child would be called Hendrick Jansen. His son, if baptized Teunis, would be called Teunis Hendrickson; the son of the latter might be William, and would have the name of William Teunisen. And so we might have the succeeding generations called successively Garret Willemson, Marten Garretson, Adrien Martensen, and so on through the whole catalogue of Christian names; or, as more frequently happened, there would be a repetition in the second, third, or fourth generation of the name of the first, and thus, as these names were common to the whole people, there was in the same community different lineages of identically the same names.

'This custom, which had prevailed in Holland for centuries, was in full vogue at the time of the settlement of New Netherland. In writing the termination sen, it was frequently contracted into se, z, or s. To give an example both of the patronymic and the contraction of the name: the father of Garret Martense, the founder of a family of that name in Flatbush, L.I., was Marten Adriaense, and his father was Adriac Ryerse, who came from Amsterdam. The inconvenience of this practice, the confusion to which it gave rise, and the difficulties of tracing families led ultimately to its abandonment, both in Holland and in this country. In doing so the patronymic which the person originating the family bore was adopted as the surname. Most of the families thus formed and existing among us may be said to be of American origin, as they were first fixed in America, though the same names were adopted by others in Holland. Hence, we have names of such families of Dutch descent among us as Jansen (Anglice Johnson), Garretson, Cornelison, Simosen or Simonson, Tyson (son of Mathias), Aresend (son of Arend), Hanson, Lambertsen or Lambutson, Paulison, Remsen, Ryerson, Everts, Phillips, Lefferts, and others. To trace connection between these families and persons would be impossible, for the reason just stated, without a regular record.

'Another mode of nomenclature, intended to obviate the difficulty of an identity of names for the time being, but which rendered the confusion worse confounded for the future genealogist, was to add to the patronymic name the occupation or some other personal characteristic of the individual. Thus, Laurens Jansen, the inventor of the art of printing, as the Dutch claim, had affixed to his name that of Coster, that is, sexton, an office of which he was in the possession of the emoluments. But the addition was not transmitted to his son; and thus the son of Hendrick Jansen Coster might be called Tunis Hendrickson Brouwer (brewer), and his grandson might be William Tunison Bleeker (bleacher). Upon the abandonment of the old system of names this custom went with it; but it often happened that while one brother took the father's patronymic as a family name, another took that of his occupation or personal designation. Thus originated such families as Coster, Brower, Schoonmaker, Stryker, Schuyler, Cryger, Snediker, Hageman, Hoffman, Dykeman, Bleekman, Wortman and Tieman. Like others, they are not ancient family names, and are not all to be traced to Holland as the place where they first became fixed . . . .

'A third practice, evidently designed, like that referred to, to obviate the confusion of the first was to append the name of the place where the person resided, not often of a large city, but of a particular limited locality, and frequently of a particular or natural object. This custom is denoted in all the family names which have the prefix of Van, Vander, Ver (which is a contraction of Vander), and Ten, meaning respectively, of, of the, and at the. From towns in Holland we have the families of Van Cleef, Van Wyck, Van Schaack, Van Bergen and others; from Gelderland, those of Van Lindern, Van Dyk and Van Buren; from Utrecht, Van Winkle; from Friesland, Van Ness; from Zeeland, Van Duyne. Sometimes the Van has been dropped, as in the name of Boerum of the province of Friesland; Covert of North Brabant; Westervelt of Drenthe; Brevoort and Wessels in Gelderland. The prefixes Vander or Ver and Ten were adopted when the name was derived from a particular spot, thus: Vanderveer (of the ferry), Vanderburg (of the hill). Vanderbilt (of the bildt), i.e. of certain elevations of ground in Gelderland and New Utrecht), Vanderbeck (of the brook), Vanderhoff (of the Court), Verplanck (of the planch), Verhultz (of the holly). Verkerk (of the church), Ten Eyck (at the oak), Ten Broeck (at the marsh.) Some were derived, as we have observed, from particular farms, thus Van Cowenhoven (cold farms). The founder of that family in America, Walpha Cowenhoven, came fr the Province of Utrec what is now called F County, N.Y., called by foot.

'Some names in the c attempted have undergc in their transfer to An from Borenlo, a town i Anden is from Andein, Groningen, Snediker sh Bonton, if of Dutch Bonten (son of Bondw otherwise it is French probably Van Catt of Sc Catti were the original country, and hence the a few names derived fr tions to a place, thus before or in front of Gederland; Onderdonk which is in Brabant. names more arbitrary, (midday), Conrad (cold dorn (hawthorn), Bogaat velt (blue field), Rosev Stuyvesant (quick sand), court), Hoogland (high (arid land), Opdyke (on brock (hare's marsh), ar ready means of identific ship. . . . . .

'Some names are disg dress. The practice prev of the emigration to this c ing the names of those through the university an gree from plain Dutch t man. The names of all isters were thus altered. Mecklenburg became J polensis; Evert Willemse Everadus Bogardus; Jan became Johannes Theodor may be set down as a g the names of Dutch famil have been thus Latinized.' (History of Bergen and P New Jersey, by W. W. C 47.)

FIRST SETTL of NEWARK, ESSEX NEW JERSE

The relativity of this list dates, is immediately appar further elucidation is neces

in America, Walphat Gehissen Van Cowenhoven, came from Amersfoot, in the Province of Utrecht, and settled at what is now called Flatlands, in Kings County, N.Y., called by him New Amersfoot.

'Some names in the classification I have attempted have undergone a slight change in their transfer to America. Barculo is from Borenlo, a town in Gelderland; Van Anden is from Andein, in the province of Groningen, Snediker should be Snediger, Bonton, if of Dutch origin, should be Bonten (son of Bondwign, or Baldwin), otherwise it is French. Van Cott was probably Van Catt of South Holland. The Catti were the original inhabitants of the country, and hence the name. There are a few names derived from relative situations to a place, thus Voorhis is simply before or in front of Hess, a town in Gederland; Onderdonk is below Dunk, which is in Brabant. There are a few names more arbitrary, such as Middagh (midday), Conrad (cold counsel), Hagedorn (hawthorn), Bogaat (orchard), Blauvelt (blue field), Rosevelt (rose field), Stuyvesant (quick sand), Wyckoff (parish court), Hoogland (high land), Dorland (arid land), Opdyke (on the dyke), Hasbrock (hare's marsh), and afford a more ready means of identification of relationship. . . . . .

'Some names are disguised in a Latin dress. The practice prevailed at the time of the emigration to this country of changing the names of those who had gone through the university and received a degree from plain Dutch to sonorous Roman. The names of all our early ministers were thus altered. Johannes or Jan Mecklenburg became Johannes Megapolensis; Evert Willemse Bogart became Everadus Bogardus; Jan Doris Palheen became Johannes Theodorus Palemus. It may be set down as a general rule that the names of Dutch families ending in us have been thus Latinized."

(History of Bergen and Passaic Counties, New Jersey, by W. W. Clayton, 1882, p. 47.)

FIRST SETTLERS of NEWARK, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

The relativity of this list of names, with dates, is immediately apparent, so that no further elucidation is necessary.

The inauguration of the movement to the settlement at Newark was started among the residents of Branford, Connecticut, and the greater number of Newark's first citizens came from Connecticut Colony, to mingle with and intermarry among the First settlers of Piscataway and Woodbridge, New Jersey. This was started in 1666, contemporaneous in its expression with the latter migratory movement.

(See Collect. Vols 6 and 6a, Supp.)

IN the latter authority (p.2) appears under date of October 30th, 1666, the conditions for the admission of freemen in the new colony, and reference must be had there for these interesting conditions.

"Whereunto subscribed the INhabitants from Branford.)

JASPER CRANE	Samuel Rose
Abra Peirson	Thomas Peirson
Saml Swaine	John Warde
Laurance Ward	John Catling
Thomas Blacthly	Richard Harrison
Ebenezer Camfield	Thomas Huntington
John Ward, Senior	Delivered Crane
Ed. Ball	Aaron Blacthly
John Harrison	Richard Laurance
John Crane	John Johnson
Samuel Plum	Thomas Lyon
Joseph Ward	

"And upon the Reception of their Letters and Subscriptions, the present inhabitants in November following declared their consents and readiness to do likewise; and at a meeting the twenty fourth of the next June following in 1667, they also subscribed with their own Hands unto the two fundamental agreements Expressed on the other side their names, as follows;

Robert Treatt	Thomas Johnson
Obadiah Bruen	John Curtis
Matthew Camfield	Ephraim Burwell
Samuel Kitchell	Robert Denison
Jeremiah Pecke	Nathaniel Wheeler
Michael Tompkins	Zachariah Burwell
Stephen Freeman	William Campe
Henry Lyon	Joseph Walters
John Browne	Robert Daglesh
John Rogers	Hauns Albers
Stephen Davis	Thom. Morris
Edward Rigs	Hugh Roberts
Robert Kitchell	Eph'm Pennington
J. B. Brooks	Martin Tichenor
Robert Lymens	John Browne, Jr.
Francis Linle	Jona. Seargeant
Daniel Tichenor	Azariah Crane
John Bauldwin, Sen.	Samuel Lyon
John Bauldwin, Junr.	Joseph Riggs
Jona. Tomkins	Stephen Bond"
Geo. Day.	

Each of the new residents was required to produce a certificate of good character and standing in the community from which he came.

THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

Whole Number 147 Volume 37, No. 3

July 1961

PITFALLS OF DUTCH GIVEN NAMES

By Neil B. Reynolds, B.S., M.A., New York, N.Y.

Early Dutch families of the upper Hudson and the Mohawk valleys present some unusual problems because of the tendency to abbreviate the Latinized names given at baptism and to distort them out of all recognition. Since the abbreviation may have a different initial letter, the middle initial, usually a clue to the father's given name, can be very misleading.

The commonest example is the shortening of Nicolaas to Claas or Claus. So a son of a Nicolaas Van Patten may be known as Johannes N., or Johannes C., or sometimes both.

Jacobus often becomes Cobus, informally even Cobey, with similar confusing results. Also the given name Jacob, infrequently used until the early 18th century, becomes in records confused with Jacobus, especially when the latter is written Jacs. In a run of 10 children, both names may be given, probably distinguished at home as Jake and Jim.

Jacques Cornelisse Van Slyck was the ancestor of a host of Schenectady families. In later generations the name becomes Aukus or Akers.

Hendrick Meese Vrooman was ancestor of the numerous Vroomans of Schenectady and Schoharie. Meese is the last syllable of the Christian name Bartholomeus. It soon turns up as Maas or Maus, and in the last form is borne by people living today. Similarly the middle syllables of Ahasuerus become Sweer, as with the pioneer miller of Schenectady, Sweer Teunise Van Velsen.

Dirck is usually a nickname for Richard, but is at times confused with an entirely different name Tjerck, probably derived from Theodoric. This Tjerck has then been re-Latinized to Tecarius, as in both Vedder and Van der Bogart families, and is even found in the phonetic form of Chirrich. In the last century a Theodore W. Sanders was also called Dirk Wessels Sanders, equating his first two names with an ancestor named Dirk Wessels.

Johannes and Jan are often interchangeable, yet the combined name Jan Baptist persists as a separate entity,

so there will be children Johannes and Jan Bpt. in the same family.

Jelis, Jillis, and Giles are the same. But the baptismal Gerardus quite commonly becomes Gerritt or Garret.

Among girls the problems, while still confusing, are less serious since they, like their brothers, use their fathers' given names as middle names. Here it is a matter of both nicknames and translations. So you get both Annatje and Neeltje informally called Nancy, and Engeltje becoming Angelica, while Baata and Bautee are Berths. Joanna may or may not be later called Hannah. Maria and Maritje may both occur in the same family, similarly Eliza and Lysbet, and Catlina and Catalyntje. Sometimes, but not always, this is a sign that the first child died young. Especially in the late 18th century it is hard to guess what name will be used on the tombstone of a woman baptized Ariaantje, Jacomyntje or Hubertje.

Some given names act like radioactive tracers, providing a fairly sure clue to an original ancestor. Nanning persists in generations of Visschers. Jan Baptist serves for the very numerous Van Eps. Jerome or Jerone refers back to Hieronymus in both Swart and Wendell families. In the Toll family of Scotia, the ancestral Karel Hansen turns up as a recurring Charles Henry. While the popular last-century name Minard is a dim reflection of an original Myndert, and Sanford is an even further cry from the old Dominie Cornelis Van Santvoord.

When the Dutch fashion began to fade and middle names given at baptism were chosen with more freedom, both systems co-existed. Thus a son of Adam Van Vorst was baptized in Schenectady in 1802 Albert Vedder Van Vorst, named for his mother Annatje Vedder, but he customarily signed himself Albert A. Van Vorst, the A. being obviously the initial of his patronymic.

HAVING TROUBLE WITH THE DUTCH?

Mrs. G. Allen Lovell, editor, friend, and "Lola" to all who read the Blauvelt News, gave the following list of Dutch names with translations in the March 1963 issue; she has given us permission to reprint it.

Aeltie - Adeline, Alice
Angenitie - Agnes
Annaetje, Antie - Ann
Arie - Aron
Belitie - Isabella
Breysche - Bridget
Catrintie - Catherine
Derrick, Dirck - Richard
Divertjen - Deborah
Elsje - Alice, Elsie
Engeltie - Angelica
Epke - Egbert
Franscyntie - Frances, Fanny
Fytie - Sophia
Geertruyd, Giertje - Gertrude
Geesie - Grace
Gerretie - Charity
Gerrit - Gerard
Gilliam - William
Grietie - Margaret
Hendrick - Henry
Hendrickje - Harriet, Henrietta
Hans, Jan, Johannes - John
Jannetie - Jane
Jacobus, Kobus - James
Katrintie - Catherine
Klaes, Claes - Nicholas
Machtelt - Matilda
Maria, Marretie, Marytie - Mary
Neeltje - Cornelia, Nelly
Roelof - Ralph
Stofel - Christopher
Teunis - Anthony
Tryntie, Tryntje, Trintia, Trenica - Catherina
Willemptie - Wilhelmina
Wyntie - Lavina

Let's thank Lola for her permission in a tangible way - send any Blauvelt references you have to this editor for forwarding to her. Blauvelt News is an exchange, so Lola cannot enter queries in COUSIN HUNTIN'.

MEMBERSHIP

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The complete Index to TREE TALKS Volume I (1961) is available for $2.00, as is the Index to Volume II (1962). Write to the office for back copy information. Five generation lineage charts may be ordered for 20¢ each or 6 for $1.00. Problem sheets, 25¢ per dozen. What else do you need in the way of forms?

TREE TALKS is a quarterly publication of the Central New York Genealogical Society, 216 Hampton Road, Syracuse, New York 13203. The Central New York Genealogical Society is a non-profit, educational membership organization chartered by the New York State Board of Regents, Department of Education. No reproduction without written permission.

DUTCH GIVEN NAMES

Aeltie - Adeline, Alice
Angenitie - Agnes
Annaetje, Antie - Ann
Annatje & Neeltje - Nancy
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Breysche - Bridget

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Divertjen - Deborah

Elsje - Alice, Elsie
Engeltie - Angelica
Epke - Egbert

Franscyntie - Frances, Fanny
Fytie - Sophia

Geertruyd, Giertje - Gertrude
Geesie - Grace
Gerretie - Gerard
Gerardus - Gerrit, Garret
Gilliam - William
Grietie - Margaret

Hendrick - Henry
Hendrickje - Harriet, Henrietta
Hans, Jan, Johannes - John
Hieronymos - Jerome, Jerone

Jannetie - Jane
Jacobus, Kobus - James
Jelis, Jillis - Giles
Joanna - Hannah

Katrintie - Catherine
Klaes, Claes - Nicholas

Machtelt - Matilda
Maria, Marretie, Marytie - Mary

Neeltje - Cornelia, Nelly
Roelof - Ralph
Stofel - Christopher
Teunis - Anthony
Tryntie, Tryntje, Trintia, Trenica Catherine

Tjerck - Theodoric
Willemptie - Wilhelmina
Wyntie - Lavina

NYGB-Record... Vol. 65- 1934

REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER SETTLERS OF NEW NETHERLAND AND THEIR ORIGINAL HOME PLACES.

CONTRIBUTED BY RICHARD SCHERMERHORN, JR.
342 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The original thought leading to the writing of this article came about quite naturally. A tourist concern in England (Muirhead Guide Books, Ltd.) inquired of the historian, James Truslow Adams, if he would recommend sources in America from which they could secure information as to the original Holland homes of the early New Netherland settlers. This Company proposed to call attention to these home places in Holland, in their Guidebook, to attract the particular interest of American tourists (their new book contains this information). Mr. Adams, with whom the author has been acquainted for many years, communicated with the latter and asked if he would furnish this information. The author consented, little realizing the amount of work that was necessary.

It would be natural to assume that the passenger lists, which most genealogists know have been published, contain the most substantial information as to the home places of the Dutch emigrants. This is so to some extent, but on the other hand the names of the Dutch emigrants on these passenger lists do not conform with the names of their families a generation or two later, except in a comparatively few cases. The patronymic for a surname was used in most cases, the actual family name being adopted not earlier as a rule than the second or third generation in this country. Then they would usually adopt the name of the original home place or estate of the family rather than the place in which they lived immediately preceding their departure to America.

Another point which must be considered is that not all by any means of these original settlers who may be considered Dutch were actually Dutch. As we know, many (the Walloons) came from France, having settled temporarily in Holland before they came to America. The latter are not included on the lists appearing in this article as France was not to be considered in this particular work. It is further found that a great many of those who are assumed to be Dutch, actually came from what are now sections of Germany. The latter were principally the independent duchies or principalities of Oldenburg, Hanover, Rhine Province, Westphalia and Schleswig-Holstein. All of these were independent governments at the time of the Dutch emigration to America. This does not mean the emigrants from these places were not originally Dutch, as in the 16th Century many of the Dutch fled to these provinces during the Spanish persecutions. It is also true that in the second half of the 17th Century people from the Palatinate and the Rhine Province fled into the Netherlands to escape the French religious persecutions. Therefore in many cases the actual place of residence at any particular time could not positively determine the actual nationality of a family.

To go into a detailed study of all these different phases of families' migrations is a task in itself, but for all practical purposes it is still reasonable to judge that the original settlers of New Netherlands were mainly Dutch or of Dutch blood, and for general purposes it was practical to include in this research the provinces now part of Germany where many New Netherland Settlers resided at the time of their emigration. It might be added, however, that even the Walloons, having lived in Holland and having imbibed Dutch customs and traditions and in this country having intermarried consistently with the Dutch,

became to all intents and purposes as Dutch as anything could make them. This applies also to such families as Livingston, Yates and others that grew up in the Dutch settlements.

The sources of information looked into for the compilation of this material were original records as far as time would permit (the material was desired at an early moment). The Dutch Church marriage records of New Amsterdam, Kingston and Bergen were first examined, these giving definite information regarding the continental homes of many early settlers. The standard works of Pearson, Bergen and Riker were also studied, these having covered many of the early public records, and the published public records of New York State relating to the early Dutch (these are voluminous) were also looked into as far as practical, to complement the former. The individually published family genealogies were also referred to, although with a measure of caution, as some of these cannot be classed as infallible. It is surprising how comparatively few Dutch genealogies there are. Other authorities are noted in the list appended and it is believed that they are mainly trustworthy, although it is quite possible that once in a great while an error in deduction might have crept in. Even such an authority as Pearson made a slip occasionally and unfortunately errors are to be found in nearly all genealogical works. Mr. A. J. F. van Laer, N. Y. State Archivist, has been particularly kind and helpful to the author in this work, and his knowledge of this subject is known to be unsurpassed.

The list is, of course, not complete. It was necessary to leave out many important families, because the location of their original homes could not be determined. Other families have been omitted because their names died out early and have no present day significance. A few families, however, whose names do not exist in America today, were included on account of their being well known in the early history of New Netherland. Some other families were perhaps neglected because while not having actually died out, their names are encountered so seldom as to be of little interest. A few perhaps also have been included which have no real significance, but the author could hardly be expected to be an authoritative judge of the noteworthy characteristics of each and every one of the pioneer families. He has simply done the best he could, and has endeavored to furnish a list of those families which have been representative of the best known of the pioneer stock.

ORIGINAL PLACES OF RESIDENCE IN HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY OF THE PIONEER NEW NETHERLAND SETTLERS (1620-1664)

Abeel, Christoffel Janse, born in Amsterdam (25) (39).

Ackerman, David, from Berlicum, district of Bois-Le-Duc, in N. Brabant (also Abraham and Lodewyck Ackerman) (46) (47).

Adriance (Adriaen Reyerse emigrated from Amsterdam, prob. son of Reyer Elberts from Utrecht) (54) (11).

Amermann, Dirck Janse from Amsterdam (11).

Bancker, Gerrit, prob. from Amsterdam (48).

Banta, Epke Jacobs, from vicinity of Harlingen, in Friesland (3).

Beeckman, Willem, from Hasselt, Overyssel (N. Y. Ref. D. Ch. says from Zutphen) (39) (46).

Beeckman, Marten Hendrickse, from Hamelwaerde (prob. Hammelwarden in Oldenburg) (38).

Benson, Dirck, originally from Groningen, later Amsterdam. The name Bensing, or Bensinck, occurs several times in Court records, 1518-1604, of the Prov. of Drenthe (11) (39) (54).

Bergen, Hans Hans from Bergen, Norway (59).
Blauvelt, Gerret Hendrickse from Deventer, Overyssel (54).
Bleecker, Jan Jansen, from Meppel, Drenthe (45).
Bloodgood, Frans Jans, prob. from Gouda, S. Holland (39).
Boerum, Hendrick Willemse, from Amsterdam (11).
Bogardus, Rev. Everardus, born at Woerden, Utrecht (55).
Bogart, Jan Laurensz, from Schoonderwoert, S. Holland (39) (54).
Bogart, Pieter Jansen, from Leerdam, S. Holland (56).
Bogart, Tunis Gysbertse, from Heikop, Utrecht (or Heikop, near Leerdam, S. Hol.) (11) (18).
Bradt (Bratt), Albert Andriese, from Frederickstadt, Norway, at mouth of Glommen River (38).
Brevoort (van), Hendrick Janszen, born at Breevort, near Amersfoort, Utrecht (54).
Brinckerhoof, Joris Diercksen, from Drenthe (Abraham Joris b. at Flushing, Zeeland) (4) (11).
Brinckerhoff, Jan Dircksen, b. in Drenthe, living some time in Flushing, Zeeland (11) (39).
Brink, Lambert Huybertse, from Wageningen, Gelderland (28) (37).
Byvanck, Jan, from Oldenzeel (Oldenzaal, Overyssel) (46).
Brouwer, Adam, from Cologne, Rhine Province (11).
Brouwer, Thomas Harmensen, from Zevenbergen (17).
Coeymans, Pieter: his sons came from Utrecht (16).
Cortelyou, Jacques, from Utrecht (11).
Couwenhoven (van), Wolfert Gysbertsen, from Amersfort, Utrecht. (Couwenhoven a farm or estate near Amersfort.) (Name also found as Conover, N. J. branch) (38).
Covert (Coevert), Teunis Janse, from Heemstede, N. Holland (11) (18).
Coykendall (van Kuykendaal), Jacob Luursen: prob. from Wageningen, Gelderland (see Kijk-in-t-dal, near Wageningen) (8) (42).
Cuyler, Hendrick, b. in Hasselt, Overyssel. His brother, Reinier Cuyler, lived in Amsterdam (26) (41).
De Decker, Johan, prob. from Amsterdam (16).
De Groot, Willem Pietersen, from Haerlem, N. Holland (46) (11).
De Witt, Tierck Claase, from Grootholdt, Zunderlandt (possibly Sonderen, Westphalia, E. Friesland, though also possible Embderland, Friesland) (46) (41).
Denise (De Nyse), Teunis Nyssen, from Utrecht (62).
Dingman, Adam, b. in Haerlem, N. Holland (41).
Ditmars, Jan Jansen, from Ditmarsen, Schleswig-Holstein (11).
Doremus, Cornelis Cornelise, b. at Middleburg, Zeeland (56).
Douw, Volkert Janse, from Stapelholm, near Frederickstadt (Friedrichstadt), in Schleswig-Holstein (40) (46).
Durie (Duryea), Joost, from Mannheim, in Baden, on the Rhine. (There is also a small place, Mannheim, in the Palatinate, but not on the Rhine) (11).
Duyckinck, Evert, from Borken. Borken is a village in Westphalia. The place in N. Brabant is called Borkel. (See Borchen, N. Brabant) (46) (11) (6).
Dyckman, Johannes, from Benthem (Bentheim,? Hanover) (45) (54).
Elmendorf, Jacobus (Conradt), b. in Rynborch, S. Holland, near Leyden (19).
Elting, Jan, from Sweghteler (now Zwiggelt), Drenthe (18) (11).
Freelinghuysen, Domine Theodorus Jacobus, b. Wolfenbuettel, E. Friesland (5) (22).
Freeman, Domine Bernardus, b. at Gilhuis (Gildehaus, near Bentheim, Hanover) (48).

Gansevoort, Harmen Harmense, supposed to have come from Groningen (16).

Gardinier, Jacob Janse, from Campen (Kampen in Overyssel) (38).

Goewey, Salomen Abelse, b. in Amsterdam (45).

Groesbeck, Claes Jacobse, from Rotterdam, S. Holland (see also Groesbeek, Gelderland, near Nijmegen) (39) (40).

Hallenbeck, Caspar Jacobse, from Hollenbek, Schleswig-Holstein (40).

Hardenbergh, Gerrit Janse, from Maerssen (Maarssen), near Utrecht (24) (40).

Hardenbroeck, Johannes, from Elbervelt (Elberfeld, Rhine Province) (17).

Haring, Pieter, from N. Holland (60) (one record says from Amsterdam) (56).

Hegeman, Adriaen, from Amsterdam (11).

Heermans, Jan Focken, from Ruinen, Drenthe (18).

Hoes, Jan Tyse, son of Matthys Janse (see Goes, Zeeland) (58).

Hoffman, Martinus, from Revel, Gulf of Finland, then Finland, later Russia (46).

Hoogland, Dirck Janse, from Maarssenveen, Utrecht (11).

Hoogland, Cornelius Andriesen, from The Hague, S. Holland (46).

Hoogland, Stoffel, from Haerlem, N. Holland (46).

Hun, Harmen Thomassen, from Amersfoort, Utrecht (41).

Huyck (Huyghen), Jan, from Wesel, Rhine Province (58).

Kettelhuyn, Joachim, from Cremyn (Kremmin, near Stettin, Pomerania) (41).

Kiersted, Dr. Hans, from Magdeburg, Prussian Saxony (46).

Kip, Hendrick Hendrickse, from Amsterdam (53).

Knickerbacker, Harmen Janse, from Bommel (Zalt-Bommel, Gelderland) (7); family perhaps originally from Wie (now Wyhe), near Zwolle, Overyssel (18).

Lansing, Gerrit Frederickse, from Hasselt, Overyssel. He died in Holland and never came to New Netherland. His widow and 5 children came over in 1655. N. Y. Col. Doc. 14: 334 (45).

Lefferts (Leffert Pieterse), from Drenthe. (Bergen says from Haughwout (Hoogwoud), N. Holland) (18) (11).

Lowe, Jan Bastiansen, from Leerdam, S. Holland (63).

Leisler, Jacob, from Frankfort (46) (17).

Low (Louw), Pieter Cornelissen, from Schleswig-Holstein (62).

Loockermans, Govert, Pieter and Jacob brothers, from Turnhout, Antwerp (46).

Marcelis Jansen, from Bommel, Gelderland (17) (45).

Marselis, Pieter, from Beest, Gelderland (17).

Megapolensis, Domine Joannes, b. Koedyk, N. Holland (11).

Middagh, Aert Antonisse, from Heikop, Utrecht (62).

Minuit, Peter, from Wesel, Westphalia (49).

Moll, Huybert Lambertsen, from Arnhem, Gelderland (also Abraham Lambertse Moll) (46).

Moll, Jan Jansen, from Amsterdam (46).

Mynderse (see van Every).

Nevius, Johannes, from Zoelen, Gelderland (11 says in error Solin, Westphalia), b. at Zoelen (62).

Opdyck, Gysbert, from Wesel, Rhine Province (11) (46).

Osterhout, Jan Jansen, from Oosterhout, N. Brabant (47).

Ostrander, Pieter Pietersen, from Amsterdam (28).

Oudewater, Frans Jacobsen, prob. from Oudewater, S. Holland, on Ysel River, between Utrecht and Leyden (18).

Pels, Evert, from Stettin, Pomerania (38).

Philipse, Frederick, from Bolsward, Friesland (46).

Polhemus (Polheim), Rev. Johannes Theodorus. He had been a minister in the Palatinate, at Meppel, Drenthe, and in Brazil, before he came to N. Netherland, prob. born in Germany (16) (55).

Post, Adriaaen, from The Hague, S. Holland (56).

Post, Lodewyck Corneliszen, from Amsterdam (64).

Pruyn, Frans Jansen, said to have come from Maastricht, Limburg, but family originally from Antwerp (16).

Quackenbos, Pieter (Pieter Bont alias Quackenbos), from Oestgeest, near Leyden, S. Holland (46) (12).

Remsen (Rem Jansen Vander Beeck), from Jeveren (Jever), Oldenburg (46) (11).

Roosevelt, Claes Martensen, prob. from Zeeland (16).

Roosa, Albert Heymans, from Herwijnen, Gelderland (17) (Hol. Soc. Yrbk. 1907).

Rutgers (see Van Woert) (39).

Schaets, Rev. Gideon, b. at Leerdam, S. Holland.

Schenck, Jan and Roeloff Martensen, brothers; Roeloff, b. in Amersfoort, Utrecht. (Johannes Schenck from Middleburg, Zeeland) (58) (21) (36).

Schermerhorn, Jacob Janse, from Amsterdam (originally from Village of Schermerhorn, N. Holland).

Schoonmaker, Hendrick Jochemsen, b. in Hamburg (28) (37).

Schuyler, Philip Pietersen, from Amsterdam (also David Pietersen Schuyler) (20) (38) (46).

Sebring (Seberinge), Jan Roelofse, prob. from Drenthe (61).

Slingerland, Teunis Cornelis from Amsterdam (58).

Springsteen, Johannes and Joost Casparse, brothers, from Groningen (11).

Staats, Major Abraham (Staes), from Amsterdam (38).

Steenwyck, Cornelis, from Haarlem, N. Holland (46).

Stoutenburgh, Pieter, from Stoutenburch, near Amersfoort, Utrecht (16).

Stoutenburgh, Jacob Jansz, from Stoutenburch, near Amersfoort, Utrecht (38).

Strycker, Jan and Jacob Gerritse, prob. brothers; Jan, from Ruinen, Drenthe (11) (18) (22).

Stuyvesant, Pieter, probably originally came from Dockum (Dokkum), Friesland (51).

Sutphen (van), Derick Jansen, from Zutphen, Gelderland (11) (13) (22).

Suydam, Hendrick Rycke, from Suyt-dam or Zuyt-dam (11).

Swart, Gerrit, prob. from Amsterdam (16).

Ten Broeck, Dirck Wesselse, Hendrick Wesselse and Wessel Wesselse, brothers; the last came from Wessum, Munster, Westphalia (18) (37).

Ten Eyck, Coenraet, family prob. from Amsterdam (16) (37).

Terhune, Albert Albertse, prob. from Huinen (Gelderland) (63).

Traphagen, Willem Janszen, from Lemgo (Lemgow, Hanover) (46).

Van Alen, Pieter and Lourens, brothers, from Utrecht, prob. originally from Aelen or Haelen, Waterloo, Brabant, Belgium (1) (17).

Van Alstyne, Jan Martensen, from Meppel, Drenthe (44).

Van Antwerp, Daniel Jansen, from Antwerp, b. at Amsterdam (16) (58).

Van Benthuysen, Paulus Martense, from Benthuizen, near Leyden, S. Holland (40).

Van Bergen, Marten Gerritsen, from Bergen, in Norway (16).

Van Boskerck (Buskirk), Lourens Andriessen, from Schleswig-Holstein (22).

Van Brugh (Verbrugge), Johannes Pieterse, from Haarlem, N. Holland (45).

Van Brunt, Rutger Joosten (from Bruntinge, Drenthe?) (16).

Van Bunschoten, Theunis Eliasen, supposedly from Benschoten, Utrecht (39).

Van Buren, Cornelius Hendricksen, from Buurmalsen, Gelderland (38).

Van Cleve (van Cleef), Jan, from Amsterdam (52).

Van Cortlandt, Oloff Stevense, from Wyck by Duurstede, Utrecht (46).

Van Curler, Arent, from Nykerck, Gelderland (38).

Van Dam, Claes Ripsen (see Damme, W. Flanders).

Van Deusen, Abraham Pietersen (Van Deursen), b. in Haarlem, N. Holland (18) (39).

Van Deventer, Jan Pietersen, from the "Steght." Stegeren is a small place near Deventer, in Overyssel (11).

Van Dolsen, Jan Gerritsen, from Dalfsen or Dalsen (Overyssel) (54).

Van Doorn, Pieter, from 's-Gravezande, S. Holland (see also Doorn, Utrecht) (33).

Van Duyn, Abraham Gerritse, from Zwolle, Overyssel (11).

Van Duyn, Gerrit Cornelissen, from Niewerkerk, Zeeland (see Duin or Duen in Brabant) (18).

Van Dyne (van Dien), Dirck Gerritz, from Tricht (Tricht is a small place in Gelderland) (17).

Van Dyck, Hendrick, from Utrecht (45).

Van Dyck, Jan Jansen, from Amsterdam (also Dirck Jansen Van Dyck and Jacobus Fransen Van Dyck) (46).

Van Etten, Jacob Jansen, from Etten, N. Brabant, near Breda (47).

Van Every (van Iveren, Jeverden), Myndert Frederickse, from Jeveren, Oldenburg (see also Mynderse family) (46).

Van Gaasbeeck, Rev. Domine Laurentius, from Leyden, S. Holland (28) (37).

Van Geisen, Reynier Bastiansen, prob. from Giessen, N. Brabant, but perhaps from Giessen, S. Holland (11).

Van Giesen, Johannis, from Utrecht (56).

Van Guysling, Elias, from Zeeland (17).

Van Hoesen, Jan Fransen, prob. from Husum, in Schleswig-Holstein (40).

Van Horn, Jan Cornelissen, "a citizen of Amsterdam," prob. from Hoorn, N. Holland (22) (31).

Van Houten, three brothers, one, Helmigh Roelofs, from Gelderland. Houten is a village in the Prov. of Utrecht (18).

Van Keulen (Keuren), Mattys Jansen, from Amsterdam (28).

Van Leeuwens (van Lieuw), Frederick Hendricksen, from Utrecht, and Leeuwen, Gelderland (10).

Van Loon, Jan, from Luik, or Liege, Belgium (46).

Van Meteren, Jan Joosten, from Thielerwaardt, Gelderland (44).

Van Meteren, Jan Gysbertsen, from Bommel, Gelderland. Bommel lies on the River Waal, which forms the dividing line between the Tielerwaard and the Bommelerwaard (44) (21) (11) (5).

Van Namen, Jochem Engelbert, from Heusden, N. Brabant (54).

Van Ness, Cornelius Hendrickse, from Vianen, S. Holland (41).

Van Noort, Goosen Jansen, from Beest, Gelderland (17).

Van Norden, Pieter Glaesen, supposedly from Norden, Germany, near Ems, or from Norden near Putten, Gelderland? (36) (16).

Van Nostrand, Jacob Janse, from Nordstrand, island off coast of Schleswig-Holstein (35) (39) (40).

Van Pelt, Teunis and Matthys Jansen Lanen, brothers, from Luik (Liege), Belgium (15). (Lane family descended from Matthys Jansen.)

Van Petten, Claes Frederickse (see Petten, N. Holland, North Sea).

Van Rensselaer, Kiliaen, from Nykerck, Gelderland. Kiliaen van Rensselaer did not come to N. N. His family originally came from the vicinity of Nykerck but he resided at Amsterdam (38).

Van Ripen, Juriaen Tomassen (Ripen is or was in N. Jutland, Denmark) (23).

Van Schelluyne, Dirck, b. in Gorckum, S. Holland; came from The Hague, S. Holland (18) (49).

Van Santvoord, Rev. Cornelius, b. at Leyden, S. Holland; family of Belgium origin, Ypres (18) (48).

Van Schaick, Goosen Gerritsen, from Westerbroeck (Westbroek, Utrecht?). The name van Schaick was prominent in Amersfoort, Utrecht, in the 17th Century (38) (16).

Van Schoonhoven, Geurt Hendrickse, from Schoonhoven, S. Holland (16).

Van Slichtenhorst, Brant Aertz, from Nykerck, Gelderland (38).

Van Slyck, Cornelis Antonissen, from Breuckelen, Utrecht (38) (17).

Van Slyck, Willem Pieterse, from The Hague (Munsell Alb. Colls. v. 4-1849).

Van Steenbergh, Jan Jansen, from Amersfoort, Utrecht (37).

Van Tassell (van Tessel), Jan Cornelise, b. in Schoonderwoert, near Leerdam, S. Holland, prob. originally from Island of Tessel (The Texel), S. W. of Frisian Islands.

Van Twiller, Aert Goosense, from Nykerck, Gelderland (16) (17).

Van Twiller, Wouter, from Nykerck, Gelderland (49).

Van Valkenburg, Lambert Jochemse, b. at Valkenburgh, Limburg (36).

Van Vechten, Teunis Cornelissen, prob. from Vechten, near Utrecht (2) (38).

Van Vechten (Vecht, Vechte), Klaes Arentse, from Norg, Drenthe (11).

Van Vleck, Tielman, from Limburg (16).

Van Vliet, Adriaen Gerritsen, from Utrecht (22).

Van Voorhies, Steven Koerts, from Hees, near Ruinen, Drenthe. Ruinen is the name of a place, as well of former manor of very large extent, in the S. W. part of the Prov. of Drenthe (16) (39).

Van Voorhout, Cornelis Segerse (van Egmont), from Voorhout, S. Holland, but probably originally from Egmont, N. Holland (38).

Van Voorst, Cornelis, from Utrecht (16).

Van Voorst, Willem, from Arnhem, Gelderland (17).

Van Vredenburgh, Willem Isaacsen, from The Hague, S. Holland (46).

Van Wagenen, Aert Jacobsen, from Wageningen, Gelderland (34).

Van Winkle (van Winkel), Jacob Walingen and Symon, brothers, sailed from Hoorn, N. Holland; also said to have come from Middleburg, Zeeland. Winkel is a place in N. Holland (23).

Van Woert, Rutger and Teunis Jacobse, brothers (see also Rutgers family). Woert is a short form of Schoonderwoert, or Schoonrewoerd, in S. Holland (38).

Van Wyck, Cornelis Barentse, prob. from Wijck, N. Brabant (see also Wyk, Utrecht, and Wyck, Limburg) (11) (9) (18).

Van Zandt (Sant), Adam Wenzel, b. in Arnhem, Gelderland (18).

Vanderbilt, Jan Aertsen; family prob. from "Het Bilt," Friesland, or possibly deBilt, suburb of Utrecht (32).

Vanderheyden, Jacob Tyse. (Jan Cornelissen vander Heyden came from Zevenbergen, in N. Brabant (45).

Vanderlinde, Roelof, from Wageningen, Gelderland (56).

Vanderpoel, Wynant Gerritse, from Gorcum, S. Holland (50).

Vanderveer, Cornelis Jansen, from Alkmaar, N. Holland (30) (11).

Vanderveer, Pieter Corneliszen, b. at Amsterdam (14).

Vander Linden, Pieter, from Belle, Flanders (Bael, Baelen, Antwerp) (11).

Vander Donck, Adriaen, from Breda, N. Brabant (38).

Vander Volgen, Claas Lourentsen (van Purmerend) (Purmerend, N. Holland) (40) (48).

Vander Voort, Michael Pauluszen, from Dermond, Flanders (11).

Van de Water, Hendrick, from Amsterdam (also Pieter Van de Water) (46).

Varick, Jan, from Rhenen, Utrecht (18).

Vermeule, Adriaan, b. at Vlissingen (Flushing), Zeeland (56).

Viele, Cornelis Cornelise, from Kniphuysen (Kniphausen), Oldenburg (16).

Visscher, Harmen Bastiaense; his father lived in Hoorn, N. Holland (45).

Vreeland, Michiel Janszoon, from "'s Heer Abtskerke" (Schrabbekerke), Island of S. Beveland, Zeeland (also said to be from Broeckhuysen, N. Brabant) (23) (49).

Wendell, Evert Jansen, from Embden, E. Friesland (now Hanover, Germany) (46).

Westervelt, Willem Lubbertsen, from Meppel, Drenthe; also Roeloff Lubbertse Westervelt (56) (57).

Westfall, Juriaen (Bestval), from Leiderdorp, near Leyden, S. Holland (38).

Winne, Pieter, from Ghent, East Flanders (38).

Witbeck, Jan Thomase, b. at Witbek (Wittbek), Schleswig-Holstein (45).

Localities in Holland, Belgium, Germany, Etc., Names of Which Have Been Concerned With the New Netherland Settlers.

Note: The numerals before the places designate the number of emigrant families from these places.

North Holland

23 Amsterdam
Alkmaar
Blarikum
Bloemendaal
Broek
Egmond aan Zee
Hoogwoud
2 Hoorn
6 Haarlem
Heemskerk
1 Heemstede
1 Koedyk
Ilpendam
Naarden
Ouderkerk
1 Petten
1 Purmerend
1 Schermerhorn
Velzen
Weesp
Winkel

Friesland

1 Bolsward
1 Dockum
1 Harlingen
1 Het Bilt
Huizum
Leeuwarden

Groningen

3 Groningen

Drenthe 4

1 Bruntinge
Coevorden
De Wyk
1 Hees
Linde
4 Meppel

1 Norg
2 Ruinen
1 Zwiggelt

Overyssel

1 Dalsen
1 Deventer
Hardenburgh
4 Hasselt
1 Kampen
Raalte
1 Stegeren
Steenwyk
1 Zwolle
1 Oldenzaal

Gelderland

Aalst
3 Arnhem
2 Beest
3 Bommel
Brakel
1 Buurmalsen
Doesburg
Est
Groesbeek
1 Huinen
Huizen
Ingen
Leeuwen
5 Nykerck
1 Thielerwaardt
1 Tricht
Voorst (small)
4 Wageningen
Wessel
1 Zoelen
2 Zutphen

Utrecht

6 Amersfoort
1 Breukelen
1 Bunschoten
1 De Bilt
Doorn
2 Heikop
2 Maarsen
Hooghland
1 Houten
1 Rhenen
Tienhoven
8 Utrecht
1 Vechten
Vreeland
Waal
1 Westbroek
1 Woerden
Wky by Duurstede
Zuilen
1 Brevoort

South Holland

1 Benthuisen
Giessen
2 Gorinchem (Gorcum)
1 's-Gravesande
3 's-Gravenhage (The Hague)
1 Gouda
Ketel
3 Leerdam
3 Leyden
1 Leyderdorp
Noorden
1 Oegstgeest
1 Oudewater
Ouderkerk
1 Rotterdam
1 Rynsborch
Scheveningen
3 Schoonerwoerd
1 Schoonhoven
Tienhoven
Valkenburg
1 Vianen
1 Voorhout

Zeeland

1 Goes
1 Middelburg
1 Nieuenkerk
Ouwerkerk (small)
1 S. Beveland Island
Veere
1 Vlissingen (Flushing)

North Brabant

Aalst (small)
1 Berlicum
1 Breda
1 Broeckhuysen
den Bosch (Bois-le-Duc)
Donk
1 Etten
Esch (small)
1 Giessen
Haring (small)
Heusden
Hoeven
Ledeakker (small)
Loon-op-Zand
1 Oosterhout
Schaik
Steenbergen
1 Wijck
Zevenbergen

Limburg 1
- Bergen
- Halen (small)
- Hees
- Horst
- Maas
- 1 Maastricht
- Poel
- 1 Valkenburg
- Weert
- Wessem
- Wyck

BELGIUM

West Flanders
(On French border)
- 1 Damme
- Oudenbourg

East Flanders
- Deynze
- 1 Gand (Ghent)
- Lokeren
- Wynkel

Antwerp
- 1 Bael (Baelen)
- Antwerp (Anvers)
- Hoogstraten
- Moll
- 1 Turnhout

Brabant
- 1 Waterloo

Flanders
- 1 Dermond

Liege 2

GERMANY

Oldenburg
- Ammerland
- 1 Hammelwarden (small)
- 2 Jever in Jeverland
- 1 Kniphausen (Kniphausen-sieb)
- Neuenburg
- Oldenburg
- Vechta River

Schleswig-Holstein 2
- 1 Ditmarschen
- Flensburg (large)
- 1 Hamburg (large)
- Heide
- 1 Hollenbek
- 1 Husum
- 1 Nodstrand
- 1 Stapelholm
- 1 Witbek
- Wyk

Westphalia
- 1 Borken
- Buren
- Freadenburg (small)
- Heiden
- Munster
- 1 Sondern
- 2 Wessum

Rhine Province
- Beeck
- Bruggen (small)
- 1 Cologne
- 1 Elberfeld
- Essen
- Geldern
- Kleve
- Niewkerk
- Vorst (small)
- 2 Wesel

Hanover
- 1 Bentheim
- 1 Emden
- 1 Gildehaus
- Meppen
- 1 Lemgow

Germany, General
- 1 Frankfort
- 1 Magdeburg, Saxony
- 1 Mannheim, Baden
- 1 Stettin, Pomerania
- 1 Kremmin, Pomerania
- 1 Norden, near Ems

Other Countries
- 2 Bergen, Norway
- 1 Frederickstadt, Norway
- 1 Ripen, N. Jutland, Denmark
- 1 Revel, Gulf of Finland (originally Finland)

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EDITORIAL ICONOCLASTIANA.

By John Reynolds Totten, *F.G.B.S.*

Perhaps the most fruitful cause of the large majority of the erroneous statements that appear in genealogical volumes of the past and of the present is the perpetuation *ad infinitum* by repeated iteration of mis-statements as to fact that have been made in the past by genealogical writers who have not derived the statements thus recorded directly from the original official records, or who have

made illogical or slip-shod deductions as to fact from insufficient data. Succeeding compilers of genealogies, accepting these old-time errors of statement as monuments of authenticity, quote them as such, and so these repetitions are again foisted upon a too easily receptive public, until the time that some meticulous investigator discovers in the official records or in contemporaneous history actual facts that are positively inconsistent with such an erroneous statement, and from this discovery it results that the properly acceptable record of fact becomes established and this particular idol of error is demolished.

It is most unfortunate that it is not only the inexperienced genealogical writers who are guilty of such errors of statement. This class of offenders includes within its ranks some of the most prolific and frequently consulted compilers of such works whose lucubrations are accepted as primary sources of dependable information.

It is additionally unfortunate—due to the fact that the major bulk of the information contained within the covers of such compilations—that an atmosphere of general accuracy is cast about these supposedly authoritative works, and that experienced genealogists are lured into the acceptance of the erroneous as well as the authentic in these productions and this despite their past experiences which should have compelled them to cull the chaff from the grain in such cases.

Vast numbers of such published errors of statement have thus long-time and improperly been honored by misguided reiterated quotations. It would be a task of herculean proportions to cast all such published errors into the limbo of merited oblivion: however, a beginning must be made if an end is ever to be accomplished.

Experienced genealogists recognize it as a fact—unless vital statements of genealogical import are quoted verbatim from documentary sources of official origin or from attested copies thereof—that statements made by compilers cannot be accepted as authentic unless corroborated by direct reference to the primary official sources of information.

Paradoxical as it may seem, it is axiomatic—unless they are quoted from original official authorities—*that it is often the erroneous statements carelessly made by genealogical writers* that are the causes of discovery of the valid form in which such statements should primarily have appeared. *Therein lies the paradox;* that *original error should bear the ultimate fruit of truth.* Such erroneous dicta are frequently accepted as unquestioned statements of fact for many years, until some one in later investigation discovers something in the original official records that causes this erroneous statement to parade itself as absolutely inconsistent with the actual facts of record: and in consequence of this discovery further investigation shows the error of such statements and the truth is finally established.

Probably the most fruitful breeding places of erroneous genealogical statements are the otherwise most useful and dependable Town and County histories, wherein are perpetuated by the printed word sadly inaccurate statements as to fact. These statements, while not incorporated therein by premeditated purpose to mislead, are so introduced as the result of what may be recognized as an irresistible impulse on the part of the compilers to record undigested beliefs, which beliefs of that moment would, after a more complete study of the facts, never have been endorsed by such writers.

Town and County historians, in the process of collecting the data for the historical review of the localities by them selected for exploitation, of necessity become to a great extent well and accurately informed as to the life activities of those who have made history in the arenas which their compilations embrace; and hence are equipped, if they could and would devote enough time to the subject, to write accurate biographical sketches of the pioneers of their localities; and they are also—from the knowledge absorbed and by notes made in the processes of

their compilations,—in a position to a certain extent to sketch *accurately* the genealogy of the first two (or possibly three) generations of the settlers of their neighborhoods and their descendants. So much we gladly recognize that they endeavor to do; and for the accurate portions of the results of their labors we owe the compilers sincere gratitude and thanks for the reason that such literary productions become the *prima facie* source of guiding information to the genealogist who consults them. While thus eulogizing the dependable portions of such works, we cannot fail to deplore the publishment by such authors of mere surmises and temporary beliefs which cannot fail in many instances to be accepted as authentic by the unwary, to their great disappointment.

It so happens, however, that many undigested ideas and unauthenticated impressions develop in the minds of such authors and they find it impossible to prevent themselves from recording these germinating beliefs amongst and as belonging to the class of proven facts, instead of allowing such germs of belief to abort in their mental processes. This incorporation of the erroneous with the authentic is often done by these authors without even a suggestion that these undigested views on their part and which by publishment they spread broadcast, are nothing but unauthorized surmises.

The statements of Town and County historians have been and are being quoted in works that have the *prima facie* tribute of respect and credence of all genealogical students. Much of the small proportion of that which is erroneous and that is contained in *Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England* are those portions which Savage incorporated in his work by direct quotation from Town and perhaps County histories.

The Editorial Staff of the RECORD has long been in the past and is now in the present fully aware of the existence of these fundamental sources of perpetuated error; and the intention to dwell upon them in its publication has been vaguely existent in the mind of the Publication Committee for some time. Such intention while in the past indefinite as to time of its accomplishment is now bearing fruit, and genealogical students are urged to seriously consider the danger of wholesale citation, without corroboration thereof, from compilations published in the past. Such indiscretion has been brought home to the RECORD itself for the following reason.

In preparing for publication the series of Family Notes on the various marriages and consequent descendants of the thrice married AELTJE BRACONIE, it was thought by our staff (and the suggestion was endorsed by the Editor) that an index chart, showing the various genealogical connections developed by these marriages and which it was the purpose of the proposed articles to demonstrate, would well and graphically expedite an understanding of the facts to be proven in the minds of possible readers.

The preparation of such chart was left in the hands of the editorial staff; and, as convincing proof of the fact that even the initiated may be lured away from the firmly implanted tenets of the creed of proper genealogical compilation as we have set it forth above in these comments,—that portion of the index chart which emphasizes the record of the offspring of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL was quoted directly and in substance verbatim from Bergen's *Early Settlers of Kings County, N. Y.* This childlike faith in Bergen's work on our part, which faith was endorsed by us with a guilelessness that should not have been possible considering our experience, resulted in the publishment of matter in the index chart at variance with the actual facts as later discovered. These errors of statement—original on the part of Bergen or perhaps quoted by him from Winfield's Land Titles of Hudson Co., N. J.—it is our purpose to rectify in this editorial dictum; and also to re-publish said index chart in its properly corrected form to agree with the discovered facts of the case as established, omitting such portions thereof that have not up to the present been authenticated.

THE DUTCH IN WISCONSIN

US ISSN 0005-2759

Badger History

Badger History

Who are the Dutch?

Dutch people live along the coast of Europe by the North Sea. The landscape is low and flat. Belgium and Luxemburg are also located in this region. Together, they are called the Low Countries.

After 1477, the royal family of Hapsburg controlled the Low Countries along with other parts of Europe. These lands had been divided into **provinces** or states for many years. The people of the Low Countries wanted to be free. In the 1560's, they began fighting for freedom. By 1609, the seven north provinces had won independence. They were led to victory by William the Silent. The new northern state was officially called United Provinces. But it was also known as the Netherlands, the Dutch Republic and Holland.

The richest and most powerful of the northern provinces was Holland. Many of the people who lived here were traders. They visited other countries. Soon, foreigners began to call the country Holland. Some people still refer to the Netherlands as Holland.

Between 1795 and 1813, France controlled the seven Dutch provinces. But in 1815, the Dutch people once again became free. Their country became the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It was ruled by a royal family, the House of Orange.

Today, the Kingdom of the Netherlands is made up of eleven provinces. Look at the map for their names. The powerful province of Holland was divided. North Holland is the capital of the kingdom. The royal family lives here. The Hague, another important Dutch city, is located in South Holland. This is the place where elected officials of government meet.

WHY DUTCH?

The citizens of the Netherlands are called Dutch. In the 1500's, the English used the word Dutch to mean the same as our word German. After

Who are the Dutch?

the people of the Netherlands won their freedom, the word Dutch was used to describe them.

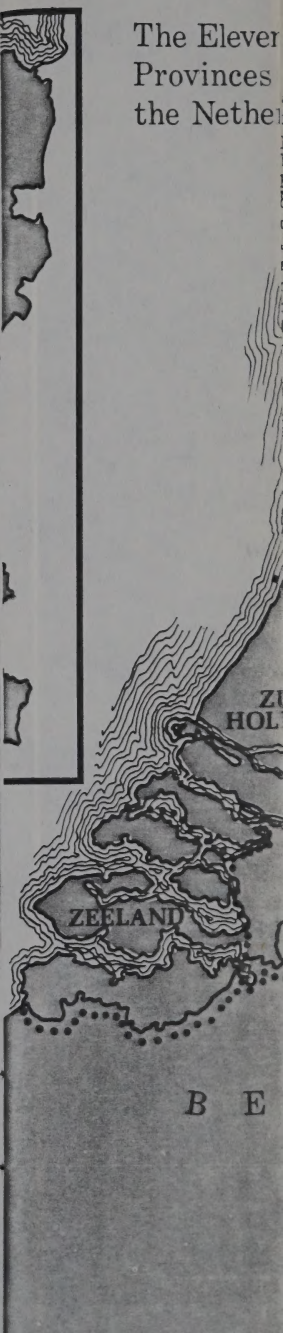
FARMLAND FROM THE SEA

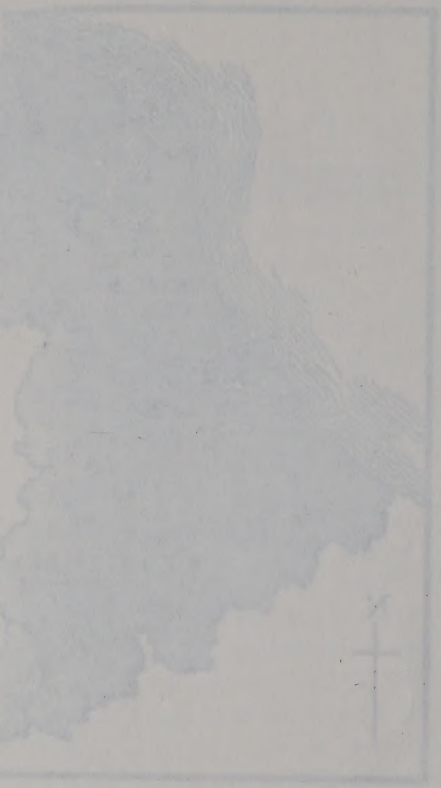
Important rivers, like the Rhine, the Maas and the Scheldt, flow through the Netherlands. For many years these rivers carried rich soil downstream. The soil was dropped near the North Sea. Marshy islands appeared in the mouths of these rivers. Farmers decided to use this soil. The Dutch built earthen dams called dykes. Dykes keep out water from the sea. Windmills were built to pump the water out of low fields behind the dams. The Dutch call the new lands polders. About 3,000 square miles of fields are behind dykes.

Dutch people have worked hard to rescue this land. They must repair the dykes to keep it safe. Dutch farmers say, "God created the world, but we made our land."

Farming is still important in the Netherlands. Today, however, many fields are under glass. They are like large greenhouses. This makes the growing season longer. Dutch vegetables are sold to many countries in Europe.

The Dutch are still important world traders. Steel, chemical and electronics industries have grown in the Netherlands since World War II. Textiles and automobiles are important products, and Dutch chocolate is famous around the world.





The Eleven Provinces of the Netherlands
GRONINGEN
FRIESLAND
DRENTHE
NOORD-HOLLAND
OVERIJSSEL
GELDERLAND
UTRECHT
ZUID-HOLLAND
NOORD-BRABANT
ZEELAND
LIMBURG
NETHERLANDS
GERMANY
BELGIUM

The Eleven
Provinces of
the Netherlands

SOME INTRICACIES OF DUTCH TERMINOLOGY

By Paul W. Prindle of Darien, Conn.

In his "The Six Daughters of Barent Myndertsz of Albany" [The American Genealogist, 33:1-7], Dr. McCracken notes two errors in the early Dutch records. The records were really correct by contemporary standards, although confusing in terms of present-day usage.

The first "error" involves the patronymic of Albertje Barents, putative daughter of Barent Myndertsz and wife of Johannes Jansz Quisthout. The article notes (page 1) that Dominie Selins of New York (City) listed "Albertje Jans h.v. of Jan Janszen Van Quisthout" as a member of his church in 1686, and states that the "good dominie obviously erred in giving Albertje's patronymic as Jans: it was Barents"; and on page 5 it is stated that, "Except for the obvious error made by Dominie Selins, noted above, all six of the women invariably bear the patronymic of Barents."

A patronymic, by derivation, indicates paternity and was formed by the Dutch by adding the suffix "sen" or "zen", meaning "son", to the given name of the subject's father. But the Dutch, being inclined to abbreviate, usually wrote the suffix as: se, ze, s, z, or even sz. Thus Johannes Barents (or Barentse, Barentze, Barentz, Barentsz, Barentsen, or Barentzen) meant "Johannes, Barent's son."

The Dutch expressed the genitive case by use of a final "s" without an apostrophe. Consequently, "vaders kind" meant "father's child" in English. Similarly, "Albertje Jans" could mean simply Jan's Albertje, not necessarily Albertje, daughter of Jan. Sometimes, by force of habit, the good dominies wrote the patronymic form when the possessive form was intended. The list of members of the Church of Jesus Christ at New Albany "at the end of the year 1683, and afterward" includes [Holland Society Year Book, 1904:5] "Geertruyt Roeloffsz wife of Roeloff Gerritse." The patronymic of Gertrude, wife of Roeloff Gerritse Van Derwerken, was unquestionably Jacobse, not Roeloffsz. She was recorded in the membership list in the possessive sense as Roeloff's Gertrude, not in the usual patronymic form of "Gertrude, daughter of Roeloff", although the "sz" suffix appears to indicate otherwise.

Thus, Dominie Selins intended to refer to his church member as Jan's (wife) Albertje, not as Albertje daughter of Jan.

The second "error" is referred to on page 3 and concerns the Albany baptism of a child of Pieter Jansz Bosch and his wife Susanna Barents: "Eytie, bapt. 24

Mar. 1689: her father and Pieter Vosburg. The record states that she was by Jannetje Vosburg, but surely this is wrong."

The baptismal records of "The Church of Jesus Christ at New Albany" are reproduced in the 1904 Holland Society Year Book, the first entry (page 31) being the 5 August 1683 baptism of "Nicolaes and Johannes, twins, children of Gysbert Merselis. Witnesses: the father, Nicolaes Jacobsz, Marcelis Jamsz. Presented for baptism by Cathryn Claasz and Hubertje Marselis."

This and the following entries appear to have been made by Dominie Godfreidus Dellius, born 1652, who had matriculated in Leyden University 1672, was ordained 1682 by the Classis of Amsterdam, Holland, and called to Albany in 1683 as an assistant to Gideon Schatts (born 1607) in his declining days [Manual of the Reformed Church in America:408].

At this period it was the custom to have one man and one woman sponsor at or witness the baptism of a child. Ordinarily these were husband and wife, one of whom was usually related to one of the parents, but frequently the custom was not followed. Often the parents chose a witness bearing the same given name as that bestowed on the infant. But of all the generalities the one most often observed was that of having one female witness.

Another custom of Dutch dominies, deeply appreciated hundreds of years later by genealogists combing over their registers, was that of identifying each female by her own patronymic or surname, presumably a reflection of the high regard of the Dutch for women as individual persons. Not so with Dominie Dellius. He would neither record the name of the mother (not even her given name) nor permit a female to be one of the witnesses. In some 450 baptisms he performed from August 1683 to August 1690, a woman was a witness at only one ceremony, the 13 Oct. 1689 baptism of "Elizabeth, [daughter] of Samson Bensing; witnesses, Reynier Schatts, Ruth Melchertsz. By Agniet Leendertsz." How a mere 31-year-old assistant minister could withstand the outraged feelings of proud and frustrated mothers, grandmothers and aunts is beyond comprehension.

Baptisms performed by the Rev. Dellius were normally recorded as witnessed by the father and one or two other men, a most unusual custom in the seventeenth century. These dignified gentlemen were unwilling to chance the possibility of having a squalling infant on their hands, so a young woman or matron was permitted to hold the babe at the ceremony and soothe its ruffled feelings if necessary. As explained in the List of Abbreviations [HSYB, 1904:84], "By Elizabeth Wendell" meant "presented for baptism by Elizabeth Wendell", the ab-

breviated form being employed to eliminate hundreds of repetitions of "presented for baptism."

This practice of having a woman present the child was observed in 98% of the baptisms performed by the Rev. Dellius in the period investigated. One of the ten exceptions was the 2 July 1686 baptism of Cornelis and Michiel, twins, of Christoffel Crussy; wit., Mathys Hooghteeling. Mr. Hooghteeling's confidence in his ability to charm new-born infants was astonishing. Twins, no less!

So the "by Jannetje Vosburg" in the 24 March 1689 baptism [HSYB, 1904:46] of "Eytje, of Pieter Jansz Bosch (no mother named) meant merely that the witness, Pieter Vosburg, had (his wife or daughter?) Jannetje Vosburg assist at the ceremony.

ROBERT ROSE OF WETHERSFIELD, CONNECTICUT

By John Insley Coddington, F.A.S.G.

A rose is a rose is a rose, as Gertrude Stein observed in one of her more penetrating syllogisms. Robert Rose, who came with his family to New England on the Francis of Ipswich in 1634, was indubitably a Rose, but can he be more definitely defined, as by parentage or place of origin?

John Camden Hotten, in The Original Lists of Persons of Quality....New York, 1874, pp. 277-280, gives the passenger list of the Francis of Ipswich (John Cutting, master), which sailed "bound for new England the last of April 1634." First was recorded a list of passengers under 21 years of age, who were too young to take the Oath of Allegiance or Supremacy. This list included the names of eight children of Robert Rose: John Rose, aged 15; Robert Rose, aged 15; Eliz: Rose, aged 13; Mary Rose, aged 11; Samuell Rose, aged 9; Sarah Rose, aged 7; and "Darcas" Rose, aged 2. There followed a list of the adult passengers on the same ship, who presumably did take the Oath of Allegiance, though this fact is not specifically mentioned in the record. This list includes "Robert Rose, aged 40; Margery his wife, aged 40." No place of origin for the Rose family, or, indeed for any of the other passengers on the Francis was found by Hotten in the original lists in the Public Record Office, London, which he copied and published.

The usually careful and painstaking Col. Charles E. Banks published his The Planters of the Commonwealth in 1930, and in this book, pp. 122-124, there appears a passenger list of the Francis of Ipswich on her trip in

American Ancestry
Vol. I

Prins — Prince
Hertog - Duc
Marquis - Marquis
Graaf - Comte
Burg=graaf - Vicomte
Baron - Baron
Ridder - Chevalier

A TABLE

OF

DUTCH BAPTISMAL NAMES,

WITH THE

CORRESPONDING ENGLISH NAMES.

From *Annals of Albany*, by Joel Munsell.

Dirkje, *Klaasje*, and other names ending in *je* and *ken* properly are diminutives, and apply either to little boys or females, as we say *Billy*, *Nelly*, etc.

Aeltje — Elsie

Aaghje,	Agatha.
Aarend, Aart,	Arthur.
Adela,	Adelaide.
Adriaantje, *f.*	Adriana.
Aefje,	Eve.
Agnietje,	Agnes.
Aaltje, Aletta, Alida,	Adeline, Adela.
Aletta,	Letitia.
Andries,	Andrew.
Anneken, Annetje,	Ann.
Arie,	Adrian.
Arnout,	Arnold.
Balt,	Balthazar.
Barber,	Barbara.
Barent,	Bernard.
Bartel,	Bartholomew.
Bartje,	Bertha.
Bastiaan,	Sebastian.
Baudewyn,	Baldwin.
Beletje, Bella,	Isabella.
Bell,	Arabella.
Betje,	Betty.
Christoffel,	Christopher.
Christiaan, *m.*	Christian.
Christyntie, *f.*	Christiana.
Daam,	Adam.
Denys,	Dionysius.
Diederik,	Theodore.
Derrik, Dirk, Dirkje,	Richard. Dorothy.
Diewertje,	Deborah.
Doris,	Theodore.
Dries,	Andrew.
Elsje,	Alice.
Emmetje,	Emma.
Engeltje,	Angelica.
Epje,	Egbert.
Ernst,	Ernest.
Evert,	Everard.
Frans,	Francis.
Filips, Flip.	Philip.
Floris,	Florence.

Floortje,	Flora.
Goris,	George.
Gerrit,	Gerard.
Gillis, Jellis,	Giles.
Giel,	Michael.
Govert,	Godfrey, Goeffrey
Gysbert, Gyselbert,	Gilbert.
Geertruyd, Geesje, Geertje, Giertje,	Gertrude.
Grietje,	Margaret.
Hans,	Jack.
Hansje,	Johanna.
Hendrik, Henrik,	Henry.
Hillegonda,	Huldah.
Huygen,	Hugh.
Hendrikje,	Henrietta
Heyltje,	Hail.
Jakobus,	James.
Jakomina, (Jaapje) Jakomyntje,	Jacoba.
Jannetje, Janne	Jane.
Japik, Jaap,	Jacob.
Jelle,	Gellius.
Jeltje,	Gellia.
Johanna, Janneken,	Joan.
Johannes, Jan,	John.
Jochem,	Joiachim.
Joost,	Justus.
Joris, Jurian, Jurge,	George.
Josyntje, Josina,	Justina.
Karel,	Charles.
Kasper,	Jasper.
Katryne, Kaatje, Katryntje,	Catharine.
Kersten, Kristiaan,	Christian.
Klaartje,	Clara.
Klass,	Nicholas.
Klaasje, Klasyne,	Nicola.
Krelis, Kees, Kors, Krelis,	Cornelius.
Kobus,	James.
Kryn,	Quirine.
Laurens, Louris,	Lawrence.
Leendert,	Leonard.
Lieven, Liewe,	Leo.
Leentje, Lena,	Helena, Madalene.
Leonora, Lenoor,	Ellenor.
Letje,	Letitia.
Lodewyk, Louis,	Ludovicus. Lewis.
Lotje,	Charlotte.
Lukas, Luytje,	Luke.
Lysbet, Lysje,	Elizabeth.
Matthys,	Matthias.
Meewes,	Bartholomew.
Machtelde,	Matilda.
Margrietje,	Margaret.
Martyntje,	Martina.
Maria, Mariken, Marritje, Marytje, Maartje, Maaike,	Mary.
Natje, Annaatje,	Anna.
Neeltje,	Cornelia, Nelly.
Niesje,	Agnes.
Obadja,	Obadiah.
Otto,	Otho.
Paulus, Pauwel,	Paul.
Paulyntje,	Paulina.
Phlip,	Philip.
Roelof,	Orlando.
Roosje,	Rose.
Rutgert,	Roger.
Rykaard,	Richard.
Saal,	Solomon.
Saartje,	Sarah.
Sander,	Alexander.
Staats,	Eustace.
Stoffel,	Christopher.
Styntje,	Christiana.
Tanneken,	Ann.
Teewes,	Matthew.
Teunis,	Anthony.
Tibout,	Theobald.
Toontje,	Antonia.
Truytje,	Gertrude.
Tryntje,	Catharine.
Tymen,	Timothy.
Tys,	Matthias.
Wouter,	Walter.
Ydtje,	Ida.
Zanneke.	Susanna.

May 1954 No. 12

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GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

Of the

National Genealogical Society

DUTCH SYSTEMS IN FAMILY NAMING NEW YORK—NEW JERSEY

By ROSALIE FELLOWS BAILEY, F.A.S.G.
New York City

Reprinted from the
NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY
March 1953, December 1953

MILTON RUBINCAM, *President*
ROBERTA P. WAKEFIELD, *Editor*
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Price $1.00; 75 cents to Members

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DUTCH SYSTEMS IN FAMILY NAMING: NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY[1]

By ROSALIE FELLOWS BAILEY, New York City, Fellow of The American Society of Genealogists

Part I

The Dutch Government of New Netherland lasted for only about forty years, but Dutch naming systems persisted here into the nineteenth century and hence are very important in New York and New Jersey genealogical work. Nowadays, these naming systems do not seem to be thoroughly understood. In rebuttal to a recently printed statement, I would say firmly that the Dutch method of naming was very systematic. True, it requires knowledge, resourcefulness, and experience to unravel, but the only genealogists it drives mad are those who expect the Dutch to follow the English system.

The Dutch followed the naming customs of time immemorial, the beginnings of which are to be found in the Bible. The English also had had such naming customs but from them had developed surnames centuries earlier. Most Dutch families (as also the Welsh, Scandinavians, and others) were slower in adopting regular surnames as we know them today. The old naming customs still suited the informal life of farmer and merchant in village and town, and perhaps for this reason persisted. Hence for the Dutch-American colony, genealogists must cope with a naming problem.

I.—THE PATRONYMIC

Identification by the father's first name, that is, the patronymic, was the predominant system among the Dutch in America. Early use of the patronymic is found in the Bible, e.g., two of the apostles are called James the son of Zebedee and James the son of Alphaeus. Its ultimate development is seen in the typically English surnames Johnson, Jackson, and Richardson, which originally meant that the person was a son of John, of Jack, or of Richard. It still meant that to seventeenth century Dutchmen in America.

Table No. 1 illustrates the patronymic system as used by the male-line ancestors of General Jeremiah Johnson of Brooklyn. Both his names were of Dutch, not English, derivation, and his family was of Dutch origin. Four points shown on this table are discussed here.

First: The emigrant's marriage record as translated from the records of the Dutch Church of Flatbush, Long Island, appears on the first four lines of the table. It tells us that: (1) the groom's first name was Jan or, in English, John; (2) his father's first name was Barent—the ending *z*, or more commonly *szen*, *sen* and *se*, meaning 'son of';[2] (3) their surname at the time was apparently Van Driest;[3] (4) the groom was a *j. m.*, literally young man but used in the sense of bachelor; (5) he came from and was probably born in Zutphen, province of Gelderland, the Netherlands; (6) he was living at the time of his marriage at Gravesend, Long Island.

This marriage record gives us similar information on the bride's family. So, I need only say that *j. d.* literally means young daughter but is used in the sense of

[1]This article is based on an address that was delivered by Miss Bailey before a recent meeting of this Society. When speaking, she brought to life the families discussed, by showing views of the Dutch towns from which they came and pictures of their houses in America, their furniture, silver, china, and portraits. Some were from her own collection, partly gathered on a recent trip to Holland, and others were generously lent for the occasion by The Holland Society of New York and the Museum of the City of New York.

This two-installment article will be available later as a separate publication, for sale by this Society.

[2]The spelling of 1st and last names and of the patronymic ending varies greatly, depending on the carefulness or laxity of the scribe or of the individual signing his name, and Dutch genealogists disregard the variations as having no meaning whatsoever, according to William J. Hoffman. A rare form is seen in "Johannis de Wint, Johs. Z." sponsor in 1774, the added letters meaning 'son of Johannis': see Mrs. Louise Zimm, in NYGB Record, 83:167.

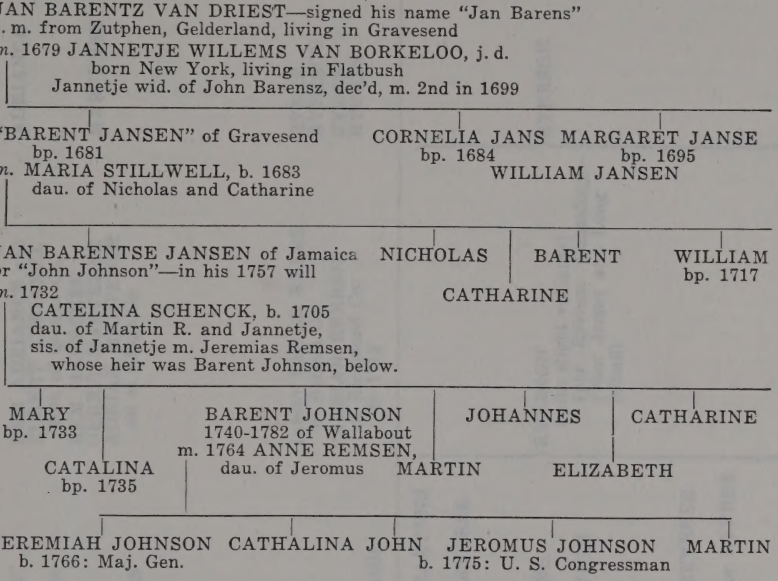
[3]There is a village of Dries in the province of Limburg; but see theory of name corruption in The Washington Ancestry, Chas. A. Hoppin, 111:6.

DUTCH SYSTEMS IN FAMILY NAMING: NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

By Robert Ferguson Evans, New York City, Fellow of The American Society of Genealogists

Part I

Table No. 1. JOHNSON FAMILY of Western Long Island



Emigrants	Children	Sons of Sons	Eventual Surname
	JANNETJE ARIENS b. 1660		
	"ELBERT ADRIAENSEN" b. 1663 m. Catalyntje Remsen	REM ADRIANCE and ELBERT ADRIANCE both of Queens Co.	ADRIANCE

unmarried maiden. If they were widower and widow, the entries would have been *Wed*r. and *Wed*e. respectively. In the bride's name 'Willems', meaning daughter of William, we have the single *s* suffix, mostly used for the feminine possessive on Dutch-American records; *se, sd, sdr,* and even *sen* also appear; the full suffix is *sdochter,* meaning 'daughter of'.[2]

Second: This man's name appears on the church records as Jan Barents Van Driest. He signed the 1687 oath of allegiance as Jan barense Van Zutphen, 30 years in this country. But he usually signed simply with his patronymic, Jan Barens or Jan Barnsen.[4]

Third: Notice how the next two generations also used their patronymics. His children, of course, had the patronymic Jansen, Janse or Jans, as his own name was Jan. And his son Barent's children had the patronymic Barentse.

But by that time the custom of an established surname had become prevalent and either they had forgotten their former surname or they preferred to keep their father's patronymic as the family surname. So Jan Barentse of the third generation called himself Jan Barentse Jansen[5] and, by the time he wrote his will in 1757, he had anglicized this to John Johnson.

Fourth: First names appear over and over. This is because the Dutch almost invariably named children for the grandparents, provided the sex made it possible. On this table, only one grandparent—Jannetje Schenck—seems overlooked in the naming of four generations of children. The systems in giving first names will be discussed in the second installment of this article.

Table No. 2 illustrates the differences in eventual surname that are a natural result of the patronymic system. In this example, families named Adriance, Martense, Ryers(s) and maybe Ryerson descend in the *male* line from the same ancestor, having perpetuated different patronymics of the same family.

[4]An individual's name taken from a signature is shown in quotation marks on the tables.

[5]The name Jan Barentse Jansen might be considered a use of the double patronymic, common in Holland. As such, it would mean: John the son of Barent who was the son of John.

Table No. 2. RYERSON—RYERS—MARTENSE—ADRIANCE

Emigrants	Children	Sons of Sons	Eventual Surname
	JANNETJE ARIENS b. 1660		
	"ELBERT ADRIAENSEN" b. 1663 m. Catalyntje Remsen	REM ADRIANCE and ELBERT ADRIANCE both of Queens Co.	ADRIANCE
"ADRIAEN RYERSE"	"MARTEN ADRIAENS" b. 1668 m. Sarah Remsen	REM MARTENSE GERRIT MARTENSE ADRIAN MARTENSE all of Kings Co.	MARTENSE
"ADRIAEN REYERSEN" or ARIAN REYERZ emigrated 1646 died 1710 m. 1659 Annetje Martens Schenck	MARGRIETJE ADRIAENS b. 1670		
	NEELTJE ADRIAENS b. 1675		
	ABRAM ADRIAENSE bp. 1680		
	SARA ADRIAENS bp. 1680		
	REYER ADRIAENSZEN bp. 1683	(prob) REYER RYERS of Bergen Co.	RYERS RYERSON
	GOSEN ADRIAANSZ bp. 1686 m. Femmetje Vanderbilt	"ADRIAN RYERSE" of Richmond Co. b. 1715	RYERS RYERSS
"MARTEN REYERSEN" from Amsterdam m. 1663 Annetje Joris Rapalie	MARRITJE REYERS or MARTENS bp. 1664		
	JORIS MARTENSZEN or RYERSE b. 1666		
	RYER MARTENSE b. 1669	RYERSON (with slight variants) (per Ryerson Genealogy— (New Jersey and Long Island)	RYERSON
	CATHALYNTIE MARTENS bp. 1671		
	SARA MARTENS or REYERS bp. 1673		
	GERTJE MARTENS		
	JACOBUS RYERSE bp. 1677		
	HELENA MARTENS or REYERSE bp. 1682		
	CORNELIS MARTENSE or RYERSE b. 1684		
	FRANS REYERSE bp. 1685		

In the first column of this table are two emigrants, called brothers[6] I strongly question this relationship since they did not act as sponsors for each other's children as was customary among Dutch relatives. No such relationship should be assumed until a record to that effect is found. All we know is that both had a father whose first name was Reyer.

The emigrant Marten Reyersen's children at first used their own patronymic—Martense, meaning child of Marten, but later preferred their father's, and his descendants in the male line all perpetuated his own patronymic in the anglicized spelling of Ryerson.

Not so with the other emigrant Adriaen. His children's patronymic was of course Adriaens, and this they used, with the many spelling variants one expects to find on seventeenth century records.

In the third generation of Adriaen's family, we find considerable variation: (1) The eldest son's children perpetuated their father's patronymic in the anglicized version of Adriance. (2) The second son's children continued the variant patronymic system one generation longer and so they called themselves Martense, meaning son of Marten, and Martense was the surname of his descendants. (3) It is said that the emigrant's younger son Reyer Adriaenszen probably had a son Reyer Ryers; if so, he also continued the old system of using his father's first name, which his descendants perpetuated as Ryers or Ryerson. (4) The emigrant's youngest son Gozen Adriaansz had a son Adrian Ryerse; he perpetuated his *grandfather's* patronymic, which is rather surprising but might be explained by his being so much younger than the others that he was born in the eighteenth century when surnames were already in regular use, and evidently he considered his surname to be that of his grandfather.

It is important to remember that the eventual surnames in a family often became established in different branches at different generations. Once the patronymic system is thoroughly understood and the searcher is alert to the possible changing of "last" names with each generation, tracing forward presents relatively little difficulty, since one knows the correct patronymic for the next generation and one usually knows of any other existing "last" names (discussed later) that might gain preference with the next generation.

Tracing backward is far harder under the patronymic system, because the searcher does not know the "last" name used by each earlier generation. For example, referring to *Table No. 2*, who would guess that Gerrit Martense was the son of Adriaen Reyersen's son? The three angles by which to approach this problem —first names, wife's maiden name, and children's sponsors—are to be discussed in the second installment of this article.

With the patronymic system it is seldom possible, unless there is long-term land ownership or an unusual first name in the family, for a genealogist to tackle the problem at both ends, tracing both forwards and backwards as can be done to advantage with established surnames.

Another difficulty with the patronymic is in identifying an isolated biographical item with a specific individual. This, however, is merely an aggravation of the genealogist's perpetual problem, for while there would be countless unrelated Dutch families called Janszen (meaning that their fathers' name was John), even with surnames, all John Smith items do not concern the same person. Referring to Table No. 1, this emigrant and his son seemed to be the Jan Barents of Kings County on whose estate administration was granted 1706/7 to eldest son Barent Johnson, until the explicitly worded 1699 Gravesend Town record[7] of the widow's remarriage showed that this emigrant had died a decade earlier; the 1706/7 administration undoubtedly belonged to a father and son having these same names who lived in nearby Flatbush and were ancestors of the Blom family.

[6]Called brothers by both Bergen and **The Ryerson Genealogy** without mentioning evidence and perhaps on the basis of a similar "last name." The name of Adriaen's son Marten derives, under Dutch custom, from his maternal grandfather; it is merely a coincidence that the other emigrant was also named Marten. No evidence has been produced that Adriaen came from Amsterdam as did Marten according to the latter's marriage record. On the contrary, it is relatively certain that Adriaen who emigrated as a child in about 1646 is to be identified with Adriaen the son of Reyer Elbertsz and Marietje Barentsdr who came from the province of Utrecht and settled at Albany by 1651, she having had by her previous husband a son Goosen Gerrits van Schaick: see NYGB **Record**, 70:117 and Riker's **Harlem**.

[7]Printed in NYGB **Record**, 4:200.

As may be inferred from the preceding example, a genealogist's difficulty is most likely to be in segregating unrelated people. Searchers who disregard the Dutch system go widely astray by assuming that those with the same "last" name in a village are related. In fact, first cousins using their patronymics had different "last" names, as shown by Rem Adriance and Rem Martense in *Table No. 2.*

The genealogist is greatly helped by a subsequent development of the patronymic. Tables No. 1, 4 and 5 show the patronymic continuing in use as a middle name. Later this patronymic was shortened to a middle initial as shown in Table No. 3.

This table of a small group in the large Westervelt family[8] is particularly interesting in showing use of the middle initial patronymic as late as the middle nineteenth century. Observe that two of Abraham's sons used the middle initial "A" and that five of Peter's sons used the middle initial "P", the initials standing for the old patronymics Abrahamszen and Pieterszen respectively. Note also that Abraham P. and his uncle Abraham Westervelt had such a similar life span that they died the same year; but they need not be confused because of the middle initial.

This custom is very helpful to the genealogist when dealing with large families, in which there might be several cousins as well as young uncles who were more or less contemporaries. This middle initial often permits the genealogist familiar with Dutch first names to make an intelligent guess of the father's first name.

Table No. 3. WESTERVELT—FAMILY GROUP

In the Nineteenth Century

ROELOF and TRYNTJE — PIETER and MARYTJE

ABRAHAM WESTERVELT 1750-1815, Surrogate and Judge of Bergen Co., N. J. *m.* 1775 ANN WANNAMAKER

RALPH A.	PETER A.	CATRINA	ABRAHAM
1777-1823	1779-1848	1781-1852	1794-1863
bp. as Roelof	bp. as Petrus	bp. as Trientje	bp. as Abraham
m. Hannah Froelich	*m.* Catharine Burhans		Succeeded his father as Surrogate
6 children	MARGARET 1806-1894	JAMES P. 1819-1878	no issue
	ABRAHAM P. 1809-1863	ANNA MARIA 1821-1886	
	SAMUEL P. 1812-1879	PETER B. 1823-	
	RALPH P. 1814-1881	MARY HELEN 1825-	
	JOHN P. 1816-1879	WILLIAM E. 1829-1900	

A pitfall for the unwary is to assume that an unfamiliar Dutch name is a surname and that all of the name are related. For instance, Rycken is not a surname; it is the possessive form of Ryck, which is one of the Dutch equivalents of our English name Richard. The Suydam family descends from the Flatbush settler who signed his name hendrick Rijken and Heyndrick Reycke van Zutphen, his son signing as van Suytdam.[9] Contrary to statements in Riker's *Annals of Newtown*, the Suydams are a family distinct from the Rikers and Lents, although the two latter are related as they descend from the emigrant Abraham Rycken.

Abraham Rycken was known only by his variously spelled patronymic; it meant that he was son of a man whose first name was Richard. His children, as could be expected under the Dutch system, used the patronymic Abrahamszen. His two middle sons, reacting to the English prefer-

[8]Based on **Genealogy of the Westervelt Family**, W. T. Westervelt, 1905.

[9]Hoffman, in **NYGB Record**, 67:58 and 72:314; Lila J. Roney, in ibid, 78:37.

Table No. 4. LENT FAMILY OF WESTCHESTER and QUEENS COUNTIES

ABRAHAM RYCKEN—usual spelling on New Amsterdam land and court records from 1640 Reycke; Rycken and Rycke—in 1656 deposition; variations on land records Ryck, Rycke, and Rycken—at baptisms of his children, 1640-1662.
Abraham Rick, of Newtown—in his 1688 will.

Youngest Son of the Emigrant:
HENDRICK ABRAHAMSZEN } at baptisms of 5 of his children in N. Y. C., 1681-
Hendrick Rycke(n) } 1692 all with his wife Catryn Jans.

Hendrick Abramzen } at baptisms of children in Tarrytown, 1697-1699.
Hendrick Abramse Van Lent }
Hendrick Lent—wife of, on Tarrytown Church membership list of 1697-1715.

Eldest Son of the Emigrant:
RYCK ABRAHAMSZEN—at baptisms of his children in N. Y. C., 1673-1687.
Rick Abrahamsen—in his father's will, 1688.
Ryck Abramse—chosen deacon of Tarrytown Dutch Church, 1698.
Ryck Abrahamsent Lent, of Manor of Cortlandt—in his 1720 will.

Eldest Son of the Eldest Son:
ABRAHAM RYCKE j. m. Van de Armen Bouwerye—in his 1698 marriage, N. Y. C.
Abraham Ryke—at baptisms of his children in Jamaica Dutch Church, 1702-1707.
Abraham Lent, of Newtown—in his 1742 will.

ence for established family names, also used versions of their father's patronymic and were known as Jan Abrahamszen or Jan Rycker, and as Abraham Abrahamsz Rycke or Abraham Rycke; they are the progenitors of the Ryker or Riker family. On the other hand, the emigrant's oldest and youngest sons are the ancestors of the Lent family. The name Lent may be a clue to the family's origin, since there is a village called Lent in the province of Gelderland. Table No. 4 shows the gradual change from the variant patronymic to the surname Lent.

II.—THE PLACE-ORIGIN SURNAME

In the Bible are numerous examples of individuals referred to by their place of origin, *e.g.* Jesus of Nazareth and Simon the Canaanite. A great many English surnames fall in this group; for example the name Washington, whose suffix 'ton' means an estate or farm. The Dutchman's place-origin name is more readily recognizable, because it is so often prefixed by 'van', meaning 'from'.[10] This naming method was very popular with the Dutchman in America, both as means of identification and as established surname.

Early Dutch-American names might refer to:[10]

1. A nationality, such as de Noorman and Switzer, meaning the Norseman and a Swiss. Such names usually did not become established as surnames among the Dutch, but we have the family de Vries, meaning The Frisian, i.e. from the province of Friesland;
2. A town or village, such as van Antwerp, van Doorn, and Oosterhout;
3. A small local district, such as van Cortlandt, van Slichtenhorst, and Wynkoop; the latter, though translatable as wine merchant, derives from the Wenkop District in the Province of Gelderland;
4. A named farm-estate (in Dutch a 'hof' or 'hoeve'; often small but always with a dwelling), home of the owner or leaseholder or of his tenant, such as van Twiller, van Rensselaer, and van Corlaer;
5. A named farm-estate (same as 4), whose hired farmhands and servants often took its name, although unrelated to the family in the main dwelling;
6. A named field (same derivation as 4), such as Roosevelt and Westervelt;
7. A named small farm, occupied and worked by a farmer or peasant (in Dutch a 'boer'); often a subdivision of a farm-estate.
8. A house, such as Schepmoes, which arose because this family lived in Delft in the house with the sign of

[10] A last name starting with 'van is not necessarily a place-surname (though it usually is); e.g. Van der Spiegel, a family name by 1585, means 'from the looking glass': NYGB **Record**, 63:11. Most of these place-origin surname examples are taken from Mr. Hoffman's studies in **ibid.** He wrote me that in the Netherlands large numbers of properties had names, whether of large or small acreage, with or without buildings. As those who owned, occupied, or worked on the property often took its name, many families of the same name were unrelated. Moreover, if the family changed its landholdings, it often changed its family surname accordingly. See comments of four Dutch genealogists in **ibid.**, 72:24 and in **The American Genealogist**, 28:178 and 29:26.

Table No. 5. VAN WOERT—RUTGERS—RUTSEN

't Schepmoes—evidently a dish of stew with a ladle;

9. A local habitat, such as van Hoek—from the corner; Opdyck, on the dike; Hoogland, high land; and Beekman, man from the brook.

Table No. 5 illustrates the development of a place-origin surname, as well as patronymic variants established in the same family. In this example, the place surname Van Woert originated from the family's home village of Schoonrewoerd, in the Province of South Holland.

The first American generation consisted of two men whom we know to have been brothers because in one record Teunes was entered as Tuenis Rut Jacobsz broeder, that is, as Tuenis brother of Rut the son of Jacob. He signed records simply Tuenes Jacobsen but the original of his 1650 marriage record in New Amsterdam reads: "Teunis Jacobszen van Schoonderwourt, j. m. en Sara denys, j. d. Uyt oudt Engelant."[11] This couple's son was Jacob Teunisz Van Woert. Notice the significance of the name: First name Jacob after his grandfather, middle name Teunisz a patronymic based on his father's first name, and surname Van Woert which was a shortened and more easily pronounced version of his father's name of origin—Van Schoonderwourt. The descendants of this branch bore the name Van Woert.

The other emigrant was Rutger or Ruth (the Dutch 'h' is silent, so it is not our feminine name Ruth). He was a magistrate at Albany. As witness for two 1663 records he was termed Ruth Jacobsz van Schoonderwoert, but he signed both simply Rutger Jacobsz. His 1646 original marriage record reads: "Ruth Jacobszen, j. m. van Renselaerswyck en Tryntje Janszen, j. d. van Breestede." In the early Dutch Church records, the place usually denoted birthplace, but in this instance van Renselaerswyck referred to his current place of residence in the Albany region.

His sons used patronymics based on variants of his first name: one son Har-

[11]In the printed version a comma appears thus: " . . . Jacobszen, Van . . ." Numerous entries in the original marriage records have such a comma, thereby indicating that the place name was not a real surname since commas would not have been used to separate patronymic and surname.

manus Rutgers is the ancestor of the Rutgers family, while the other son Jacob Rutsen is the ancestor of Rutsen family. The table shows there were two first cousins named Jacob who need never be confused because they used different last names.

One of the Van den Bergh families is an instance of a surname derived from a farm in America. In 1654 the lease "of the farm called de Hoogeberch" on the van Rensselaer patroonship was renewed by Gijsbert Cornelisz van Breukelen. He came from Breukelen in the province of Utrecht, and because of this farm, called the high hill, he was often referred to as van den Hoogenberch or as aen den Berch.[12] His sons perpetuated the name as van den Bergh.

Vanderveer (Van der Veer), translated, means 'from the ferry'. The American settler evidently took this name from the ferry to the mainland that was near his ancestral home on South Beveland island in the province of Zeeland. Coming from that region, he was often referred to as "Seeu" or "DeZeeuw", both terms meaning The Zeelander. In 1680 he sold lands in Flatbush, Long Island as Cornelis Jansz Vanderveer, but signed the deed Cornelis Janssen Seeu. He must not be confused with another Cornelius Jansz Seeu of nearby Bushwick, an ancestor of the Losee family. In Holland he had been known as Cornelisz Jansz Dominicus, as we learn from a 1706 power of attorney by the American relatives to a son Dominicus van der Veer to collect money due them in Holland. He belonged to the Dominicus family of South Beveland, the family's name having been a patronymic derived from the emigrant's great grandfather Dominicus Jansz.[13]

The informality of the early years was continued on occasion by the English even on a formal record. For example, in the 1687 patent to the Town of Bushwick, issued by Governor Dongan, one of the boundaries is described as Jan the Swede's meadow.

The place-origin identification was sometimes as popular as the family surname. Thus, Jan Cornelissen Joncker, who was killed by the Indians in 1643, usually appears on the records as Jan van (from) Rotterdam, also as Jan Cornelissen Van Rotterdam. His son Jan Janszen Joncker(s) appears usually as Jan Jansen van Rotterdam, and in Schenectady as Jan Janszen Jonckers Van Rotterdam. The third generation were called Jonckers.[14]

The query often arises: "Is the 'Van' part of the name? Should it, or should it not, have been translated?" No clue is derived by noting whether it is capitalized, because the "Van" of a person's name is customarily written with a small 'v' on Dutch records and equally on Dutch-American records, as can be seen in the reproduction of the first page of the Dutch Church of New Amsterdam's marriage records in the NYGB *Collections*, opp. p. 10). Unfortunately we are misled on this point by the American editors of these and other records who have not kept to the original, usually printing it as "V" in the subsequent American fashion.

III. THE OCCUPATIONAL SURNAME

Occupational identification forms another large group of names in all nations. In the Bible we find John the Baptist, Matthew the Publican, and Simon the Sorcerer. English examples are the names Smith, Baker, and Taylor. The Germanic name Eisenhower means iron hammerer.

Among Dutch-American surnames, we have: (1) Smit or Smid, from the smith or forger; (2) Bleecker, from a bleacher of cloth; (3) Schenck, meaning a filler or butler or cupbearer; (4) Koylert, modernized to Cuyler, a surname as far back as 1502, meaning an archer or crossbowman; (5) Wantenaer, or glovemaker; (6) Blauvelt or blue field, referring to the flax farmer; and (7) de Clark, or the clerk.

Our limited knowledge of most emigrants' ancestors prevents us from being certain that any occupational surname was actually developed in New Netherland from a settler's own occupation. Presumably we have an example in the emigrant ancestor of the Cooper family, both because he did not use the name himself—the inference being that neither the trade nor the name was hereditary—and because the two occupational names applied

[12]**Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts**, ed. A. J. F. Van Laer, pp. 731, 735, 769, 837.

[13]Lester D. Mapes, in NYGB **Record**, 68:202; see also Hoffman, **ibid**, 79:76.

[14]Howard S. F. Randolph, in NYGB **Record**, 59:302.

to him are those of closely allied trades such as one man might logically follow in his lifetime.

Table No. 6 shows[15] that not until his burial record was the emigrant called by the name borne by his sons and descendants—Kuyper, later Cooper. He usually appears under some spelling variant of his patronymic or of his place of origin (Purmerend is a town in the province of North Holland). Indexes are of slight use when a genealogist is dealing with a man whose "last name" might start with the letter C, J, K, P, R, or V. That all these records concern the one man is amply proved by the appearance of his wife's name in conjunction with the variants of his own. The Dutch wife's continued use of her maiden name and the variations in her naming will be discussed in the second installment of this article.

The Dutch in America also continued to make use of the occupation in the old way, that is, as identification rather than as surname. For instance, Frederick Arentszen Blom appears on New Amsterdam court records as Frerick Aresen, his patronymic; and as Frerick de Drayer, his trade of wood turner. Dirck Claessen was more often called Dirck de Pottebacker (the potter). Jan Cornelis Buys was also known as John the Soldier, and he was called such in an English land patent of 1671 issued by Governor Carteret.

The emigrant ancestor of the Quick family of New York and New Jersey appears on different records with four different "last" names: 1. his patronymic; 2. his surname; 3. his place of origin; and 4. his trade[16]. That they belong to one man is proved by the appearance of his wife Belitje Jacobs in conjunction with them. On 1645-1659 court and land records concerning one lot, he is Teunis Tomassen Van Naarden and also Teunis Tomassen Quick. On the first and third baptismal entries for their children in New Amsterdam given below, his name on the printed version appears as Theunis Thomas; Theunis Thomasz Metselaer; Teunis Thomaszen Metselaer; Theunis Thomas Metselaer; and Theunis de Metselaer; but on the original records, is shown as Theunis Thomas; Theunis Thomas metselaer; Teunis Thomaszen metselaer; Theulaer, Teunis Thomaszen metselaer, Theunis Thomas, metselaer; and Theunis de metselaer.

His trade was that of a mason (metselaer, a mason). The proclivity of some American editors for capitalizing all Dutch words tends to hide a clue to the

Table No. 6. EMIGRANT ANCESTOR OF THE COOPER FAMILY
of Bergen and Tappan

Claes Janszen Van Purmesendt—1656 marriage record:
To Anneken Cornelis, Van Voorst
van purmerendt—in the original record.

Claes Janszen, Jansen, Janse—1657-82 birth and baptismal records of his children in the Dutch churches, N. Y. C. and Bergen, N. J.; with wife Anntjen (Anneken, Annetie) Cornelis

Claes Jansen, wheelright, from Purmerende
1659 passenger list, as printed.
jansen vanpurmerent ramaker (in the original record).

Claes Janzen Ramaacker—1665 appointment as guardian. (rademaaker=a wheelright)

Claes Jansen van Purmurent, Purmerent, van Purmarent, Van Purmerant, van Purmerent, Van Purmerent—land patents, mostly of the New Jersey Government, referring back to 1655 and 1658 in one case, but dated 1662, 1668, 1671 and 1677

Claes Jansen, appointed schepen at Ahasymus, N. J. in 1674;

Claes Janson Vansarmarant, appointed surveyor of highways, 1682 law ("p" misread for s);

Claes Jansen Kuyper, 1688 burial record, Bergen Dutch Church (kuyper—a cooper);
Annetje Cornelis, wid. of the late Claes Janse, acted as sponsor 1695 and 1697;
Annetje, wid. of Claes Jansen Van Purmerent, bought land in 1691;
Anna Cooper (signed Annetje Cornelis) and son, sold land 1714 to the other son;
Annetje Stoffels, wid. of Claes Jansen Kuyper, buried 1725.

[15]Based on John R. Totten's study of various Claes Jansens, in NYGB Record, 65:27.

[16]A Genealogy of the Quick Family, A. C. Quick, c1942.

possibility of a designation being a trade rather than a surname, although in this case it is also suggested by the comma. The Dutch of that era tended to undercapitalize; they seldom capitalized the occupation and sometimes wrote their own names with small letters.

The Latinized surname might be considered an occupational name. Originally it denoted a university degree, and hence usually a minister. Latinization might involve addition of Latin endings or complete translation. Thus in the case of two New Amsterdam ministers, Everardus Bogardus was born Evert Bogaert, son of Willem Bogaert, and Megapolensis is a translation of Grootstadt, meaning "big city."

IV. THE PERSONAL-CHARACTERISTIC NAME

The personal characteristic seems to form the smallest group of Dutch-American surnames except as it appears in nicknames. This is a large group among English surnames, e.g. Long, Handy, Strong, Gay, Wise, and White. In the Bible, St. Peter was termed "Simon called Peter" (because of his strength and dependability, peter being the Greek word for rock). We are, however, more familiar with the beginnings of this method of naming through the kings, e.g. Richard the Lion-hearted, William the Silent, and William the Conqueror.

Among Dutch-American surnames of this group are: (1) Vroom and Vrooman, meaning a pious or wise man, (2) Stille, or silent, (3) Krom, meaning bent or crooked (in the sense of cripple), (4) Krankheyt or Cronkhite, meaning sickness (in the sense of invalid), (5) de Groot, or the big man, (6) de Lange, or the tall man, (7) de Witt, meaning the white one (presumably a light-haired or light-complexioned man), and (8) de Wint, which a 1648 Dutch-English dictionary tells us means wind, fuss, hubbub, and braggard. As can be seen from these instances, *de* is the Dutch word for *the*. Many Americans erroneously assume that names compounded with *de* are necessarily of French origin.

Table No. 7 shows a personal-characteristic surname and the patronymic's being established in two branches of one family. The name Vroom was not used by or for the American emigrant on the records here, but his youngest son was the progenitor of the Vrooms. Was the name descriptive of the personality of either? and hence used by the New Jersey branch of this family to differentiate them from

Table No. 7. CORSSEN and VROOM FAMILIES

CORS PIETERSE or Pietersen *mar.* TRYNTJE HENDRICKS
born ca. 1612 | as wid. of Cors Pieterszen, she mar. 2nd)
aged 26 yrs, from Langeraer | 1657 Frederick Lubbertszen, widr.
(1638 and 1639 affidavits) | Their joint will 1679, proved 1693 Kings Co.

CORNELIUS CORSSEN[1] bp. 1645. mar. 1666 N. Y. C.

HENDRICK CORSEN of Brooklyn and of Raritan, N. J. bp. 1653.

CORS VROOM,[2] bp. 1677

HENDRICK VROOM, bp. 1683

[1]CORSSEN line, Staten Island.

[2]VROOM line, New Jersey.

an unrelated Corson family in the same New Jersey community? Only investigation in Holland can determine whether Vroom had been a family surname generations earlier, as is possible since their home village of Langeraer is only 6 miles from Leiden where lived two family groups named Vrooman and Vromans.[17]

Storm van der Zee's entire name is personal history. He was born in a storm on the sea during his family's 1636 voyage to America. He and his descendants used the surname van der Zee, although his father's and brothers' surname was Bratt[18].

[17]Based on **Three Hundred Years with the Corson Families in America**, Orville Corson, 1939. See also NYGB **Record**, 67:145.

[18]Donald Lines Jacobus, in **The American Genealogist**, 24:231.

The frankness with which the Dutch appraised each other is well-known through their paintings. If there was a wart on a person's nose, it appeared there in his portrait. The similar candor and frequency with which they bestowed nicknames is illuminative of the person's character or appearance although, until unravelled, this proclivity adds to a genealogist's problems. Jacob Hellakers was more often called by his nickname Jacob Swart (meaning black or swarthy). He also appears as Jacob Hellekeers Swart and once as Jacob Helleckers alias the Black Carpenter[19].

Other nicknames include: JACOB JANSEN van ETTEN-nickname—Jacob Jansen de lang alias long Jacob—the tall one; JACOB CORN. VAN den BOGAARD, nickname Jacob Vos or Vosch or Jacob Corn Vossfox, hence foxy or cunning; JAN HENDRICHESEN STILMAN, nickname Jno Coopal or Jan Hendrickes Copal—buying everything, hence grabby (?); CLAES JANSEN, nickname, nickname Jan Pottagie—soup Johnie, meaning buffoon; PIETER ADRIAENSZEN, nickname alias Soo Gemackelyck—so easy going; HENDRIK PIETERS van Hasselt, nickname alias, kint in't water —child in the water.

This habit of nicknames continued into the English period. Thus the minutes of New York City Council of 1691 mention "that Topknot Betty and her children be provided for;" "that the treasurer pay English Smith."

V. THE ORDER OF NAMES

The following is the usual order of Dutch-American names when there are two or more components[20]:

1. The social status, if used, which was seldom; 2. the first name; 3. the patronymic; 4. the surname, if any and if used; 5. the place of origin or residence; 6. and any term used to indicate occupation.

A good illustration of this order is the 1679 marriage record shown on *Table No. 1* which uses consecutively the above second, third, fourth and both parts of the fifth item. The Rutger Jacobsz of *Table No. 5* was a commissaris, that is, a magistrate; a window installed in his honour in the Albany Dutch Church in 1656 was inscribed Rutger Jacobsen Commissaris 1656—second, third and sixth items. The Teunis Quick of the text appears on his 1640 power of attorney, unprinted, as Teunes Tomassen van Naerden, mason—second, third, fifth and sixth items. In this text we also have Cornelis Janssen Seeu—second, third and fifth item, John the Soldier—second and sixth items, and Jan Cornelissen Joncker, usually called Jan van Rotterdam—second, third and fourth items, or second and fifth items.

The "social" status of an individual was only rarely noted by the Dutch, according to Mr. William J. Hoffman, who says that Dutch terms of status, when used, appear before the name, and never afterward, as do the English terms "gentleman" and "yeoman". He has kindly supplied the terms of status found on Dutch-American records together with their usual seventeenth century meaning,[21] as follows:

1. Joncker—member of the nobility, e.g. Joncker Balthazer Vos or Vosch;
2. de Heer, de Hr or 'dhr'—Hon., used primarily for officials, magistrates, and the like, e.g. de Heer Cornelis van Tienhoven, councillor;
3. Sieur, Sinjeur or 'Sr'—a man of standing, e.g. Sieur Johannes de Peyster;
4. Dne, Dom, D, etc.—Rev. (short forms of Domine); also Ds (university degree for ministers);
5. Dr—doctor of law, university degree for lawyers, e.g. Mr. or Dr. Lubbert van Dincklagen;
6. Mr—not at all the equivalent of the English "Mr." but master, i.e., master of the guild or master in some occupation, schoolmaster (schoolmeester), surgeon (heel meester, meaning healing master), and master at law (the degree); *e.g.* Mr. Hans Kierstede, chirurgeon; Mr. Evert Pieterszen, schoolmaster.
7. Juffrouw or "Joffr"—important married woman; Mevrouw for a very important woman, but almost never used here, *e.g.*, Mevrouw van Ryswyck.

Knowledge of the usual order in the component parts of a Dutch name will sometimes help the genealogist in deciding what is and what is not a surname.

If the order or the translation in a printed record seems contradictory, consult the original[22] before making a decision.

[19]Randolph, in NYGB Record, 68:6.

[20]Lefferd M. A. Haughwout, in NYGB Record, 68:129, except that his grouping of social status at the end with occupation obviously refers to later English usage.

[21]The following century saw many changes: in America, confusingly gradual displacement by English customs; in Holland, use of cumbersome courtesy titles and later an official Dutch nobility.

[22]For example of reversal of order by translater or editor, see Table No. 6; also NYGB Record, 68:129 for translation of an occupational name.

Table No. 8. FAMILY OF THE THRICE-MARRIED MARITIE DAMEN

"MAERRIEN DAEMAN" (as she signed her name) d. c1681

m. 1st DIRCK . . . VAN EPS
(no identified record of him in America)

m. 2nd HENDRICK ANDRIESSE (VAN DOESBURCH)
b. c1621 d. c1663
emigrated 1642

m. 3rd "CORNELIS VAN NES"
emigrated 1641
living 1684
m. 1st c1625
Mayken Hendricks
living 1658

LYSBETH DIRCKS VAN EPS
d. 1693
m. 1658 Gerrit Bancker
emigrated 1651

"JAN DIERCKSE VAN EPS"
killed in massacre
Schenectady 1690.
m. Elisabeth Jans
she *m. 2nd* 1693
(Schenectady family)

JANNETJE HENDRICKS
b. c1653 Albany
m. 1671 N. Y. C.
Martin Kregier, Jr.
(Mohawk valley family)

1664 — no issue

Gerritje
Hendrickje
Hendrick
Gerrit
Jan
Grietie

(Albany family)

Under the Dutch system, the woman did not change her name upon marriage. This custom of keeping her own name is of great help to the genealogist. So much stress is laid, and rightly so, on the importance of godparents in Dutch genealogical work, that I present in *Table No. 8* an example in which they were *not* needed to compile a family, this family having been proved by means of the woman's identity.

Maritie Damen as she was usually called on the records, but Maerrien Daeman as she signed herself, lived in the Albany, N. Y. area. In the absence of church records there for that period, we identify her husbands and children in the following typically Dutch records:[25]

(1) 1664 Maria Damen, lastly widow of the late Hendrick Andriesz van Doesburch, proposing to marry again, makes a settlement on their minor daughter, Jannetie Hendricxsz, aged now about 11 years, of the equivalent of said child's paternal property;

(2) 1664 Agreement of the Hon. Cornelis van Nes, councillor, widower of Maeyke Hendricx van den Burchgraeff, with their children Roeloff Cornelissz husband of Gerritie Cornelis van Nes, Jan Janssz van Oothout husband of Hendrickie Cornelis van Nes, and Hendrick, Gerrit and Jan Cornelissz van Nes, and for Pieter Claesz husband of Grietie Cornelis van Nes of Amersfoort, concerning their maternal inheritance, including property under the 1635 will of Hendrick Andriansz late father of said Maeyken Hendricksz;

(3) 1667 Cornelis Van Nes grants land and house in Schenectady to Jan Eps, son (*voorsoon*—son before van Nes) of his present wife, Maritie Damens;

(4) 1668 Hon. Cornelis Van Nes and Maritie Damen, last widow of Henderick Andriesse deceased and now his wife, dwelling here in Albany, give their power of attorney, to collect money for each due in Holland, to Lysbet Dirckse Van Eps daughter of said Maritie Damen and wife of Gerrit Bancker proposing to return to Holland;

[25] Early Records of the City and County of Albany, 3:271 & 274, 1:412 & 442, 2:359.

(5) 1681 A
er husband of
Cregier husb

Table No. 9. SUSANNA DIRCX' RELATIVES

MARITJE POST
called both Maritie Jans & Maritie Dirck
in the joint will 1673 at Albany.
called Maria Post, widow of Jan Brat,

ALBERT ANDRIESZ (Brat) de Noorman
m. ANNETIE BARENTS van Rotmers
called in 1642: Annitje Alberts
they emigrated 1636

Table No. 9. SUSANNA DIRCX' RELATIVES

MARITJE POST
called both Maritie Jans & Maritie Dirck
in the joint will 1673 at Albany.
called Maria Post, widow of Jan Brat,
b. Brazil, in her 3rd marriage 1699.

ALBERT ANDRIESZ (Brat) de Noorman.
m. ANNETIE BARENTS van Rotmers
called in 1642: Annitje Alberts
they emigrated 1636

m. 2nd JAN JANSEN BRATT *m. 1st* DIRCK DIRCKSZ MAYER
de Noorman d. in Norway
called in joint will:
Jan Jansz Noorman.

DIRCK DIRCKSEN
minor 1658.
1673 called
Dirck Mayer

SUSANNA DIRCX
sometimes called
Susanna Jans.
buried 1722 as
Susanna Bradt

m. 3rd. in Albany 1699
EDUWART CARBERT
b. England

m. c1656 BARENT ALBERTSEN
BRATT
living 1716
in Albany

(5) 1681 Agreement of Gerritt Banker husband of Elisabeth van Eps, Marte Cregier husband of Jannetie Hendriks, both sons-in-law of Maria Dame deceased, and also for Jan van Eps her son at Schenectady, with Hendrick and Gerrit van Ness, attorneys for their father Cornelis van Nes, releasing for 5700 guilders the interest of the surviving husband in his wife's estate, partly annulling the joint 1677 will of Corn: van Ness and Maria Daeme.

That a wife kept her maiden name is important in cases where a husband was known by different "last" names. For example, Belitje Jacobs' appearance in records that call her husband variously Teunis Tomassen van Naarden, Teunis Tomassen Quick, Theunis Thomas, and Teunis Thomaszen metselaer proves that these are but four names for one man. The ancestor of the de Garmo family of Albany was the French papist who was buried there 1741 as Pieter Garmo; that he was known earlier as both Pierre Villeroy and Piere De Germeau is proved by his wife's having been entered by her maiden name, Catrina Van der Heyden, on the 1692-1704 baptismal records of their younger children at the Dutch Reformed Church of Albany.

A result of the patronymic system is that many unrelated men had the same name. Thus, there were about eleven contemporaries named Claes Janszen. Table No. 6 in the first installment summarizes the identification of one of them through his wife's name, even though in this instance she also went by various names.

A woman was named in accordance with the same system previously discussed for men: (1) She might use her maiden surname, if her family had a surname, or a name indicating her family's origin (e.g. van Rotmers in Table No. 9); (2) in the generation when a surname is becoming established, her last name would tend to vary like her brother's (see second part of Table No. 2); (3) she is most often known by her patronymic, that is, by her father's first name (e.g. Maritie Damen[25] means Mary daughter of a man whose first name was Adam; Belitje Jacobs means Isabel daughter of a Jacob); (4) if she had a stepfather, his first name is occasionally her patronymic (e.g. Table No. 9 shows Susanna Dircx sometimes called Susanna Jans after her stepfather).

[25]Section I of the first installment should have emphasized that there is a second form of the patronymic—that formed by adding the ending 'en'.

Not until English influence has become pronounced does the woman use her husband's last name (see Tables No. 6, 9 and 10).

In the *early* Dutch period, indeed, the woman sometimes used her husband's first name. This seems to occur when her father was not known in America. *Table No. 9* gives[26] two examples:—Albert's wife was called Annitje Alberts in her remarried mother's 1642 will. Jan's wife was called Maritie Jans in their 1673 joint will, which she, however, signed Maritie Dirck. We know from her third marriage that her maiden name was Post and we presume that her father's first name was Dirck—although this was also her first husband's first name. For the genealogist, this early practice tends to obscure the emigrant women's parentage.

In considering naming, I suggest that the present-day American visualize the Dutch woman as belonging to a man (known best by his first name), whether he be her father, stepfather, or husband. However, the Dutch female of that period had property rights and a separate legal identity from husband or father, her rights being better protected than those of her English female contemporary.[27]

Occasionally the Dutch used their mother's name as an alias or took the mother's name rather than the father's, especially if the mother had an established surname and the father did not. Although this was not the custom in America, it is the origin of some emigants' surnames. For example, the emigrant Schuyler brothers were born in Amsterdam as children of Pieter Tjerks from Emden and of Geertruyt Philips van Schuylder his wife.[28] The Quackenbush family progenitor who signed "Pieter Bont otherwise called Quackenbosch"[28] in 1686/7 may be an instance of a maternal alias.

VII. GODPARENTS OR SPONSORS

The records of the Dutch Reformed churches in America are of primary importance in genealogical work, because of two old customs found therein well into the eighteenth century, namely, continued appearance of the woman's maiden name and the practice of having close relatives act as godparents.

Table No. 10 lists and identifies the godparents of the children of Anthony Rutgers of New York City, whose family group appears graphically in Table No. 11. Although Dutch government had ended about half a century earlier, not so the Dutch customs. Table No. 10 shows that *every one* of this family's godparents (on the baptismal records of the Dutch Reformed Church of N. Y. C.) was a close relative of these children. Godparents consequently, become the chief means by which a genealogist constructs several generations of a family, a matter of special importance in the early period when last names were changing, as the godparents' names often indicate the last names used by preceding generations.

It is also of help to know that there is a tendency (not shown in Table No. 10) for the godparents of successive children to be chosen alternately from each side of the family.

VIII. FIRST NAMES OF CHILDREN

Children were almost invariably named[29] for relatives, and it was customary to name the eldest two boys and the eldest two girls after their four grandparents.

There were other customs, irregularly kept but worthy of note for the help they often afford the genealogist: (1) Strong tendency to name the first child for a paternal grandparent; (2) some tendency to name the first child, if a boy, for the wife's first husband (if any); (3) tendency to alternate, taking one child's name from the father's side of the family, the next child's name from the mother's side, the following child's name from the father's side, and so on; and (4) tendency to repeat, giving the name of a child that died (and there was large infant mortality) to the next child born of the appropriate sex. The practice of repeating is

[26]Based on Jacobus, in **The American Genealogist**, 24:231-35; **Early Records of Albany**, 3:326.

[27]**The Washington Ancestry**, Hoppin, III:192-93; Hoffman in **The American Genealogist**, 29:25.

[28]NYGB **Record**, 69:19-22, 67:246, and **The American Genealogist**, 29:27. The Dutch Settlers Society of Albany **Yearbook 1930-31**, VI:23-24.

[29]First names included the more important Biblical names from both the Old and New Testaments, such as Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Rachel and Sara, Matthew (Mathys), Luke (Lucas), John (Jan), James (Jacobus), Mary (Maria, Maritie), and Magdalene. They seldom included two groups of names so popular in New England, viz minor Old Testament characters such as Hezekiah and Mehitable and moral characteristics such as Wrestling and Prudence.

Table No. 10. GODPARENTS OF ANTHONY RUTGERS' CHILDREN

child	bap-tized	godparents as given on this record	godparent's relation to the child
by 1st wife:			
Harmanus	1699	Harmen Rutgers Johannes Hooglant and his wife Anna Duyking	paternal grandfather maternal grandmother's 2nd husband and said maternal grandmother
Petrus	1701	Evert Van de Water Catharina Rutgers*	maternal uncle paternal grandmother*
Catharyna	1702	Harmanus Rutgers Catharyna Rutgers*	paternal grandfather paternal grandmother*
Anneke	1704	Harmanus Rutgers antie Duyking	paternal uncle maternal grandmother
Catharina	1705	Johannis Hooglant Catharina Provoost	maternal grandmother's 2nd husband wife of maternal uncle (Evert van de Water)
Anthony	1707	Gerret Duyking Catharina Meyer wife of Harmanus Rutgers	maternal great-uncle wife of paternal uncle
Catharina	1708	David Schuyler Catharina Rutgers*	husband of paternal aunt (Elsie) paternal grandmother*
Anthony	1711	Gerret Duyking Elsje Schuyler*	maternal great-uncle paternal aunt*
Maria	1712	Harmanus Rutgers Marytje Singclaar*	paternal uncle maternal great-aunt (nee Duyking)*
by 2nd wife:			
Anthony	1717 twin	Gert Roos Catharine Rutgers, widow*	maternal uncle (Gerret) paternal grandmother*
Harmanus	1717 twin	Harmanus Rutgers and Catharina, his wife	paternal unlce and paternal uncle's wife
Cornelia	1718	Gerret Roos Aaltje Provoost,* his sister	maternal uncle maternal aunt*
Elsje	1720	Peterus Rutgers Elsje Schuyler,* widow of David Schuyler	half-brother (Petrus) paternal aunt*
Maria	1722	Charles Crook and Anneke Rutgers, his wife	husband of half-sister and said half-sister.
Aletta	1724	Petrus Rutgers and Helena Hoogland, his wife	half-brother and half-brother's wife.

*Listed by her married name in the English fashion.

often given precedence over naming the child for a grandparent not yet so honored. While there are countless exceptions to the practice of alternating, often the children's names are about half from each side of the family.

These customs and tendencies help greatly in constructing several generations of a family. For instance, the genealogist —if church records are lacking or scanty— can turn to a man's will and hope to find in his children's names the first names of many of their grandparents. Moreover, to the expert, certain first names are recognizable as running primarily or strongly in certain families and if such be the case, it is worthwhile looking for an intermarriage.

Table No. 11. RUTGERS—FAMILY GROUP

In the Eighteenth Century

PIETER VAN DE WATER *m.* 1672 ANNETJE DUYCKING, she *m. 2nd* 1686 Johannes Hooglant

HARMANUS RUTGERS *m.* CATARINA, daughter of Anthony de Hooges

JOHANNES ROOS d. 1695 *m.* CORNELIA ——

ANTHONY RUTGERS OF N. Y. C. *m. 1st.* 1698 d. 1746 *m. 2nd* 1716

HENDRICKJE VAN DE WATER bp. 1680

CORNELIA (ROOS) BENSON, widow bp. 1688 *m. 1st* 1708 Robert Benson

Harmanus	bp. 1699	d.y.	F grp
+Petrus	bp. 1701		M grp
Catharyna	bp. 1702	d.y.	F grp
+Anneke	bp. 1704		M grp
Catharina	bp. 1705	d.y.	√
Anthony	bp. 1707	d.y.	F fath
+Catharina	bp. 1708		√
Anthony	bp. 1711	d.y.	√
Maria	bp. 1712	d.y.	M gtaunt
+Anthony	bp. 1717	twin	√
Harmanus	bp. 1717	d.y.	√
Cornelia	bp. 1718	d.y.	M grp
+Elsje	bp. 1720		F aunt
+Maria	bp. 1722		√
+Aletta	bp. 1724		F aunt

The children's names in *Table No. 11* present a perfect example of the naming customs just mentioned, far more perfect than will usually be found, but excellent as an illustration because the only deviation is that the group by the second wife did not contain enough boys to name one after her father. Popular first names running through all branches of the Rutgers family are Anthony and Harmanus. The symbols on the table are: F = named for father's side; M = named for mother's side; grp. = grandparent's name; d.y. = died young √ = first name repeated, given previously to an earlier child who died young; + = grew up and had issue. These seven children who grew up are those named in their father's will dated 1746, and it is to be noted that partly because three are name repeaters, their names include three of the six grandparents' names.

IX. THE DIMINUTIVE

There are three kinds of diminutive: the shortened name, the variant indicating small size, and the endearing term, the two latter usually being the same in form though not in meaning.

The shortened name was used by the Dutch for both sexes. Examples for males are: Thys for Matthys, Claes for Nicolaes (hence our Santa Claus), Nys for Denys, Cobus for Jacobus, Jaap for Jacob, and

Bartel or Mees or Meus for Bartelmeus.

Patronymics were often made from the short, as well as the full, form of the name (see Rutsen *vs.* Rutgers in Table No. 5). We have the Tysen family of Staten Island descending from Thys Barentsen van Leerdam, whereas some other Thys probably sired one of the Tice families of New Jersey (the Dutch 'th' is silent and the 'n' patronymic ending is scarcely pronounced).

The true diminutive is popular in many languages, its basic form being a typical ending: in English, 'y' or 'ie' as in Bobby and Nellie; in French, 'ette' as in Blanchette; in Dutch, 'tje' or 'je' (ye) or occasionally 'ken'. Dutch examples are: Maritje for Maria (*i.e.*, Mary or occasionally Martha), Grietje for Margriet, Giertje for Geertruy, Tryntje for Catrina, Hendrickje (Henrietta or Harriet), and Femmetje (Phoebe).

The diminutive was extensively used by the Dutch for girls' names. Sometimes the only feminine version of a name was comprised by adding 'je' to the male name, *e.g.*, Dirckje (see below).

The preference for dropping the first syllable when forming a diminutive adds to the difficulties of using an index.

X. DUTCH-ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF FIRST NAMES

Most but not all Dutch first names have English equivalents, and various lists of equivalents have been compiled.[30] The genealogist is cautioned, however, not to decide on a particular equivalent ahead of time, but to wait until the records are searched for that person and then let the records speak for themselves. Too many variables are involved—mainly the difference in Dutch, English, and French pronunciation of various letters, the phonetic spelling of that time, similar-sounding names of different word groups in the other language, the national origin and lingual education of the clerk.

The following examples demonstrate the need for caution:

(1) Neeltje Swem appears on the Staten Island census of about 1703 as Elener Swan. Neeltje is the feminine form of Cornelius and hence the English equivalent is Cornelia, but it looks and sounds like Nellie, the English diminutive for Eleanor, hence this version.

(2) Dirckje Hagewout of Staten Island was married 1764 as Dorcas Haughewout, a natural anglicization,[31] as the names are somewhat similar in appearance and pronunciation, but Dirckje is actually the feminine form of Dirck or Derrick (in English, Richard or Theodore) and usually becomes Dorothy in English.

(3) Geertruyd Hagewout, who married 1761, appears on records as Heirtry and Charity.[31] The English equivalent is Gertrude, but pronounced by the Dutch it had quite a different sound, since their 'g' has no equivalent, sounding somewhat like an 'h' or a 'k' scraped across the back of the throat, while the end of the name is scarcely pronounced, hence the scribes' versions in their attempt to put down what they heard.

(4) Styntje Strawn, baptized 1724/5 at Readington, N. J., married into a Quaker family and was entered on Richland Minutes as Staunchy, thus starting a legend that she was of staunch and stocky build. The English clerks did their best by ear with the unfamiliar name, but actually Styntje is the Dutch diminutive for Christina.

(5) Annatje Van Varick was married 1701 in the Dutch Church of N.Y.C. Her husband's will and the Province's license give her as Johanna Varick.[32] These and Hannah are sometimes interchangeable first names, though there are also instances in which two sisters bore different forms of these names.

(6) Helena Stoothoff of Long Island, born about 1646-49, was sometimes called by her patronymic Heiltie Elbertse, and in a 1706/7 deed was referred to in completely anglicized fashion as mother Elenor Willett deceased.[32] It might be mentioned here that Lena was the favored short form of both Magdalena and Helena,

[30] Pronunciation help is given with a short list of equivalents in Genealogy of the Doremus Family, Wm. Nelson, 1897, pp. 202-04.

[31] Haughwout, in NYGB Record, 68:131.

[32] R. F. Bailey, in NYGB Record, 80:85 and 156.

so sometimes these two names become interchangeable.

(7) Jochem is Joachim, but on occasion the spelling is altered to approximate the Dutch pronunciation: Yoakum or Yokum.

In the Dutch period, the Dutch records show the same process in reverse, first names of the English and French being translated or transformed into Dutch equivalents or approximations, as will be discussed in the following sections on last names.

XI. TRANSLATION OF THE FOREIGN NAME: DUTCH, ENGLISH, FRENCH

In the seventeenth century, it was the custom of Dutch magistrates and scribes to translate foreign names into what they believed to be equivalent Dutch names and so enter them on the court records or other series of records kept in that language. We find the same custom practiced by the English for their records kept in English and by European universities for their records kept in Latin.[33] Hence on the Dutch records of New Netherland we find, for instance, the Englishman Charles Bridges usually entered as Carel van Brugge or Verbruggen.

For almost a century after Dutch Government ended in America, the conservative Dutch settlers continued to talk Dutch, to hear their sermons in Dutch, and to write the records of their Dutch Reformed churches in the Dutch language. Hence we continue to find occasional translation of names on these records. Thus, at the 1673 baptism of a daughter, William Churchill's name is entered as Willem Kerck.[34]

The identity and parentage of Philip Lyon[35] are pieced together through the following marriage records of his bride and widow in the Dutch Reformed Church of N.Y.C.: 1668 Philip Johns, j.m. Van London in Engelant and Marritje Hay, j.d. Van New Jorck; 1681 Joost Adriaensen Molenaer, Wdr Van Lysbeth Croing, and Marritje Heys Wede Van Philip Leiuw, woonende tot New Yorke. Since Lieuw is Dutch for Lion, her first husband is considered to have been an Englishman, Philip Lyon, born in London as son of John Lyon.

Similarly for French names. The wife of Nicholas Dupue appears on the 1667-1675 baptismal records of her children in the Dutch church of N.Y.C. as: Catharina Reynards, Catalina Duvois, Catharina de Vos, and Catharina Reynardt. Reynard is the French and Vos is the Dutch for the English word Fox.

Rosignol is the French and Nagtegael is the Dutch for the English word Nightingale. In the records of the Dutch churches of N.Y.C. and Brooklyn, are baptisms 1658-1669 of five children of Marcus Soisson or du Soison with his wife entered as Lysbeth Rosiljel and Elisabeth Rosiljon and as Lysbet Nagtegael and Nachtegaels, while the 1661 church membership calls her Lysbeth Rossillon from Leiden.

Under the English, the Dutch family of Kuyper became by translation Cooper (see Table No. 6). Cornelis Van Langevelt, father and son, were both married as such in the Dutch Reformed Church of N.Y.C. in 1658 and 1680 respectively, but on the various English records of New Jersey, the latter has become Cornelius Longfield.[36] This is the translation of Langevelt. His stepfather Thomas Laurenszen Popinga dropped his surname and anglicized his patronymic, becoming Thomas Lawrence of New York, ancestor of Thomas Lawrence of Philadelphia, the Councillor.[36] Laurens Andriessen Van Buskirk did not always use his surname; on a New Jersey quit-rent list of the English Proprietors, he appears as Lawrence Anderson,[37] the translation of his patronymic entirely hiding his nationality.

However, it was not always possible to translate the foreign name.

[33] **Leyden Documents relating to the Pilgrim Fathers**, ed. Plooij & Harris, Leyden, 1920, p.ix; **The Manor of Fordham and its Founder**, Harry C. W. Melick, 1950, p. 32. For Latin examples, see my first installment, Section III.

[34] **The American Genealogist**, 27:105.

[35] **Early Settlers of Bushwick, Long Island**, Andrew J. Provoost, Jr., MS, 1:8.

[36] **Randolph**, in **NYGB Record**, 59:306-12, 317.

[37] **Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society**, N. S., 15:236.

XII. ALTERATION OF THE FOREIGN NAME: DUTCH, ENGLISH, FRENCH

If the foreign name was difficult to translate, the seventeenth century Dutch magistrate or scribe usually entered a phonetic approximation. Such might take the form of a Dutch name similar in sound to the foreign name, but often quite different in meaning; or the foreign name might merely be spelled phonetically by translating the sound of the name into letters as the Dutch pronounced their letters. We must remember that it was both the Dutch and English practice at that time to enter the entire record, including people's names, in the one language.[38]

Such alterations of a foreign name were additionally corrupted, temporarily or permanently, by other factors present under English rule in America: Orthographic laxity and tendency to phonetic spelling in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; inability of many early settlers, especially of the second or third generation, to read or write; continuance of spoken Dutch but little or no education in writing Dutch, leading to corruption of the ancestral language, and yet persistance in writing English as it would be pronounced in Dutch; and lack of understanding of the Dutch language by English officials.

Close approximations by the Dutch include the French girl Adrienne Cuvellier as Ariaentje Cuvilje;[38] the Scotchman Alexander Glen (son of Leonard) who emigrated 1639 as Sander Leenaerts[39] and who later appears on records as Sander Leendertsen Glen; and the Englishman George Woolsey who is entered on the 1647 marriage register as Jarge Woltzen.

Close approximations by the English include the Belgian Jacob Melyn as Malain and the continental European John Winans as Wynams on a 1670 quit-rent list of the English Proprietors of New Jersey.[40] The English censustaker on Staten Island probably thought that the strange surname Swem was intended for the familiar word Swan, and he so entered it in 1703. The Hagewout family became Haughwout (English spelling of the Dutch pronunciation). The van Doesburg family from Doesburg in Holland settled in the English neighborhood of Hempstead, Long Island; they could not write and, because the Dutch 'oe' is pronounced like the English 'u' in 'pull' while the final 'g' is merely a breath, the name became established in different branches as Dusenberre, Dusenberry, Dusenbery, and Dusenbury.

Pronunciation is the same for the English Cole families and the Dutch Cool families. The English Lake family retained its English pronunciation by being rendered Leek in Dutch records.

Both nations had trouble with the name of John Archer, who was born in Holland of English descent. In the Dutch period, he signed with what he considered the Dutch form of his name: Jan arcer. The closest the Dutch court of New Amsterdam could get to his surname was one of their own patronymics, Aarsen (the true meaning of which is "son of Arthur") or on land records, the phonetic spelling Aertsiert (the Dutch 'aa' and 'ae' are pronounced like the English 'ah' and 'aw'; the Dutch 'ts' was the nearest sound they had to the English 'ch'). The Dutch nicknamed him Coopal, *i.e.* buy all, from which we gather he had an acquisitive nature. In the same town court in the English regime and on the English records of the town court of Oostdrop (Westchester, N. Y.) 1656-1662, he is usually entered as John Orchard (again phonetic) but later records of the English Governor's Council correctly call him John Archer (as he then spelled it), sometimes adding his alias of Coopal.

Happily for the genealogist, the Dutch propensity for various identifying terms as "last" names of a person includes instances of combining them in one record, thereby identifying them for us as one person.[41] Thus the above John Archer is

[38]Herbert F. Seversmith. **Colonial Families of Long Island, New York and Connecticut,** pp. 847-63 & forthcoming addenda.

[39]**The American Genealogist,** 29:75.

[40]**Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society,** N. S., 15:238. Even such a prominent personage as Stuyvesant was miscalled "Stevensant" by the Deputy Governor of New Haven in 1652, and "Lord Stephenson" by the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1663, (**Documents rel. Colonial History of the State of N. Y.,** 14:184; **Public Records of Connecticut,** 1:405).

[41]Such names may be strung together or connected by terms such as 'commonly called' and 'alias' ('gezegt'). In Dutch America the alias was customarily a nickname; but see Paul G. Burton in NYGB **Record,** 67:246, who says the double name in Holland, Belgium and France arises from a nickname or an allied family's name or a translation of the first surname into a second language.

entered as: "Jan Aarsen or Jan Coopal"; "Jan Arcet alias Jan Coopal"; "Jan Aarsen Nieuw-hof or Jan Arcer called Jan Koopal the younger"; "Jan Artisert, nieusorisch, van Amsterdam"; "Jan Aarsen of Nieuwhoff, commonly called Jan Coopal"—the last-listed being on a mortgage which he signed "Jan Arcer."[42]

Surprisingly, the Irish sounding name Fitzgerald changed into Fitzcharles under the impact of Dutch pronunciation in the mid-1700's: Records of the Dutch Reformed Church of Kinderhook, N. Y., show John Fitzgerald also as Fitscherler, while his daughter Margarit, baptized 1727, appears at her children's baptisms as Vergels, Vergerls, Fitzgerald, Mercherles, Fitzcharles, and Fitzsherrels.

The Frenchman Leonard LeRoy, baptized 1674 at Quebec as a Catholic, was married in the Dutch Reformed Church at Kingston, N. Y., in 1703, as Jonas Larroy. He lived near Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Schoharie, N. Y.; most New York records give his name as Jonar Larway or Jonas Laraway.[43] Seemingly the French pronunciation of the first name was corrupted by the Dutch, and of the second name by the English! It was perpetuated as the Laraway family.

The French Huguenot emigrant who signed Marc du Sausoy as witness to a 1655 deed appears on the Dutch church records here as Marcus Soisson or du Soison. But the family's name was soon corrupted to Dusochay and du Secoy, and it became established on Staten Island in the anglicized version, Dissosway.

The Van Tyne or Vantine family of central New Jersey has a misleadingly Dutch connotation since the family is of French origin. Charles Ffontaine of Bushwick, Long Island, drew his will 1687;[44] he had been among the first French settlers of that village in 1661; unable to sign his name, it usually appears on records in the on that town's 1687 oath of allegiance and 1698 census. Two of them settled in New Dutch version Carel or Charel Fonteyn,[44] but his three sons are listed as Fontaine on that town's 1687 oath of allegiance and 1698 census. Two of them settled in New Brunswick, N. J., and the membership records of the Dutch church there show the gradual change of the family's name during the eighteenth century: Fontyn (1717), Vanteyn (1752), Van Tyn, Vantine, and Van Tine (1794).

The Seeley family of upstate New York has a misleading English connotation, as the family is of French origin. David Usilié emigrated from Calais on the ship "*Gilded Otter*" in 1660 with a nursing child, presumably the Pieter Uzie from Manheym who married, 1686, in the Dutch Reformed Church of N.Y.C. The family lived in Dutch neighborhoods, and attended the Dutch churches of Brooklyn, Albany, Kingston, Schoharie, etc. The emigrant signed with what he considered the Dutch form of his name: Pieter Uzielle; wills of the Schoharie group show the further change in name: Useely (1746/7), U. Ziellie (1795), Zielie (1808), and Seeley (1862).

All of this is not meant to imply that the Dutch mistreated only the foreign name. Their own names also suffered in that era of general orthographic laxity and of phonetic spelling. No thorough piece of research can be done through indexes; for instance, the Kinderhook, N. Y., family of Hoes appears on the records also as Goes for the logical reason that these two words are pronounced the same in Dutch.

The double transformation of the Mackelyck—Woglom family's name is summarized in *Table No. 12*. The family was first known in America by the nickname Soo gemackelyck (meaning "so easy going" or maybe "a person who can be imposed upon").[45] This became a surname as Mackelyck, only to be abandoned in favor of the family's place of origin, van Woggelum, a village near Alkmaar in North Holland.[45] This group must not be confused with a group from Alkmaar using the same first name and patrony-

[42]Melick, op. cit., pp. 23-36, 55-57.

[43]Alfred LeRoy Becker, in NYGB Record, 64:44.

[44]Documents rel. Colonial History of the State of N. Y., 14:524; NYGB Record, 47:166.

[45]Called to my attention and translated by Mr. Hoffman, but the two Pieter Adriaensen families and the table are my responsibility. For the Mackelyck family, see especially: The Holland Society Yearbook, 1900, p. 71; 1898, p. 119; 1897, pp. 141-42; Early Records of Albany, 3:35; Court Minutes of Fort Orange, 1:45, 2:268; Court Minutes of Albany, 2:335, 3:122; NYGB Record, 48:112 and 357.

mic.[46] The Van Woggelum family dropped the "van" and perpetuated the name on Staten Island as Woglom. One branch is believed to have used the form Wakely, which would seem an English corruption of the Dutch pronunciation.

Table No. 12. MACKELYCK—WOGLOM FAMILY
of Albany and Staten Island

ANNETIE PIETERS from Holstein d. 1669
called grandmother of Jan Pieterszen in his 1664 marriage record
called wife of B.J.B. and mother of Pieter Aryaense in 1654 schepen record

m. 1st ADRIAEN . *m. 2nd* JACQUES KINNEKOM *m. 3rd* 1652 BARENT JANSEN BAL
of Long Island, d. c1660

PIETER ADRIAENSEN, innkeeper of Albany, N. Y.
Pieter Adriaensz commonly called Gemackelyck—1652 court minute
"Pieter Adriaensen" —signature on 1660 court minute
"Pieter Adraensen Soogemacklick" —signature on power of attorney
Pr. van Waggelen & his wife —witnesses in 1678 court case
Pieter Adriaense van Wuggelum —1681 court minute

JAN PIETERSEN MACKELYCK of Brooklyn and Staten Island
born Amsterdam

m. 1st Brooklyn 1664
STYNTJE JANS from Ootmarsen.
With her, he is on church records 1664-1681 as:
Jan Pietersz
Jan Mackelyck
Jan Pietersen Mackelyck
Jan Pietersz Makkelie

m. 2nd Brooklyn 1685 HENDRIKA STROCKELS,
widow of Michiel Hamel.
With her, he is on Kings Co. land records 1687-1698 & marriage as:
Jan Pietersen Mackelyck—sig: "Jan Pietersen"
John Peterse Maklick—sig: "John Wolghem"
and sponsors on Staten Island church, as:
Jan Pieterszen Woggelom in 1696
will 1717 of John Wooglam

JOHN WOGLUM, Jr., will 1712
m. by 1701 Blandina —

ADRIAN or ARY WOGLUM or VAN WOGGELUM
bp. 1681. *m.* Bergen 1715 Celeytje Preyer

In the latter eighteenth century even the conservative Dutch were influenced by English education and neighbours sufficiently to spell their own names sometimes according to English rules for their Dutch pronunciation. Thus, a boy baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Six Mile Run, N. J., as Ouke Van Aersdalen (Auke, the earlier version, had the same pronunciation) removed to the English region now Mercer Co., N. J., where in 1796-1807 he signed Oakey Vannosdol to records of his father's estate (Trenton probate files; Middlesex Co. deeds).

The End

[46] Adriaen Pieterszen from Alkmaar married 1643 Elsje Jans and had a son Pieter Adriaensen, mentioned in a 1658 deposition (ERA 4:69) as a youngster, the son of the wife of Hendrick Jochemsen; the latter's wife is termed Elsie Jans late widow of Adriaen Pietersen from Alckmaar and guardian of their minor children on a 1664 Orphanmaster record. This family lived in New Amsterdam and Albany.

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INTRODUCTION

The Pee Dee Basin covers the eastern part of South Carolina and is drained by that long, muddy river which originates in the mountains of North Carolina and traverses a large portion of both states. The river is currently called The Great Pee Dee in South Carolina and the Yadkin in North Carolina. It provided a natural highway into the interior of the state, enabling settlers to penetrate quickly and deeply. Two other large streams, the Black and the Waccamaw, cross the region, joining the Pee Dee a short distance from the sea. The three converge at Winyah Bay and are the most navigable rivers in the state. Several others contribute to this drainage system and provide navigation to smaller boats for short distances.

The Pee Dee area covers nearly one third of South Carolina. The natural boundaries are the Santee River on the south and the Wateree on the west. To the north and east, it is bounded by North Carolina and the Atlantic Ocean. This description covers more area than is today considered "The Pee Dee" but fits the area opened to settlement by the colonial government in 1700 at which time there was only one known European settler in the area. Before this time, only a few Indian traders had entered the locality.

The native Indians were not extensively ensconced. Only a few small tribes frequented the area regularly. Perhaps they were smarter than the European settlers who suffered greatly from the heat, malaria, and other insect borne disease. In any event, the Indians were not a big problem to the settlers of the Pee Dee.

Settlement was slow at first. George Hunter, Surveyor General, stated on a map compiled in 1730 that there were not more than five families north of the Santee. However, he numbers the militia company of Georgetown at 170. There appears to be fewer than twenty taxpayers in The Pee Dee in 1720, those mostly in or near George Town. Reverend John Fordyce's estimate of population in 1738 is 2600 total, including 400 Anglicans, 800 "dissenters of all sorts", "papists none", "heathens and infidels" about 1400.

The first settlements were mainly around Winyah Bay and gradually spread along the Black, Pee Dee, Sampit, and Waccamaw Rivers until the 1730's, at which time the settlers by-passed most of the region near the coast in favor of the higher ground farther inland.

French Huguenot settlements had earlier been established on the south side of Santee River at Jamestown and St. Stephens. Since only ten miles separate the Black and Santee Rivers, a good portion of the earliest Pee Dee settlers were these who began to spill over to the north bank.

The number of settlers greatly increased as a result of several factors. The colonial legislature, fearful of an uprising by the ever increasing population of slaves, passed the The Township Act which provided for land and supplies to Protestant settlers. Townships were laid out as a buffer to the Indians which were an occasional problem in the western part of the state. Several bounties were offered during the years following, including payment of passage and additional land grants. Free land and other social factors soon prompted a brisk migration.

The events that cause the first influx into the Pee Dee were the requirement in Ireland that everyone pay tithes to the Church of England, a large increase in land rents, the sacramental test for qualification of office holders, and general economic conditions in Ireland. These led to a large number of immigrants from the North of Ireland that slowed only with the restrictions imposed by England a short time before the out break of the rebellion. These are often referred to as Irish in colonial records, but being mainly of Scots descent, they are generally referred to as "Scotch Irish". In 1732, Williamsburg township was established on the upper reaches of Black River for these immigrants.

It is interesting to note that the Black and Santee are only ten to fifteen miles apart in the area designated for the settlement of these immigrants from Ireland. The Huguenots were already settled on the south side of the Santee. I am sure that this proximity contributed greatly to the early mixing of these ethnic groups. In just a few years, they were intermarrying and worshipping together.

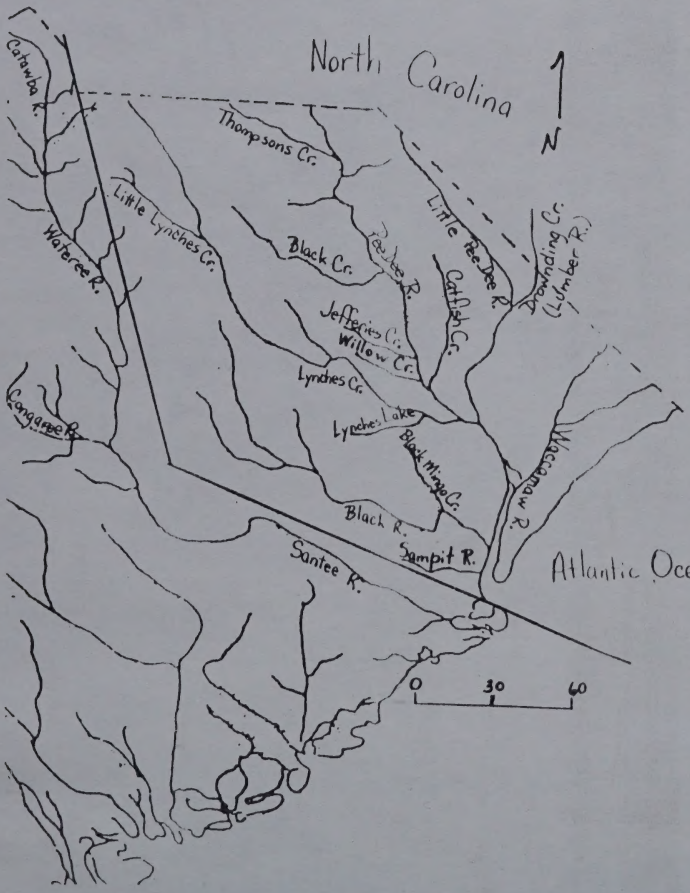
Early Pee Dee Settlers
Introduction

About 1735, a large tract, (173,840 acres, later extended to run eight miles each side and parallel to the Pee Dee River, northward to the Rocky River) known as the "Welch Tract" was set aside for a party of Welch (Welsh) settlers who had settled first in Pennsylvania. Finding the religious atmosphere not to their liking, the leaders secured grants in this tract and the group moved to the Pee Dee.

Four townships were designated in the Pee Dee to encourage settlement. The Welch tract as stated above, Williamsburg on the Black River to accommodate the Scotch-Irish, Queensborough below the Welch tract, also to accommodate Scotch-Irish, and Kingston on the Waccamaw River (present town of Conway) was to accommodate English settlers. Queensborough languished and Kingston did not do much better, but the other two flourished.

On October 27, 1732, the ship HAPPY RETURN disembarked eighty-five passengers from Belfast, Ireland. These were the first of many to follow who paid their own passage to take up land in the township of Williamsburg.

The Pee Dee is the area in which that super-patriot Francis Marion operated. Marion kept the British at bay with a handful of Williamsburg men augmented by the descendants of the original Welsh. At no time did Marion have more than six hundred men under his command, usually fewer than one hundred. Although over two thousand have been identified as having served with him at different times, there were crops to plant and families to protect and the call was not always answered. These men served without pay or supplies. They were, indeed, heroes, but for every hero there was a heroine at home caring for the crops and sometimes having to deal with British or Loyalist raiders. During the Revolution, more battles were fought in South Carolina (158) than in any other colony. The majority of these were in the Pee Dee.


North Carolina
N
Catawba R.
Thompsons Cr.
Little Lynches Cr.
Waterce R.
Black Cr.
Pee Dee R.
Little Pee Dee R.
Cathet Cr.
Drowning Cr. (Lumber R.)
Jefferies Cr.
Willow Cr.
Lynches Cr.
Lynches Lake
Black Mingo Cr.
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Sampit R.
Santee R.
Waccamaw R.
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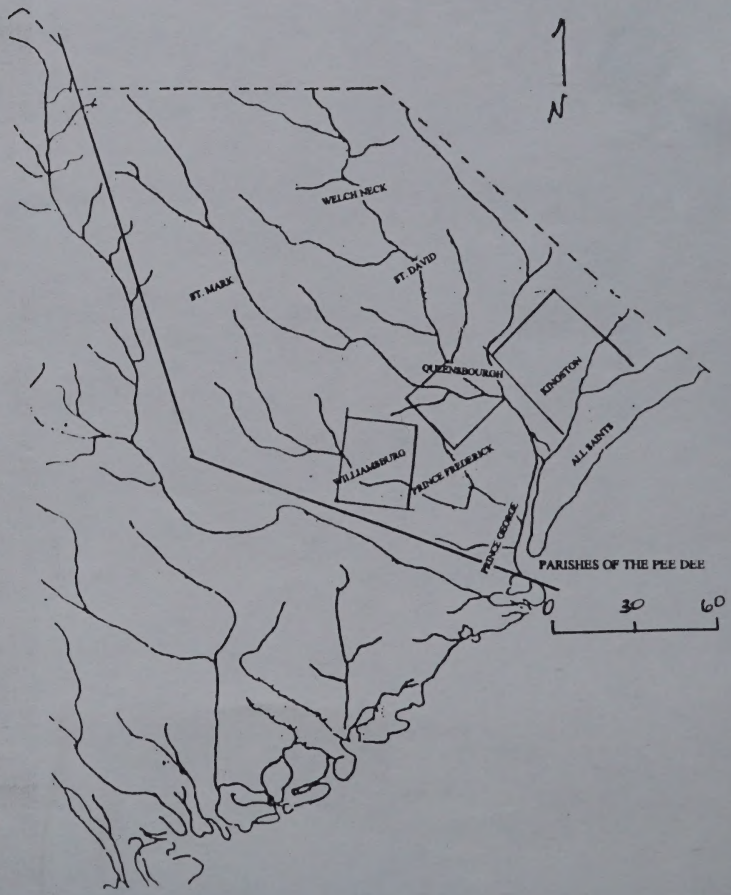
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WELCH NECK
ST. MARK
ST. DAVID
QUEENSBOURGH
KINGSTON
WILLIAMSBURG
PRINCE FREDERICK
ALL SAINTS
PRINCE GEORGE
PARISHES OF THE PEE DEE
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TENNESSEE COUNTY RECORDS

ON MICROFILM

Clayton Library
Houston Public Library

TENNESSEE COUNTY RECORDS

ON MICROFILM

Among the excellent research materials available at Clayton Library are hundreds of rolls of microfilm, copies of primary source records for various states.

The Tennessee list is given here. As always, it is the hope that more patrons will find easier access to the long searched for records.

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TENNESSEE RECORDS ON MICROFILM

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

1850--1860--1880 Tennessee Mortality Schedules

1890 Special Census Schedule taken of Union Soldiers and Their Widows In Tennessee (Arranged by County)

Goodspeed's Histories of Tennessee Counties

Roll # 1
- Carroll
- Henry
- Benton

Roll # 2
- Giles
- Lincoln
- Franklin
- Moore

Roll # 3
- Gibson
- Obion
- Dyer
- Weakley
- Lake
- Fayette

Roll # 4
- Hardeman

Roll # 5
- Henderson
- Chester
- DeCatur
- McNairy
- Hardin

Roll # 6
- Hamilton

Roll # 7
- James

Roll # 8
- Knox

Roll # 9
- Lauderdale
- Tipton
- Haywood
- Crockett

Roll # 10
- Lawrence
- Wayne
- Perry
- Hickman
- Lewis

Roll # 11
- Madison

Roll # 12
- Maury
- Williamson
- Rutherford
- Wilson
- Bedford
- Marshall

Roll # 13
- Montgomery
- Robertson
- Humpherys
- Stewart
- Dickson
- Cheatham
- Houston,

Roll # 14
- White
- Warren
- Coffee
- DeKalb
- Cannon

Roll # 15
- Sumner
- Smith
- Macon
- Trousdale

Roll # 16
- Shelby

General records

Index to Civil and Political History of Tennessee Up to 1796

Annals of Tennessee-Comprising its Settlement as The Watauga Association 1769-1800. By J. G. M. Ramsey

Tennessee Pension roll in U.S. Senate Documents, LST. Sess 23 rd. Congress From Documents published in 1835 in Relation to Pension Establishment of Pensioners Residing in Tennessee

Bible, Family & Cemetery Records; Carroll, Cocke, Dyer, Gibson, Giles, Hamilton, Hardeman, Knox, McNairy, Madison, Marshall, Maury, Sullivan, Tipton, and Wayne counties. Tipton Family & Tombstone Records.

Bible, Family & Cemetery Records; Bedford, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Maury Robertson & Wilson counties.

Church & Cemetery Records; Cheatham, Coffee, Dickson, Fayette, Franklin, Giles, Knox, McMinn, MSaury, Robertson, Warren, Williamson, Wilson, & Sequatchie, Lincoln, Madison, Marion, & Rhea counties

Church & Cemetery Records: Carter, DeKalb, Hardin, & Henry . Bradford CO. Family Records

Index only to Tennessee County Court Records Prior to 1860, in the Second, Third, & Fourth Districts

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	1828--1829
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Court Minutes	1824--1825
Court Minutes	1825--1826
Court Minutes	1824--1825
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Inventory & Sale Records	1828--1843
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TENNESEE

1. Guides:

a. Richard C. Fulcher, County Records and Genealogical Resources in Tennessee.
b. George K. Schweitzer, Tennessee Genealogical Research.
c. Robert M. McBride, Tennessee County Data for Historical and Genealogical Research.
d. Sam B. Smith, Tennessee History, A Bibliography.
e. West Tennessee Historical Society Guide to Archives and Collections.
f. Byron Sistler, The Yellow Pages: Sources & Suggestions for Searching in Tennessee.
g. Writings on Tennessee Counties Available on Interlibrary Loan.
h. Inventories of Tennessee County Records on Microfilm.
i. Guide to Microfilm Holdings of the Manuscript Section, Tennessee State Library and Archives.
j. Guide to the Processed Manuscripts of the Tennessee Historical Society.
k. Guide to Public Vital Statistics in Tennessee.
l. Guide to Church Vital Statistics in Tennessee.
m. Tennessee Newspapers, A Cumulative List of Microfilmed Newspapers in the Tennessee State Library.

2. Cartographic Aids:

a. Thomas T. Siler, Tennessee Towns from Adams to Yorkville.
b. John L. Mitchell, John L. Mitchell's Tennessee State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1860-1861.
c. Austin P. Foster, Counties of Tennessee.
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e. Pollyanna Creekmore, Maps of Tennessee and Other Southern States for Genealogical Searching.
f. William P. Dollarhide, Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920.

3. Vital Statistics:

a. Byron Sistler, Early East Tennessee Marriages, 2 vols.
b. -------, Early Middle Tennessee Marriages, 2 vols.
c. -------, Early West Tennessee Marriages, 2 vols.
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e. Tennessee WPA Records, Microfilm, 93 rolls.
f. Marjorie Hood Fischer, Tennessee Tidbits, 1778-1914, A Collection of Items Showing Birth, Death, Marriage, Divorce, Guardianship, Naturalization, Illegitimacy, Residencey, Relationship, Adopiton, Disability, Military Service, Emancipation, Tribute, Apprenticeship, Etc., 3 vols.
g. Tony Hays, Hidden Tennessee Marriages.
h. Gale W. Bamman, Tennessee Divorces 1797-1858.
i. Annie S. Trickett, Genealogical Abstract of Marriages and Deaths from Nashville Christian Advocate, 1846-1851.
j. Jill L. Garrett, Obituaries from Tennessee Newspapers.
k. Russell P. Baker, Obituaries and Marriage Notices from the Tennessee Baptist, 1844-1862.
l. Silas E. Lucas, Marriages from Early Tennessee Newspapers, 1794-1851.
m. -------, Obituaries from Early Tennessee Newspapers, 1794-1851.
n. DAR, Mid-South Bible Records, 2 vols.

b. DAC, Bible Records of Tennessee Families.
p. Jeanette Acklen, Tennessee Records, 2 vols.
q. Byron Sistler, Tennessee Mortality Schedules.
r. Tennessee Bible Records, Microfilm, 5 rolls.
s. Tennessee Birth Index 1908-1912, Microfilm, 5 rolls.
t. Tennessee Death Index, 1908-12, 1914-18, 1919-25, Microfilm, 3 rolls.
u. William W. Hinshaw, Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, I, 1077-1163.
v. Byron Sistler, Vital Statistics from 19th Century Tennessee Church Records, 2 vols.
w. Tennessee Marriages early to 1800. [4,900 entries]

4. Probate:

a. Byron Sistler, Index to Tennessee Wills and Administrations 1779-1861.

5. Military:

a. Penelope Allen, Tennessee Soldiers in the Revolution.
b. Zella Armstrong, Some Tennessee Heroes of the Revolution Compiled from Pension Statements.
c. -------, Twenty-four Hundred Tennessee Pensioners of the Revolution, War of 1812.
d. Calendar of the Tennessee and King's Mountain Papers of the Draper Collection of Manuscripts.
e. Samuel Cole Williams, Tennessee During the Revolution.
f. National Genealogical Society, Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications.
g. Lucy W. Bates, Roster of Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution Buried in Tennessee.
h. DAR, Membership Roster and Soldiers, 3 vols.
i. Betty Cartwright, North Carolina Land Grants in Tennessee, 1778-1791.
j. Virgil D. White, Index to Volunteer Soldiers 1784-1811.
k. Murtie June Clark, American Militia in the Frontier Wars 1790-1796.
l. Mary B. D. Moore, Record of Commissions of Officers in the Tennessee Militia, 1796-1815.
m. Tennessee War of 1812, Muster Roll and Index, Microfilm, 8 rolls.
n. War of 1812 Pensioners Living in Tennessee during the 1880's.
o. Penelope Allen, Tennessee Soldiers in the War of 1812.
p. Nancy McCown, Soldiers of the War of 1812 Buried in Tennessee.
q. John T. Sprague, The Origin, Progress, and Conclusion of the Florida War.
r. Reid Brock, Volunteer Tennesseans in the War with Mexico.
s. Tennesseans in the Civil War, 2 vols.
t. The Tennessee Civil War Questionnaires, 5 vols.
u. Byron Sistler, 1890 Civil War Veterans Census--Tennessee.
v. Index to Tennessee Confederate Pension Applications.
w. UDC, Confederate Patriot Index 1894-1978, 2 vols.
x. Gary B. Mills, Civil War Claims in the South.

6. Land:

a. Index to Tennessee Land Grants, Microfilm, 23 rolls.
b. Betty G. C. Cartwright, North Carolina Land Grants in Tennessee 1778-1791.
c. Albert B. Pruitt, Glasgow Land Fraud Papers 1783-1800, North Carolina Revolutionary War Bounty Land in Tennessee.

7. Biography:

Centenary

a. Stanley J. Folmsbee, History of Tennessee.
b. William T. Hale, A History of Tennessee and Tennesseans.
c. Memorial and Biographical Record.
d. William S. Speer, Sketches of Prominent Tennesseans.
e. Worth S. Ray, Tennessee Cousins, A History of Tennessee People.
f. Robert McBride, Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly, 2 vols.
g. John Green, Lives of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, 1796-1947.
h. Goodspeed's History of Tennessee.
i. Zella Armstrong, Notable Southern Families.
j. Joshua W. Caldwell, Sketches of the Bench and Bar of Tennessee.
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l. Biographical Sketches of the Cumberland Region of Tennessee.

8. Census and Tax Records:

a. Richard C. Fulcher, 1770-1790 Census of the Cumberland Settlements: Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee Counties.
b. Ronald Vern Jackson, Early Tennessee.
c. Clarence E. Carter, The Territorial Papers of the United States, vol. IV: The Territory South of the River Ohio 1790-1796.
d. Dorothy W. Potter, Passports of Southeastern Pioneers 1770-1823.
e. Byron Sistler, Index to Early Tennessee Tax Lists.
f. Pollyanna Creekmore, Early East Tennessee Taxpayers.
g. Mary B. Curtis, Early East Tennessee Taxpayers.
h. Ronald Vern Jackson, Tennessee 1810 Census Index. [Grainger County only]
i. -------, Tennessee 1820 Census Index.
j. Elizabeth P. Bentley, Index to the 1820 Census of Tennessee.
k. Byron Sistler, Tennessee 1830 Census Index, 3 vols.
l. Tony Hays, West Tennessee Tax records, 1821-1831.
m. Ronald Vern Jackson, Tennessee 1830 Census Index.
n. -------, Tennessee 1840 Census Index.
o. Byron Sistler, Tennessee 1840 Census Index.
p. -------, 1850 Census Tennessee, 8 vols.
q. Ronald Vern Jackson, 1850 Tennessee Census.
r. Byron Sistler, Tennessee 1860 Census, 5 vols.
s. -------, Tennessee 1870 Census Index, 2 vols.
t. -------, 1880 Census Tennessee.

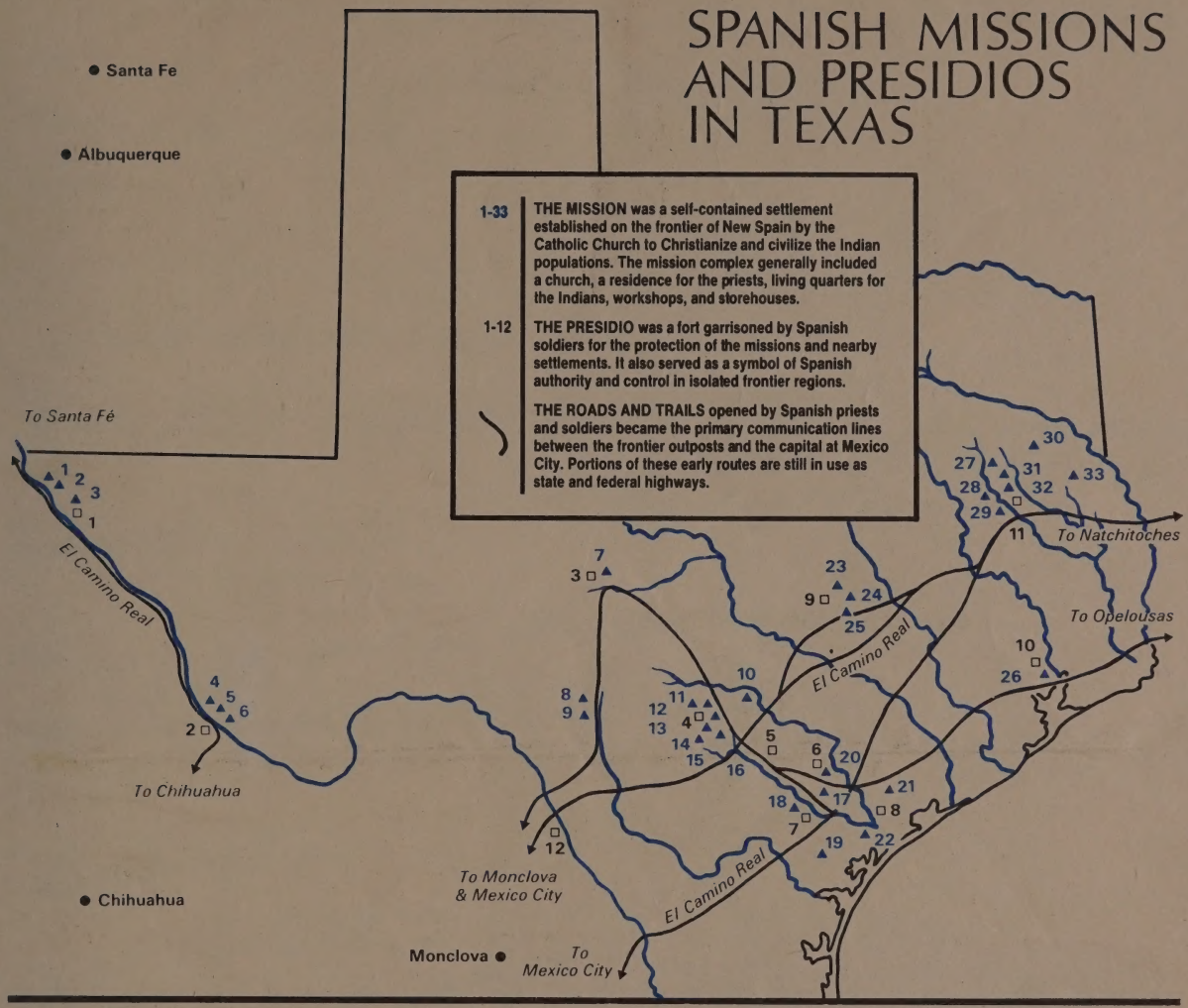
9. Et Cetera:

a. Shirley Hoskins, Cherokee Property Valuations in Tennessee 1836.
b. John H. Grime, History of Middle Tennessee Baptists.
c. James J. Burnett, Sketches of Tennessee Pioneer Preachers.
d. Jean P. Bible, Melungeons Yesterday and Today.
e. Charles W. Cassell, History of the Lutheran Church in Virginia and East Tennessee.
f. Pat Alderman, The Overmountain Men: Early Tennessee History 1670-1795.
g. Cullen T. Carter, History of the Tennessee Conference ....
h. C. P. Cawthorne, Pioneer Baptist Church Records of South-Central Kentucky and the Upper Cumberland of Tennessee 1799-1899.
i. Records of the Cherokee Indian Agency in Tennessee, Microfilm, 14 rolls.
j. Edythe J. R. Whitley, Tennessee Genealogical Records.

10. Periodicals:

a. Persi.
b. Pellissippian, v. 1, 1980+.
c. Valley Leaves, v.1, 1955+.
d. Ansearchin' News, v. 1, 1954+.
e. East Tennessee Historical Society Publications, v.1, 1929+.
f. Family Findings, v.1, 1969+.
g. The River Counties, v. 1-11.
h. Tennessee Historical Society Quarterly, v. 1, 1942+.
i. Watauga Association of Genealogists Bulletin, v. 1, 1972+.
j. Ridge Runners, v. 1-15.
k. Tennessee Ancestors, v. 1, 1985+.
l. Natchez Trace Traveler, v. 1, 1981+.
m. UCGA, v.1, 1976+
n. West Tennessee Historical Society Papers, v.1, 1947+.

SPANISH MISSIONS AND PRESIDIOS IN TEXAS



1. San Antonio de Senecú • 1682-1828
2. Corpus Christi de la Isleta • 1680-1828
3. Concepción del Socorro • 1682-1828
4. La Navidad en las Cruces • 1683-1687
5. El Apóstol Santiago • 1683-1687
6. San Cristóbal • 1715-1775
7. San Sabá de la Santa Cruz • 1756-1758
8. San Lorenzo de la Santa Cruz • 1762-c.1769
9. Candelaria del Cañon • 1762-c.1769
10. Guadalupe • 1756-1758
11. San Antonio de Valero (ALAMO) • 1718-1793
12. San Francisco Xavier de Naxara • 1722-1726
13. Purísima Concepción de Acuña • 1731-1824
14. San José y San Miguel de Aguayo • 1720-1824
15. San Juan Capistrano • 1731-1824
16. San Francisco de la Espada • 1731-1824
17. Espiritu Santo de Zúñiga • 1749-1830
18. Rosario • 1754-1807
19. Refugio • 1795-1830
20. Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga • 1726-1749 (Removed to San Antonio River)
21. Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga • 1722-1726 (Removed to Guadalupe River)
22. Refugio • 1793-1795 (Removed to Mission River)
23. San Francisco Xavier de Horcasitas • 1746-1755 (Removed to Guadalupe River)
24. San Ildefonso • 1748-1752
25. Candelaria • 1749-1756
26. La Luz de Orcoquisac • 1756-1771
27. San Francisco de los Tejas and San Francisco de los Neches • 1716-1730 (Removed to San Antonio)
28. Santísimo Nombre de María • 1690-1693
29. San Francisco de los Tejas • 1690-1693 (Removed to Neches River)
30. San José de los Nazonis • 1716-1730 (Removed to San Antonio)
31. Purísima Concepción de los Hainai • 1716-1730 (Removed to San Antonio)
32. Guadalupe de Nacogdoches • 1716-1773
33. Dolores de los Ais • 1716-1773

1. San Elizario • 1780-1814
2. Presidio del Norte • 1759-1810
3. San Luis de las Amarillas • 1756-1770
4. San Antonio de Béxar • 1718-1821
5. Santa Cruz del Cibolo • 1771-c.1781
6. Loreto de la Bahía • 1726-1749 (Removed to San Antonio River)
7. Loreto de la Bahía • 1749-1821
8. Loreto de la Bahía • 1722-1726 (Removed to Guadalupe River)
9. San Francisco Xavier de Gigedo • 1750-1756
10. San Agustín de Ahumada • 1756-1771
11. Dolores de los Tejas • 1717-1729
12. Presidio Rio Grande • 1701-1827

Dispersal of this publication conforms with Texas State Documents Depository Law, and it is available at Texas State Publications Clearinghouse and Texas Depository Libraries

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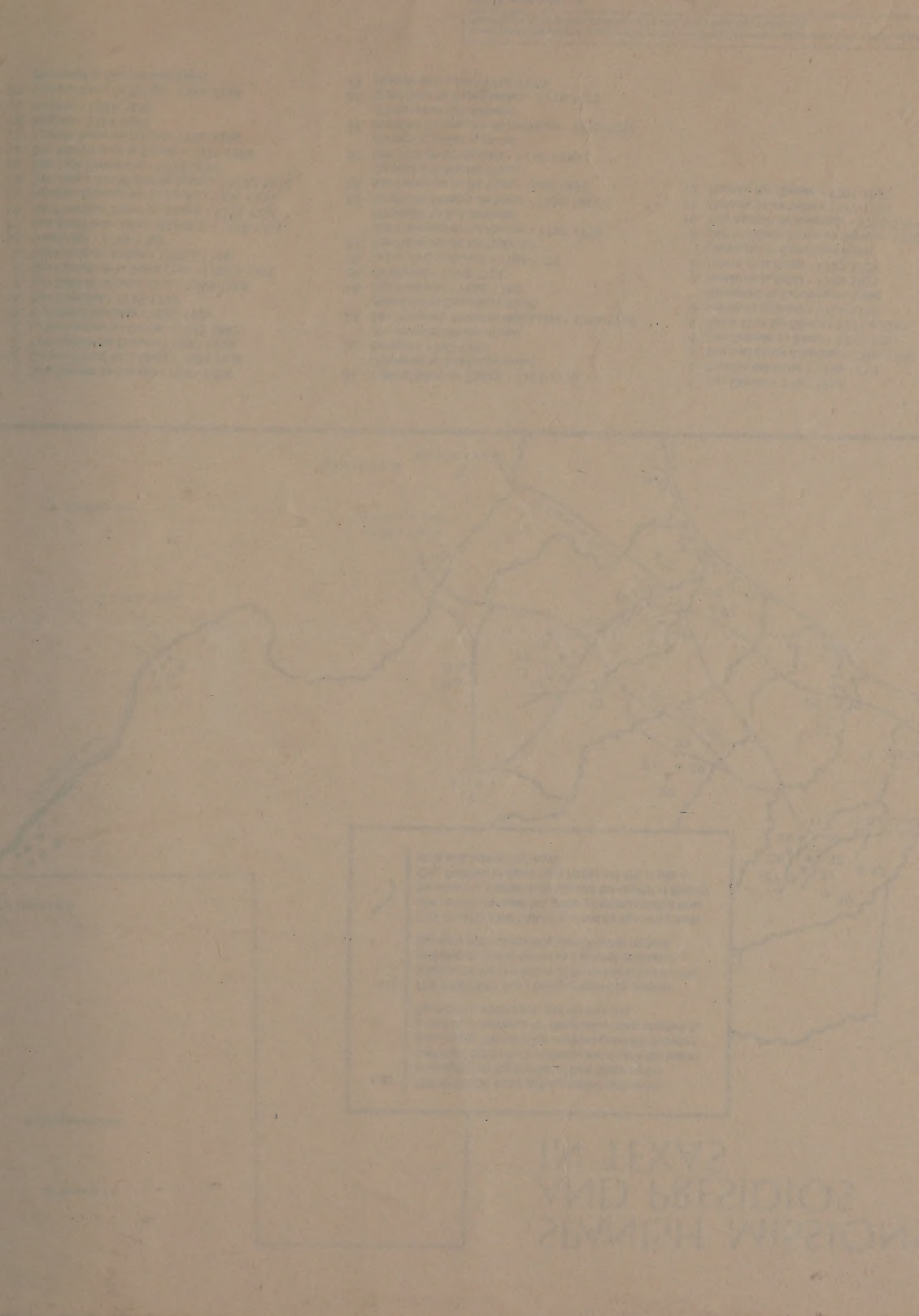


Northern Standard Paper

Index of Names in newspaper - N. of Tx - NE Tx

Dr. Conrad - Archivist for East Tx State College

Red River Co. - or ag Co. -

Fannin Co. -

Titus Co - bad rec. loss

Boated fr. N.O. to Jefferson, Cass Co. - until log jam was removed & riv. went down - no r.r.s no boat travel.

District Clerk - divorce, mat.

1869 - no Co. Clerks - for 7 yrs. 1876 - Dist. Clerk - did the job

Social Security - 1935 - probated 1939 - for ca 3 yrs.

Abstract Offices -

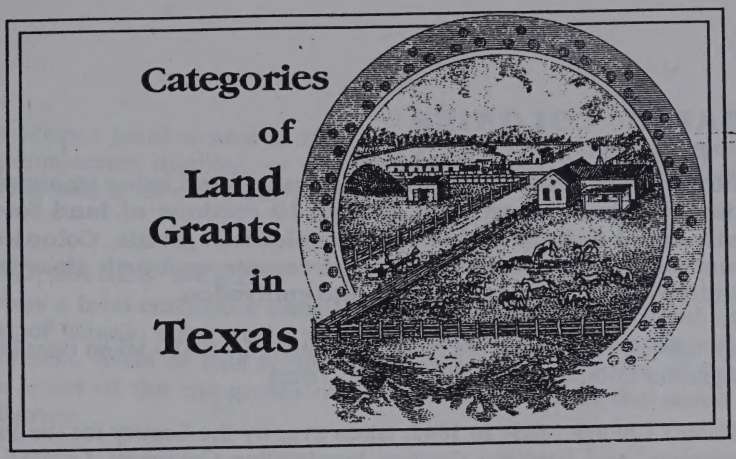
- et al

viv. husband

Research in Northeast Texas!
The Gateway to a New Frontier!.

By: John A. Sellers

I. Regional Archives Centers
   A. East Texas State University-University Archives , East Texas State University, Commerce, Tx 75428-2810
   B. Paris Junior College-Learning Resource Center, Paris Junior College, Paris Tx. 75460-6298
II. Types of Records Found In The Archives
   A. Newspapers
   B. Private Manuscripts
   C. Mug Books
   D. Scrapbooks
   E. County Records- Microfilm and Hard Copies
III. List of Counties and Year of Creation:
   A. Bowie-1840 From Red River County- Fire 1889
   B. Camp-1874 From Upshur County
   C. Cass-1846 From Bowie County
   D. Delta-1870 From Hopkins and Lamar Counties
   E. Fannin - 1837 From Red River County
   F. Franklin- 1875 From Titus County
   G. Gregg- 1873 From Rusk and Upshur Counties
   H. Harrison - 1839 From Shelby County
   I. Hopkins - 1846 From Nacogdoches and Lamar Counties
   J. Hunt-1846 From Fannin and Nacogdoches Counties
   K. Lamar-1840 From Red River County - Fire 1916 , some Loss
   L. Marion-1860 From Cass County
   M. Morris -1875 From Titus County
   N. Rains-1870 From Hopkins, Hunt, and Wood - Some record Loss
   O. Red River-1836 - Old Mexican Municipality
   P. Titus-1846 From Red River and Bowie Counties-Fire 1895
   Q. Upshur-1846 From Harrison and Nacogdoches- Some Record Loss
   R. Van Zandt-1848 From Henderson
   S. Wood -1850 From Van Zandt-Fire 1879
IV. Courthouse Research in Northeast Texas
   A. Deeds
   B. Probate
   C. Vital Records
V. Local Genealogical Collections and Libraries
   A. Vertical Files
   B. Unpublished Family Books
   C. County Histories



Reference Sheet 1
Archives and Records Division
Texas General Land Office

HEADRIGHT AND SIMILAR GRANTS

First Class Headright: Issued to those who arrived before March 2, 1836. Heads of families received one league (4,428 acres) and one labor (177.1 acres), while single men received 1/3 league (1,476.1 acres).

Second Class Headright: Issued to those who arrived between March 2, 1836 and Oct. 1, 1837. Heads of families received 1,280 acres, while single men received 640 acres.

Third Class Headright: Issued to those who arrived between Oct. 1, 1837 and January 1, 1840. Heads of families received 640 acres, while single men received 320 acres.

Fourth Class Headright: Issued to those who arrived between January 1, 1840 and January 1, 1842. The amounts issued were the same as for Third Class grants, plus the requirement of cultivation of 10 acres.

Pre-emption Grant: similar to the headright grants, pre-emption grants were made after statehood. From 1845 to 1854 homesteaders could claim 320 acres. From 1854 to 1856, and 1866 to 1898, up to 160 acres could be claimed. Homesteaders were required to live on the land for three years and make improvements (such as building a barn) in order to qualify for a pre-emption grant of 160 acres.

EMPRESARIO COLONIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

Four contracts were made to designate "colonies" and bring immigrants to the Texas frontier. Contractors were to receive 10 sections of land for each 100 colonists introduced and up to half of the colonists' grants. Colonists were to receive grants similar in amount and requirements to fourth class headrights, with the requirement of placing 15 acres into cultivation.

Peters' Colony. Several contracts were made, beginning in 1841-- taken over by the Texas Land and Emigration Company. Located in north Texas.

Fisher and Miller's Colony. Made in 1842, taken over by the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants, and later the German Immigration Company. Located in the hill country in the area of Fredericksburg.

Mercer's Colony. Made in 1842 and the subject of serious legal problems due to conflicts with Peter's Colony. The contract was held invalid by the U.S. Supreme Court, 1882.

Castro's Colony. Made in 1842. This was an Alsatian colony located south of San Antonio.

MILITARY LAND GRANTS

Bounty Grant: grants awarded for military service during the revolution (law of 1837). Amount of land depended on length of service: 320 acres for each 3 months service up to 1280 acres. Soldiers were also awarded 240 acres for guarding the frontier. 7469 bounty grants were issued for 5,354,250 acres.

Donation Grant: grants issued for participation in specific battles during the war for independence. Those who participated in the siege of Bexar and the battle at San Jacinto (including the baggage detail at Harrisburg), and those who fell at the Alamo and Goliad were eligible for 640 acres. 1,816 donation warrants were issued for 1,162,240 acres.

Military Headright Grant: special grants issued to
(1) soldiers arriving in Texas between March 2 and August 1, 1836.
(2) heirs of soldiers who fell with Fannin, Travis, Grant, and Johnson.
(3) those permanently disabled in the service of Texas.

Republic Veterans Donation Grant: a grant issued to veterans, or the widows of veterans, of the revolution and signers of the Declaration of Independence. Two laws were passed:
(1) (law of 1879) provided 640 acres, proof of indigency required.
(2) (law of 1881) provided 1280 acres, and the indigency requirement was dropped. The veteran was required to have received a bounty grant or have been entitled to one. This grant was repealed in 1887 with 1278 certificates issued for 1,377,920 acres.

Confederate Scrip: a grant created in 1881 providing 1280 acres to confederate soldiers who were permanently disabled, or widows of confederate soldiers. This grant was repealed in 1883 with 2,068 certificates issued.

LOAN AND SALES SCRIP

Loan scrip was a land certificate issued to provide for or repay loans made to the government of Texas. Sales scrip was a land certificate directly sold to raise money for Texas. Most of this scrip was issued to cover costs of the war. The following is a list of the categories of scrip indicated with the name by which they were known.

Bryan Scrip. Land scrip was issued to William Bryan equal to the amount of debts owed to him for loans made during the war for independence. 12/6/1836

Sam Houston Scrip. The president (Sam Houston) was authorized to negotiate a loan for $20,000 for the purpose of purchasing ammunition and munitions of war. To do this, he was authorized to sell a sufficient amount of land scrip at a minimum of $.50 per acre to raise money for the loan. 12/10/1836

Toby Scrip. The president was authorized to issue scrip to the amount of five hundred thousand acres of land. This scrip was to be transmitted to Thomas Toby of New Orleans and sold at a minimum of $.50 per acre. 12/10/1836

White Scrip. An agency was established in the city of Mobile, and David White was authorized as an agent of Texas to sell land scrip at a minimum rate of $.50 per acre for the benefit of the government. 12/10/1836.

James Erwin Scrip. On January 20, 1836, Stephen Austin, Branch T. Archer, and William Warton contracted with James Erwin and others in New Orleans for a loan of $50,000. 6/3/1837.

First Loan Scrip. The president of the Republic was authorized to issue land scrip to the stockholders as payment for the first loan to Texas "...to fulfill and carry into effect the contract of compromise made on April 1, 1836 between [the interim Texas government] and the stockholders in the first loan [for $200,000] negotiated in New Orleans on January 11, 1836." 5/24/1838.

Funded Debt Scrip. Any holder of promissory notes, bonds, funded debt, or any other liquidated claims against the government could "surrender the same, and receive in lieu thereof, land scrip." The scrip was issued at a rate equal to $2.00 per acre. 2/5/1841.

General Land Office Scrip. The Commissioner of the General Land Office was authorized to issue land scrip at $.50 per acre for the liquidation of the public debt of the late Republic of Texas. 2/11/1850.

Sales Scrip. The Commissioner of the General Land Office was authorized to issue land scrip in certificates of not less than 160 acres at $1.00 per acre for the sale of the public domain. 2/11/1858.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT SCRIP

Central National Road: various amounts were issued to road commissioners, surveyors, and contractors for building a road from the Red River to the Trinity River in what is now Dallas. 1844 law. Certificates were issued for 27,716 acres.

Scrip for Building Steamboats, Steamships, and other vessels: certificates for 320 acres were issued for building a vessel of at least 50 tons, with 320 acres for each additional 25 tons. Sixteen ships were built taking advantage of this 1854 law.

Railroad Scrip: several laws were passed beginning in 1854. Exact provisions varied, but generally an amount of land was offered for each mile of rail constructed. The Constitution of 1876 provided 16 sections per mile. Railroads were required to survey an equal amount of land to be set aside for the public school fund. Certific ate were issued for 35,777,038 acres.

Industry Scrip: for building factories, 320 acres were offered for each $1000 valuation. 1863 law. Certificates were issued for 111,360 acres.

Navigation Scrip.: for building ship channels, and improving rivers and harbors for navigation several acts were passed beginning in 1854. Certificates were issued for various amounts of land for each mile completed. (For example, 320 certificates for 620 acres each were issued for building a ship channel 8 feet deep and 100 feet wide across Mustang Island). Certificates were issued for 4,261,760 acres.

Irrigation Canal Scrip: Sections of land were provided based on the class of ditch as specified by acts passed in 1874, 75, and 76. Certificates were issued for 584,000 acres.

All legislation authorizing internal improvement scrip was repealed in 1882

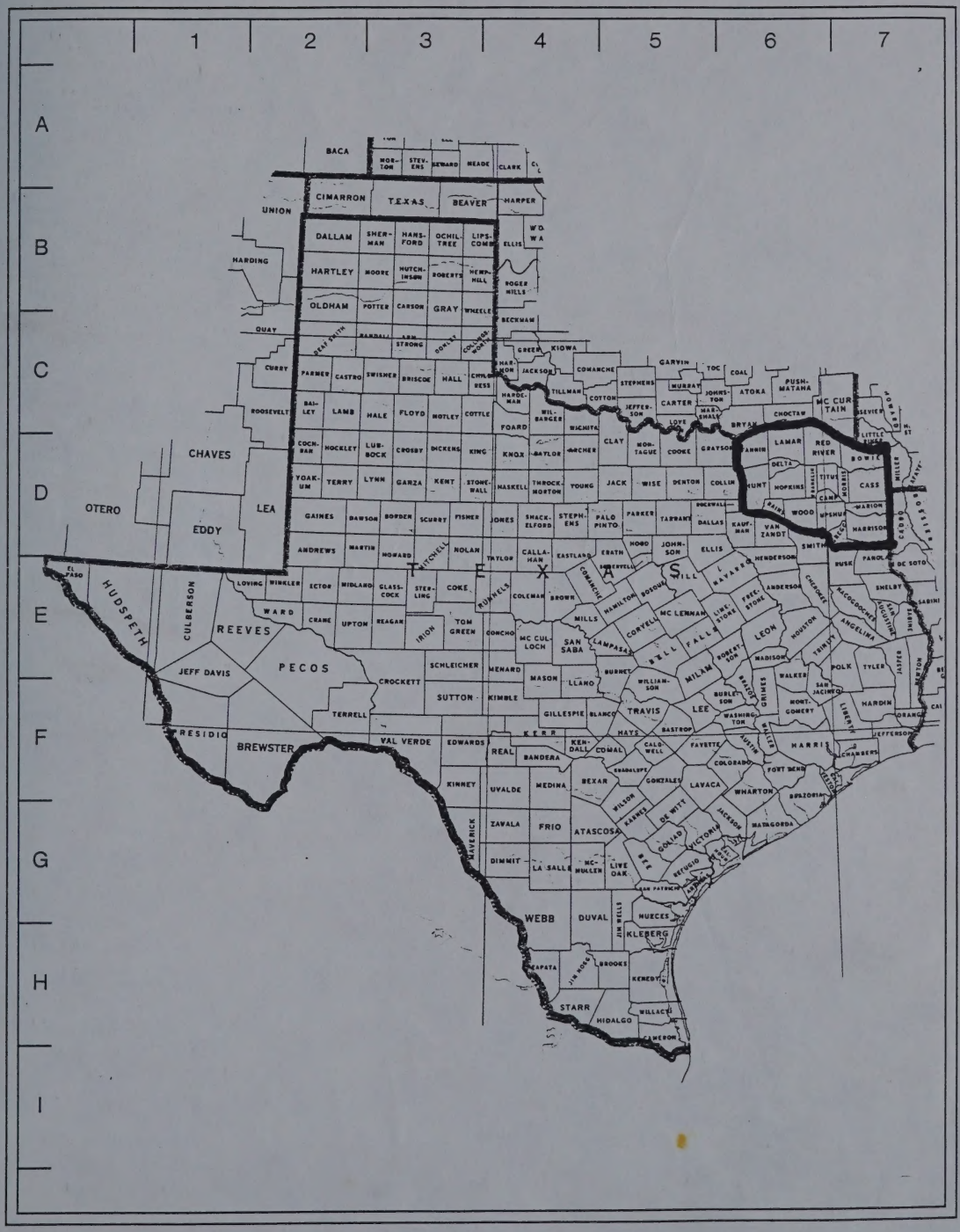
SCHOOL LAND

Sale of the school lands began in 1874. Until 1905 the amount of land that could be purchased, price, method of purchase, and eligibility requirements varied a great deal. Legislation in 1905 required that the school lands be sold through competitive bidding. Purchasers could buy a maximum of 4 sections with residence required in most counties, or 8 sections with no residence required in other designated (western) counties.

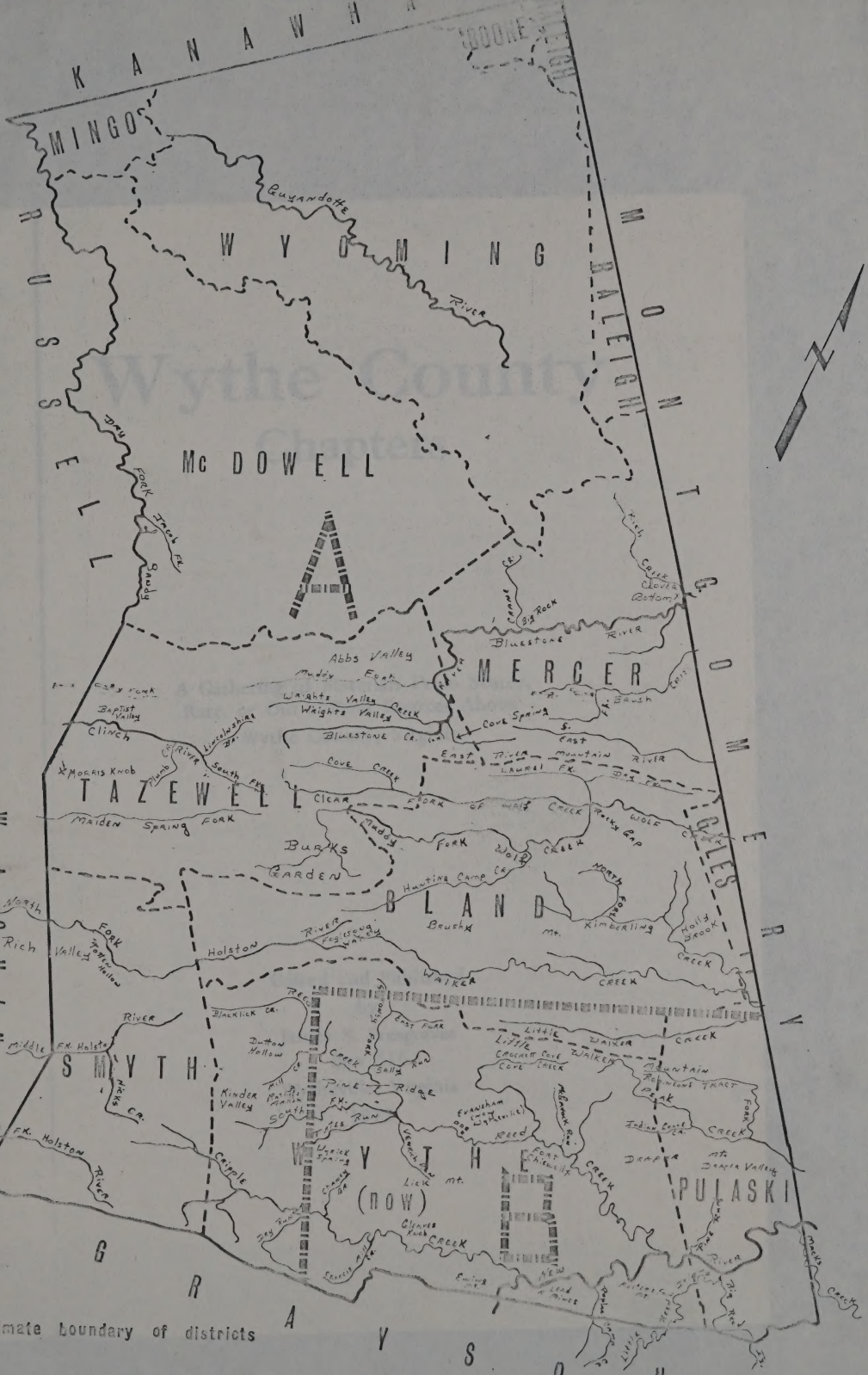
The end of the unappropriated public domain: In *Hogue v. Baker*, 1898, the Texas Supreme Court declared that there was no more vacant and unappropriated land in Texas. In fact there was; however, as a result of the decision, a complete audit was ordered by the Legislature. The audit determined that the public school fund was short of the amount of land it should have had by 5,009,478 acres.

In 1900 an act was passed 'to define the permanent school fund of the State of Texas, to partition the public lands between said fund and the State, and to adjust the account between said fund and said state; to set apart and appropriate to said school fund, the residue of the public domain . . . ' Thus, all of the remaining unappropriated land was set aside by the legislature for the school fund.

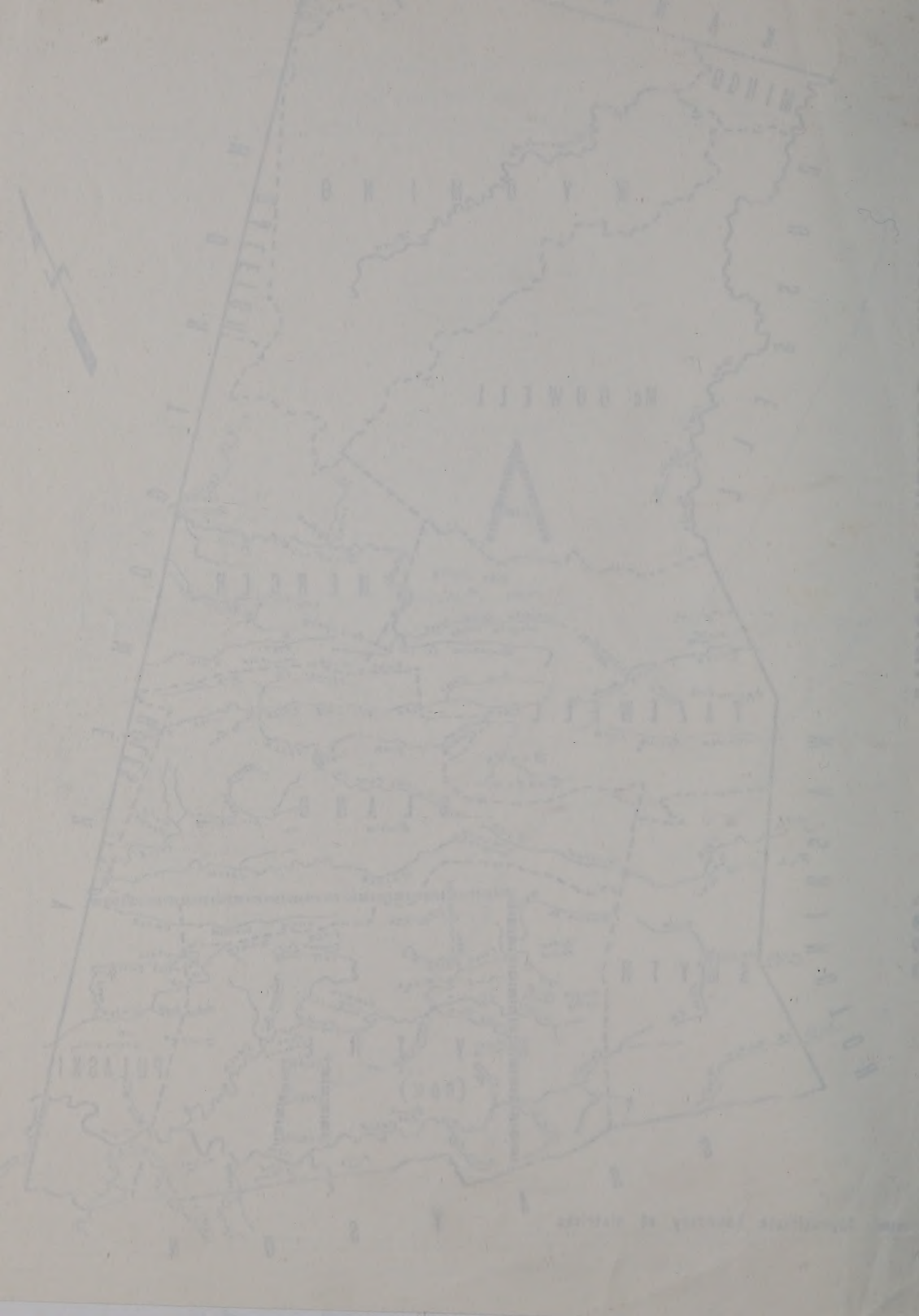
TEXAS COUNTY MAP



Bordering States: Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico



WYTHE COUNTY VIRGINIA 1606



Wythe County
Chapters

A Gathering of Materials From Scarce,
Rare, or Out-of-Print Sources About
Wythe County, Virginia

Edited and Published
by
James S. Presgraves
Box 516
Wytheville, Virginia
1972

Wythe County
Chapters

A Gathering of Memories From Years
Past, or Occasional Stories About
Wythe County, Virginia

Edited and Published
by
James S. Pettyjohn
Box 316
Wytheville, Virginia
1972

History of Wythe County

Taken from *Hardesty's Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia, Special Supplement* by R. A. Brock - New York, 1884. pps. 404-409.

ITS ORIGIN.

In 1634, twenty-seven years after the landing at Jamestown, Virginia was divided into eight counties or shires, similar to the minor civil divisions of England; these, the first counties formed in the New World, were named as follows: James City, Henrico, Charles City, Elizabeth City, Warwick River, Warrosquoyacke (changed in 1637 to Isle of Wight), Charles River and Accomack. The population rapidly increased, and settlements were extended in every direction. Virginia ever tried to keep civil government abreast with her most adventurous pioneers. To accomplish this her house of burgesses continued to make provision for the formation of new counties. An hundred years passed away, and at the close there were no less than thirty-one counties checkered upon the map of her eastern domain. After the eight original ones came the others in the order named: Northampton and Gloucester, in 1642; Northumberland, in 1648; Surry and Lancaster, in 1652; Westmoreland, in 1653; Sussex and New Kent, in 1654; Stafford and Middlesex, in 1675; Norfolk, Princess Anne, and King and Queen, in 1691; Richmond, in 1692; King William, in 1701; Prince George, in 1702; Spotsylvania, King George, Hanover, and Brunswick, in 1720, and Goochland and Caroline, in 1727.

In 1716, under the leadership of Alexander Spotswood, then lieutenant-governor of Virginia, the Blue Ridge was crossed, and the illimitable wilderness west of it was opened to settlement. In 1734, Orange county was formed, all Virginia's vast western domains included in its boundaries. In 1738, this county was divided, the portion west of the Blue Ridge becoming the district of West Augusta. The years passed on, settlement pushed steadily west and southwest, the pioneers of the Old Dominion founding homes south of the James, on the Roanoke and over on the waters of the Holston. Civilization was reducing the wilds of West Augusta, and in 1769 Botetourt county was formed, for the convenience of the settlers in the southwest part of the colony. In 1772, Fincastle county was formed, and in 1776 the title was extinguished and three distinct counties formed from its territory,

Kentuckie, Washington and Montgomery. Nearly 12,000 square miles were included in what was then Montgomery county; since then, twenty-five counties have been taken, wholly or in part, from it. These are: Greenbrier, in 1778; Kanawha, in 1789; Wythe, 1790; Grayson, 1793; Monroe, 1799; Mason, 1804; Giles, 1806; Cabell, 1809; Logan, 1824; Floyd, 1831; Mercer, 1837; Pulaski, 1839; Tazewell, 1799; Raleigh, 1848; Wayne, 1842; Fayette, 1831; Putnam, 1848; Roanoke, 1838; Summers, 1867; Lincoln, 1867; Craig, 1848; Boone, 1849; McDowell, 1866; Wyoming, 1865; and Bland, 1847. Wythe county was named in honor of George Wythe, the eminent chancellor of Virginia, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. A sketch of his life is elsewhere given in these pages.

ITS BOUNDERIES, TOPOGRAPHY, PRODUCTIONS, RESOURCES, POPULATION.

Wythe county is bounded on the north by Bland and Pulaski counties, on the east by Pulaski and Carroll counties, on the south by Grayson county, on the west by Smyth county. New river flows across the southeastern part of the county, and its tributaries are the creeks that water the county. A spur of mountains separate Grayson and Carroll from Wythe, New river entering the county from Carroll between the hills. Small grain of all kinds is easily and profitably raised in the county, and the cereals are grown with facility. Grazing and the raising of fine stock occupies the attention of the farmers more and more in the years that have succeeded the war. The mineral wealth of the county is the resource whose future development should bring wealth into the county. Gypsum is found in the the county, there are large undeveloped beds of coal, iron is abundant everywhere, lead is found all along the river, and in working the lead mines, copper and silver specimens have been found. The Wythe valley is an elevated table-land, and the mean elevation of the county is 1,600 feet above sea level. The area of the county is 520 square miles.

In 1810 the population of Wythe county was 8,356; in 1820, 9,692; in 1830, about 10,000; in 1880 the census showed a population of 14,318. The following total of taxation in the county in 1834 has some curious features: On lots, $112.12; on land, $985.74; on 1,040 slaves, $260.00; on 4,326 horses, $259.56; on 26 studs, $223.00: on 11 coaches, $28.50; on 31 carryalls, $32.00; on 1 gig, 50 cents; total, $1,901.42. With over 4,000 horses, and less that 50 vehicles of all kinds, it is evident that horse-back riding was the fashionable method of travel in 1834.

Wytheville, the countyseat, had a population of 1,885 at the census enumeration of 1880, and is the principal station in the county of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, which passes through the very center of the county. The postoffices of the county are: Black Lick, Crockett Depot, Grahams Forge, Ivanhoe Furnace, Jacksons Ferry, Kents Mills, McTeer, Max Meadows, Red Bluff,

Reed Island, Rural Retreat, Speedwell, Wytheville. The lead mines are about thirteen miles east of the court house, on New river, opposite the mouth of Cripple creek. About nine miles east of Wytheville, within the present century stood Fort Chiswell, erected and occupied by British troops during Braddock's war. On the same spot was once the countyseat of Montgomery county. As late as 1840 a log hut was standing which had been used as a jail for the now almost forgotten countyseat of a county whose area was 12,000 square miles.

WYTHE COUNTY IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.

No section of Virginia, in proportion to its population, has furnished so many soldiers to uphold the honor of Virginia on the battlefields where her flag has been unfurled as that in which Wythe is now embraced. Ever since the first pioneers gained a foothold upon the highlands of Southwest Virginia, they or their descendants have been wherever the cause of suffering humanity, liberty and the rights of Virginia called them. For an hundred years they withstood the shock of savage warfare and witnessed the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children by a barbarous and relentless foe. But they came to conquer, not only the savage, but the wilderness in which they had sought a home for themselves and an inheritance for their posterity, and well they did their work. Scarcely a battlefield on this continent on which the blood of Virginians has not mingled with that of the sons of her sister colonies or states. They were at Fort Necessity and Braddock's defeat; at Point Pleasant and Donnelly's Fort; at Germantown, Brandywine, Kings Mountain, Guilford and Yorktown; at Fallen Timbers and Tippecanoe; at Fort Meigs and Norfolk; at Beuna Vista, Monterey, Vera Cruz and Mexico; at Bull Run, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Sharpsburg, South Mountain, Gettysburg, in the Wilderness, a hundred other bloody fields, and at Appomattox. We append, with some regimental mention, as complete a roster as diligent research has enabled us to gather, of Wythe county soldiers in the service during the civil war.

ROLL OF HONOR OF THE SOLDIERS OF WYTHE COUNTY.

[In the following rosters, where no date of enlistment is given, it was during the first year of the war; where no date of death or discharge, the service was till the close of the war; where no rank is given, the enlistment was as private. In the miscellaneous service are rosters of men who reside in Wythe county, but enlisted in other counties.]

The Wythe Greys were enlisted April 17, 1861, reported to Colonel James F. Preston, at Christiansburg, and on April 24th, with other companies under his command, forming the basis of a regiment, was transferred to Richmond, camping on the old fair grounds. After drilling there ten days these volunteers moved to Harpers Ferry, where eight companies were organized into the Fourth Virginia Infantry. These companies were the Montgomery Invincibles, Montgomery Highlanders, Fort Lewis Guards, Wythe Greys, Smyth Blues, Rockbridge Greys, Grayson Dare Devils, Liberty Hall Company. The Wythe Greys become Company A of the regiment, and the regiment was included in the First Virginia Brigade, with the Second, Fifth, Twenty-Seventh and Thirty-Third, the organization destined to pass into enduring history as the "Stonewall Brigade." The first fighting of the regiment was at Haynesville, near Martinsburg. Then it fell back to Winchester, and on the 18th of July it was force-marched to Piedmont, and went thence by rail to Manassas Junction, where it arrived on the 19th; remained inactive on the 20th and took a gallant part in the terrible battle of the 21st. The brigade remained in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House and Centerville until November, 1861, when it was transferred to Winchester, where it lay until January 2, 1862, when it marched to Bath, in Morgan county; thence to Hancock, on the Potomac, to intercept the Federal forces under General Kelly. Thence it marched on what was known as the "Romney Campaign," and after the utmost suffering retired to Winchester, and went into winter quarters about the 1st of February. It remained at Winchester until the middle of March, when the place was evacuated and the troops marched up the valley as far as Mount Jackson, in Shenandoah county, and from there force-marched back to Kernstown, where it took part in the battle of that place March 23, 1862, and the regiment fell back to New Market, thence into Rockingham county. During the spring of 1862 it was engaged in the battles of McDowell, Franklin, Front Royal, Winchester, Harpers Ferry, Cross Keys, Port Republic and numerous skirmishes.

In the latter part of June it was transferred to Richmond, marching on foot by way of Rockfish Gap and Charlottesville to Gordonsville, thence by rail on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad to Beaver dam, and from there on foot to Cold Harbor, where it was engaged June 28, 1862, and on the 30th at White Oak Swamp, and later on in the desperate battles of Fraziers Farm and Malvern Hill. After the pursuit of the enemy as far as Westover, it returned to Gordonsville, took part in the battle of Cedar Run, the second battle of Manassas, shared the fortunes of Lee's army in the invasion of Maryland, was at the surrender of Harper's Ferry, the battles of South Mountain and Sharpsburg, and returned to Virginia and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. It spent the winter at Guinea Station, and in May,

1863, was actively engaged in the sanguinary battle of Chancellorsville, where their idolized leader—Jackson—fell, after which it accompanied Lee in his invasion of Pennsylvania, was hotly engaged for three days at Gettysburg, and returned with the retreating army. The winter of 1863-64 was passed on the banks of the Rapidan river. During the summer of 1864 it took part in the battles of the Wilderness, and was in front of Grant's advance all the way from Spotsylvania Court House to Cold Harbor; was then transferred to the Valley, where it was with General Early in his advance upon Washington City, took part in the battles of Monocacy, Winchester, Fishers Hill, Cedar Creek, then served in the defenses around Petersburg until the fall of that city, and finally surrendered with the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox April 9, 1865. The following is the original muster roll of this company from Wythe county:

William Terry, captain, promoted general.
John H. Fulton, first lieutenant.
John G. Sayers, second lieutenant.
Samuel C. Sanders, third lieutenant.
Jacob S. Chatwell, second sergeant.
William Stuart, sergeant.
Bailey, Robert K.
Bray, Lewis.
Bateman, Daniel.
Bowles, George W.
Crockett, Robert J.
Clemmons, John I.
Campbell, ——.
Crockett, Edward L.
Davidson, Erastus G.
Dix, Henry M.
Pelton Gallagher, sergeant.
Francis S. Spiller, corporal.
James B. Miller, corporal.
George M. Hanson, corporal.
William G. Baldwin, corporal.
Beville, James A.
Brown, John W.
Black, James A.
Bowles, William A.
Chatwell, Thomas.
Cook, Jacob C.
Calvin, Pelter J.
Crockett, Joseph.
Davis, Lewis.
Evans, James.
Eversole, Leander, taken prisoner at Chancellorsville; sent to Elmira.
Furgerson, Samuel H.
Gose, William G.
Hallen, Edwin C.
Inman, William P.
Kent, George M.
King, George W.
Lampkin, Henry S.
McGavock, James H.
Meyers, Thomas I.
Neighbours, William H.
Newman, Thomas I.
Osteman, Eugene.
Oury, Alfred S.
Pattison, Thomas W.
Perkins, John E.
Rogers, John D.
Rider, James H.
Raper, William I.
Sexton, John M.
Snodgrass, Henderson.
Smith, William.
Sanders, Steven C.
Tate, William.
Taylor, Robert M.
Williams, Samuel B.
Williams, Henry.
Fulton, Benjamin D.
Gruchs, Davidson.
Holbrook, Garland S.
Harrison, William H.
Johnson, George D.
Kuhners, George.
Lockett, Samuel D.
McClintock, George L.
McClintock, Charles,
Matthews, Harold I.
Neighbours, Charles W.
Oglesby, Albert M.
Oury, Henry C.
Paulett, Weslie S.
Pattison, Charles E.
Peirce, Joseph B.
Rider, James A.
Rider, Albert C.
Shepherd, James H.
St. Clair, James H.
Steptoe, John L.
Smith, John W.
Shaffer, Jacob.
Tate, James G.
Umberger, James L
Williams, James E.

Oglesby, Nicholas P., Co. A; wounded at Spotsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; battles, most of regiment; service, 3 years, 6 months.
Oglesby, Albert M., Co. A; service, 2 years; discharged at Winchester.
Pierce, J. B., Co. A; promoted sergeant; re-enlisted in same company at New Market, March, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville and at Monocacy; captured at Frederick City, Maryland; held 3 months at Fort McHenry; battles, most of the regiment.
Perkins, John E., Co. A; promoted corporal; wounded at 2d Manassas and at Gettysburg; captured at Spotsylvania C. H.; held at Point Lookout 15 months; battles, 15; service, 3 years.
Raper, William J., Co. A; battles, 4; service, 16 months; discharged 1862.
Rider, James A., Co. A; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; battles, most of regiment.
Rider, James F., enlisted April, 1862; Co. A; lost right leg, June 3, 1863; discharged August 29, 1863.
Sexton, Joseph Campbell, Co. A; promoted captain September 11, 1861, major April 19, 1862; all the battles of Army of Northern Virginia.
Shepard, R. F., enlisted 1862; Co. A; wounded; died 1864 at Richmond hospital.
Sprecker, Jonas, enlisted 1862; Co. A; discharged in the Valley of Virginia, 1863; died 1863.
Smith, Richard, enlisted 1862; Co. A; discharged 1864 in the Valley of Virginia; died 1864 in Wythe county.
Tate, James G; Co. A; sergeant; wounded at Malvern Hill 1862, Chancellorsville 1863, and at Spotsylvania C. H., 1864; battles, 15; service, 3 years; killed near Shepardstown, August 25, 1864.
Thorn, William S., enlisted March, 1862; Co. A; detailed as clerk at lead mine.

COMPANY B, 29TH VIRGINIA INFANTRY,

Enlisted August 4, 1861; served to close of war unless otherwise stated.

W. R. B. Horn, captain, promoted major; discharged 1862.
George W. Mercer, first lieutenant, promoted captain; taken prisoner 1864 at Cold Harbor; sent to Johnsons Island.
H. B. Groseclose, second lieutenant, promoted first lieutenant.
Alex. Phillippe, third lieutenant, promoted chaplain.
R. A. Adkins, first sergeant, promoted hospital steward.
N. T. Vaught, second sergeant, promoted first sergeant and lieutenant.
Alex. Staley, sergeant, promoted wagon master.
George Davis, sergeant; taken prisoner 1865 at High Bridge.
Alex. Buchanan, sergeant; taken prisoner 1865 at High Bridge.
James A. Irvin, corporal; discharged 1864.
E. J. Steffey, corporal.
J. Z. Vaught, corporal; wounded 1865 at Hatchers Run.
L. Steffey, corporal; killed 1864 at Cold Harbor.
Anders, Henry.
Arny, John, transferred 1863 to 63d Virginia Infantry.
Buchanan, William A.
Buchanan, William N.
Bennington, Madison, taken prisoner 1864 at Drurys Bluff; sent to Elmira.
Burkett, Mitchell, taken prisoner 1864 at Cold Harbor; sent to Elmira.
Blackard, Austin, died 1864.
Burkett, George.
Copenhaver, Daniel.
Clark, H. C., taken prisoner 1864 at City Point; sent to Elmira and died.
Chadwell, Strolter, killed 1864 at Drurys Bluff.
Copenhaver, Pierson, wounded 1864 at Drurys Bluff.
Copenhaver, Isaac, wounded 1864 at Drurys Bluff.
Crigger, Eli, promoted first sergeant.
Crigger, Franklin, wounded 1864 at Drurys Bluff, and died.
Crigger, James, taken prisoner 1865 at Five Forks; sent to Harts Island.
Catron, Peter.
Coley, James N.

Catron, Joseph, killed 1864 at Drurys Bluff.
Catron, John, died 1862.
Coley, C. K., promoted corporal.
Coley, Isaac, killed 1864 at Drurys Bluff.
Coley, Jeff., wounded 1864 at Drurys Bluff, and 1865 at Five Forks.
Derting, J. F.
Derting, David, killed 1864 at Drurys Bluff.
Deckerd, George, killed 1864 at Drurys Bluff.
Derting, Thomas E.
Deckerd, Peter.
Derting, Thomas, died November 27, 1862.
Davis, William, discharged 1862.
Davis, James.
Davis, Henry, died 1863.
Etter, Ephraim, died 1862.
Evans, John, killed 1864 at Drurys Bluff.
Foglesong, Crockett, taken prisoner 1865 at Five Forks; sent to Elmira.
Foglesong, Thomas, wounded 1864, at Drurys Bluff.
Flannagin, William.
Flannagin, A. C.
Flannagin, Madison, accidentally wounded 1861 at Abingdon.
Freeman, George, wounded 1864 at Drurys Bluff.
Fuller, J. W., wounded 1865 at Five Forks.
Gray, E. C.
Groseclose, John.
Groseclose, Stephen, taken prisoner 1865 at Five Forks; sent to Harts Island.
Grubb, Harvey, wounded 1864 at Drurys Bluff.
Grubb, Wesley, discharged 1862.
Grubb, Emory, taken prisoner 1865 at Five Forks; sent to Harts Island.
Houdashall, Andrew.
Huddle, B. J., wounded 1861 at Middle Creek, Ky., and 1864 at Drurys Bluff.
Hillenbury, Eli.
Huddle, Emory.
Hillenbury, Austin.
Horn, Isaac, transferred to 63d Virginia Infantry, July, 1863.
Horn, John, died 1863.
Hughes, John.
Johnson, Augustus.
Johnson, Thomas.
Jonas, Peter.
Litz, John.
Lindsay, William, died 1862.
Lambert, Riley, taken prisoner 1864 at City Point; sent to Elmira.
Litz, John J., died 1863 at Richmond.
Mitchell, George D., wounded 1864 at Drurys Bluff.
Mercer, W. W.
Mercer, Walter, taken prisoner 1865 at High Bridge; sent to Elmira.
Mercer, Albert, died 1863.
Mercer, Sanders, wounded 1864 at Drurys Bluff.
Mercer, Madison, taken prisoner 1864 at Cold Harbor, sent to Elmira.
Miller, Michael, transferred from 45th Virginia Infantry in 1862.
Miller, Winton.
Miller, John.
Miller, Felix, taken prisoner 1864 at Drurys Bluff.
Newman, David, taken prisoner 1865 at High Bridge; sent to Point Lookout.
Newman, Alex., taken prisoner 1865 at Five Forks; sent to Elmira.
Neff, Jacob, wounded 1864 at Suffolk.
Neff, Pearson.
Phelps, George.
Painter, Thomas.
Painter, Ezra.
Painter, James.
Painter, Sidney, promoted lieutenant and captain, quartermaster.
Phillippe, L. K., wounded 1864 at Drurys Bluff; taken prisoner 1865 at Five Forks; sent to Harts Island.
Phillippe, Andrew, wounded 1864 at Cold Harbor.
Phillippe, E. W., taken prisoner 1865 at Five Forks; sent to Harts Island and died.
Phillippe, William H., wounded at Drurys Bluff 1864.
Phillippe, E. M.
Phillippe, Daniel, died 1864 in Wythe county.
Phillippe, Christ.
Steffey, Peter.
Scott, A. P., wounded 1864 at Cold Harbor.
Sutphin, Elkanet.
Sprecker, Jacob.
Turner, Marshall.
Tobler, Stephen, wounded 1864 at Cold Harbor.
Vaught, J. M., taken prisoner 1865 at High Bridge; sent to New York.
Vaught, Ephraim.
Vaught, D. B., taken prisoner 1865 at Five Forks; sent to Harts Island.

FLACK, CHARLOTTE	AUGUSTA CO.	VA	252	DIST. 1	1870	FLANARY, MARY E.	SCOTT CO.	VA	591	POWEL TWP	1870
FLACK, ROSA	CUMBERLAND CO.	VA	083	RANDOLPH TWP	1870	FLANARY, MORGEN	SCOTT CO.	VA	493	ESTILLVILLE TWP	1870
FLAG, AUGUSTUS	BUCKINGHAM CO	VA	265	FRANCISCO TWP	1870	FLANARY, NANCY J.	SCOTT CO.	VA	493	ESTILLVILLE TWP	1870
FLAG, CHARLOTTE	BUCKINGHAM CO.	VA	248	CURDSVILLE TWP	1870	FLANARY, NANCY A.	SCOTT CO.	VA	493	ESTILLVILLE TWP	1870
FLAG, ELIZA	BUCKINGHAM CO	VA	265	FRANCISCO TWP	1870	FLANARY, REBECCA	SCOTT CO.	VA	601	TAYLOR TWP	1870
FLAG, NICK	CHARLOTTE CO.	VA	160	WALTON TWP	1870	FLANARY, SARAH	SCOTT CO.	VA	599	TAYLOR TWP	1870
FLAGG, AMANDAY	CAROLINE CO.	VA	286	MADISON TWP	1870	FLANARY, SARAH E.	SCOTT CO.	VA	599	TAYLOR TWP	1870
FLAGG, ANN E.	KING & QUEEN CO.	VA	391	BUENA VISTA TWP	1870	FLANARY, SARAH W.	SCOTT CO.	VA	604	TAYLOR TWP	1870
FLAGG, CHESS	BUCKINGHAM CO	VA	265	FRANCISCO TWP	1870	FLANARY, SARAH A.	SCOTT CO.	VA	485	ESTILLVILLE TWP	1870
FLAGG, E. J.	CAROLINE CO.	VA	286	MADISON TWP	1870	FLANARY, SARAH	SCOTT CO.	VA	492	ESTILLVILLE TWP	1870
FLAGG, ELIZA	SPOTSYLVANIA CO.	VA	304	CORTLAND TWP	1870	FLANARY, SARAH	SCOTT CO.	VA	492	ESTILLVILLE TWP	1870
FLAGG, GRASON	SPOTSYLVANIA CO.	VA	304	CORTLAND TWP	1870	FLANARY, TILMAN S.	SCOTT CO.	VA	604	TAYLOR TWP	1870
FLAGG, HENRIETTA	APPOMATTOX CO.	VA	069	SOUTHSIDE TWP	1870	FLANARY, WILLIAM B.	SCOTT CO.	VA	599	TAYLOR TWP	1870
FLAGG, JAMES R.	MONTGOMERY CO.	VA	143	CHRISTIANSBURG TWP	1870	FLANARY, WILLIAM S.	SCOTT CO.	VA	604	TAYLOR TWP	1870
FLAGG, LUCY A. G.	APPOMATTOX CO.	VA	067	SOUTHSIDE TWP	1870	FLANDERS, CHARLES	PRINCE WILLIAM CO	VA	377	COLES TWP	1870
FLAGG, LUCIUS C.	APPOMATTOX CO.	VA	067	SOUTHSIDE TWP	1870	FLANEGAN, CATHARINE	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	053	ABINGDON TWP	1870
FLAGG, MARY J.	MONTGOMERY CO.	VA	143	CHRISTIANSBURG TWP	1870	FLANEGAN, ELIZABETH	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	053	ABINGDON TWP	1870
FLAGG, MARTHA	CLARKE CO.	VA	450	BERRYVILLE	1870	FLANEGAN, ELIZA	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	053	ABINGDON TWP	1870
FLAGG, OSWALD P.	APPOMATTOX CO.	VA	067	SOUTHSIDE TWP	1870	FLANEGAN, EMILY A.	RICHMOND CO.	VA	199	FARNHAM TWP	1870
FLAGG, PORTER	KING & QUEEN CO.	VA	391	BUENA VISTA TWP	1870	FLANEGAN, MICHAEL	LEE CO.	VA	363	WHITE SHOALS TWP	1870
FLAGG, SARAH E.	MONTGOMERY CO.	VA	143	CHRISTIANSBURG TWP	1870	FLANEGAN, NANCY	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	053	ABINGDON TWP	1870
FLAGG, SARAH M.	MONTGOMERY CO.	VA	143	CHRISTIANSBURG TWP	1870	FLANEGAN, PATRICK	CAMPBELL CO.	VA	544	LYNCH W., LYNCHBURG	1870
FLAGG, THOMAS G.	CLARKE CO.	VA	450	BERRYVILLE	1870	FLANEGAN, SARAH	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	053	ABINGDON TWP	1870
FLAGG, TYLER	APPOMATTOX CO.	VA	069	SOUTHSIDE TWP	1870	FLANEGAN, SUSAN	LEE CO.	VA	363	WHITE SHOALS TWP	1870
FLAGG, WILLIAM C.	MONTGOMERY CO.	VA	143	CHRISTIANSBURG TWP	1870	FLANERY, ADAM	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAGLOR, MARY	WESTMORELAND CO.	VA	215	COPLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, ALEXANDER	LEE CO.	VA	250	JONESVILLE TWP	1870
FLAGLOR, THATCHER	WESTMORELAND CO.	VA	215	COPLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, CATHARINE	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAGLOR, VALENTINE	WESTMORELAND CO.	VA	215	COPLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, CAMPBELL	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHARTY, ESTELINE H.	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	560	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, DAVID C.	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHARTY, MAENSH*	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	560	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, DAVID	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHARTY, MICHAEL	PRINCE WILLIAM CO	VA	382	COLES TWP	1870	FLANERY, ELIZABETH	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERITY, EDWARD	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	563	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, ELMIRA	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERITY, JULIA A.	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	563	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, ELKAND JR.	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERITY, MEDORA	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	563	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, ELLEN	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERITY, THORNTON	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	563	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, ELKANAS	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, DANIEL	SHENANDOAH CO.	VA	685	JOHNSON TWP	1870	FLANERY, ELIZABETH	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERT, EDWARD G.	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	495	BUCHANAN TWP	1870	FLANERY, FRANZ	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, EDWARD	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	495	BUCHANAN TWP	1870	FLANERY, JAMES	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, ELIZABETH	SHENANDOAH CO.	VA	647	ASHBY TWP	1870	FLANERY, JAMES M.	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, FRANCAMA	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	495	BUCHANAN TWP	1870	FLANERY, JACKSON	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, FRANCAMA	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	495	BUCHANAN TWP	1870	FLANERY, JEMIMA	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, JAMES	MONTGOMERY CO.	VA	096	BLACKSBURG TWP	1870	FLANERY, JOSEPH	LEE CO.	VA	403	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, JAMES T.	PRINCE WILLIAM CO	VA	444	MANASSAS	1870	FLANERY, JOHN J. S.	LEE CO.	VA	412	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, JAMES E.	PRINCE WILLIAM CO	VA	444	MANASSAS	1870	FLANERY, LOUISA	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, JOHN	SHENANDOAH CO.	VA	647	ASHBY TWP	1870	FLANERY, LUCY	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, MARY M.	SHENANDOAH CO.	VA	685	JOHNSON TWP	1870	FLANERY, MARTHA	LEE CO.	VA	403	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, MARY J.	PRINCE WILLIAM CO	VA	444	MANASSAS	1870	FLANERY, MARY	LEE CO.	VA	403	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, OSCAR	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	495	BUCHANAN TWP	1870	FLANERY, MARY	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, OSCAR	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	495	BUCHANAN TWP	1870	FLANERY, MARTHA	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, ROBERT L.	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	532	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, MARTHA	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, ROBERT L.	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	532	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, MARY A.	LEE CO.	VA	250	JONESVILLE TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, SALLIE	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	532	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, PHEBE	LEE CO.	VA	250	JONESVILLE TWP	1870
FLAHERTY, SALLIE	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	532	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, REESE*	LEE CO.	VA	250	JONESVILLE TWP	1870
FLAKE, JOSEPH H.	ISLE OF WIGHT CO.	VA	237	HARDY TWP	1870	FLANERY, SARAH E.	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAKE, MARGARET R.	ISLE OF WIGHT CO.	VA	237	HARDY TWP	1870	FLANERY, SILAS	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAKE, WILMOUTH E.	ISLE OF WIGHT CO.	VA	237	HARDY TWP	1870	FLANERY, THOMAS	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLAKEY, ROBERT	KING & QUEEN CO.	VA	408	BUENA VISTA TWP	1870	FLANERY, WILLIAM	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, ADDAM	MONTGOMERY CO.	VA	077	BLACKSBURG TWP	1870	FLANERY, ZION	LEE CO.	VA	250	JONESVILLE TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, ALEXANDER	HENRY CO.	VA	134	RIDGEWAY TWP	1870	FLANGHERTY, BRIDGET	NORFOLK CO.	VA	271	4 W. NORFOLK	1870
FLANAGAN, ALICE	NORFOLK CO.	VA	115	2 W. NORFOLK	1870	FLANIGAN, ELIZABETH	CUMBERLAND CO.	VA	007	HAMILTON TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, ALICE	NORFOLK CO.	VA	115	2 W. NORFOLK	1870	FLANIGAN, JOHN	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	037	ABINGDON TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, AMANDA M.	MONTGOMERY CO.	VA	077	BLACKSBURG TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, JOHN B.	KING & QUEEN CO.	VA	384	BUENA VISTA TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, AMANDA J.	SMYTH CO.	VA	016	MARION TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, LIZZIE	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	037	ABINGDON TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, AMY	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	354	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, MADISON	CUMBERLAND CO.	VA	007	HAMILTON TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, ANGELINE	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	017	ABINGDON TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, MARY	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	016	ABINGDON TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, ANGELINA	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	352	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, MARTHA	NORFOLK CO.	VA	276	4 W. NORFOLK	1870
FLANAGAN, B. J.	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	498	SAM MILLER TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, MARY A.	NORFOLK CO.	VA	276	4 W. NORFOLK	1870
FLANAGAN, BEVERLY	HENRY CO.	VA	138	RIDGEWAY TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, NANCY	NORFOLK CO.	VA	212	3 W. NORFOLK	1870
FLANAGAN, BETTIE	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	347	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, SILAS W.	CHESTERFIELD CO.	VA	373	2 REVENUE DISTRICT	1870
FLANAGAN, BOYD M.	SMYTH CO.	VA	016	MARION TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, VIRGINIA	CUMBERLAND CO.	VA	007	HAMILTON TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, CHARLES	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	355	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, WILLIAM	CUMBERLAND CO.	VA	007	HAMILTON TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, CLARA	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	342	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANING, MARY*	GOOCHLAND CO.	VA	089	LICKINGHOLE TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, DUNCAN	NELSON CO.	VA	369	LOVINGSTON TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, A. S.	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	614	ST. ANN'S PAR	1870
FLANAGAN, EDWARD	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	201	PORK UNION TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, E. C.	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	304	FREDERICKSVILLE PARISH	1870
FLANAGAN, ELIZABETH	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	188	CUNNINGHAM TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, BETTIE C.	WYTHE CO.	VA	427	FORT CHISWELL TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, ELLEN F.	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	358	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, BURNETT	HENRY CO.	VA	134	RIDGEWAY TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, FRANCES W.	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	188	CUNNINGHAM TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, CATHARINE	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	143	COLUMBIA TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, FRANCES M.	WYTHE CO.	VA	432	FORT CHISWELL TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, D.	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	299	FREDERICKSVILLE PARISH	1870
FLANAGAN, GEORGE R.	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	350	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, DELILA	WYTHE CO.	VA	440	FORT CHISWELL TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, HARRIET	NORFOLK CO.	VA	119	2 W. NORFOLK	1870	FLANNAGAN, ELIZABETH	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	143	COLUMBIA TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, HARRIET	NORFOLK CO.	VA	119	2 W. NORFOLK	1870	FLANNAGAN, ELIZABETH	NORFOLK CO.	VA	152	2 W. NORFOLK	1870
FLANAGAN, J. W.	BEDFORD CO.	VA	291	OTTER TWP DIST. 1	1870	FLANNAGAN, EMMA C.	WYTHE CO.	VA	403	BLACK LICK TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, JANE	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	304	PUNOO TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, FOUNTAIN	WYTHE CO.	VA	484	SPEEDWELL TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, JOHN	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	206	PORK UNION TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, GEORGE	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	394	FREDERICKSVILLE PARISH	1870
FLANAGAN, JOHN D.	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	352	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, JAMES	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	382	FREDERICKSVILLE PARISH	1870
FLANAGAN, LUCY F.	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	140	COLUMBIA TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, JAMES	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	254	PALMYRA TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, MARY	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	140	COLUMBIA TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, JAMES	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	258	PALMYRA TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, MARY	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	269	KEMPSVILLE TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, JANE	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	614	ST. ANN'S PAR	1870
FLANAGAN, MARY	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	342	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, JEREMIAH	WYTHE CO.	VA	440	FORT CHISWELL TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, MARGARET	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	342	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, LUCY	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	146	COLUMBIA TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, MARY J.	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	355	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, LUCY J.	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	146	COLUMBIA TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, MILDRED	SMYTH CO.	VA	022	MARION TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, M.	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	382	FREDERICKSVILLE PARISH	1870
FLANAGAN, MOSES	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	354	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, MARTHA A.	HENRY CO.	VA	134	RIDGEWAY TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, NANCY	HENRY CO.	VA	138	RIDGEWAY TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, MARY	WYTHE CO.	VA	428	FORT CHISWELL TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, NANCY	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	312	PUNOO TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, MARY	NORFOLK CO.	VA	110	2 W. NORFOLK	1870
FLANAGAN, RICHARD	NORFOLK CO.	VA	119	2 W. NORFOLK	1870	FLANNAGAN, MARY	NORFOLK CO.	VA	110	2 W. NORFOLK	1870
FLANAGAN, RICHARD	NORFOLK CO.	VA	119	2 W. NORFOLK	1870	FLANNAGAN, NANCY	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	254	PALMYRA TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, SARAH	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	498	SAM MILLER TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, P.	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	329	FREDERICKSVILLE PARISH	1870
FLANAGAN, SARAH E.	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	188	CUNNINGHAM TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, REUBEN	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	146	COLUMBIA TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, SALLIE	NORTHUMBERLAND CO.	VA	089	WICOMICO TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, SARAH C.	WYTHE CO.	VA	402	BLACK LICK TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, SARAH E.	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	269	KEMPSVILLE TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, VIRGINIA	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	254	PALMYRA TWP	1870
FLANAGAN, SARAH E.	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	342	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, W. W.	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	412	FREDERICKSVILLE PARISH	1870

1870 VA

A 465	HENRY W., LYNCHBURG	1870	FLANAGAN, STEPHEN F.	LOUISA CO.	VA	380	SOUTHERN DIST.
A 222	LIBERTY TWP	1870	FLANAGAN, THOMAS	CAMPBELL CO.	VA	012	EASTERN DIV.
A 225	LIBERTY TWP	1870	FLANAGAN, VIRGINIA A.	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	188	CUNNINGHAM TWP
A 227	LIBERTY TWP	1870	FLANAGAN, WALTER E.	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	355	SEABOARD TWP
A 241	LIBERTY TWP	1870	FLANAGAN, WESLEY	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	339	SEABOARD TWP
A 225	LIBERTY TWP	1870	FLANAGAN, WILLIAM	MONTGOMERY CO.	VA	077	BLACKSBURG TWP
A 225	LIBERTY TWP	1870	FLANAGAN, WILLIAM B.	MONTGOMERY CO.	VA	077	BLACKSBURG TWP
A 065	NEWBERN TWP 2	1870	FLANAGAN, WILLIAM	SMYTH CO.	VA	016	MARION TWP
A 227	LIBERTY TWP	1870	FLANAGAN, WILLIAM	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	354	SEABOARD TWP
A 065	NEWBERN TWP 2	1870	FLANARY, BLUFORD	SCOTT CO.	VA	591	POWEL TWP
A 235	PEARISBURG TWP	1870	FLANARY, CATHARINE	SCOTT CO.	VA	602	TAYLOR TWP
A 225	LIBERTY TWP	1870	FLANARY, CRAIG	SCOTT CO.	VA	602	TAYLOR TWP
A 222	LIBERTY TWP	1870	FLANARY, ELIZABETH	SCOTT CO.	VA	492	ESTILLVILLE TWP
A 227	LIBERTY TWP	1870	FLANARY, GREEN	SCOTT CO.	VA	492	ESTILLVILLE TWP
A 010	ALLEGHANEY TWP	1870	FLANARY, JANE	SCOTT CO.	VA	599	TAYLOR TWP
A 215	LIBERTY TWP	1870	FLANARY, JACOB L.	SCOTT CO.	VA	600	TAYLOR TWP
A 537	CHICKAHOMINY TWP	1870	FLANARY, JOHN M.	SCOTT CO.	VA	599	TAYLOR TWP
A 279	STONEWALL TWP	1870	FLANARY, JULIA	SCOTT CO.	VA	492	ESTILLVILLE TWP
A 252	DIST. 1	1870	FLANARY, MARY E.	SCOTT CO.	VA	591	POWEL TWP
A 083	RANDOLPH TWP	1870	FLANARY, MORGEN	SCOTT CO.	VA	493	ESTILLVILLE TWP
A 265	FRANCISCO TWP	1870	FLANARY, NANCY J.	SCOTT CO.	VA	493	ESTILLVILLE TWP
A 248	CURDSVILLE TWP	1870	FLANARY, NANCY A.	SCOTT CO.	VA	493	ESTILLVILLE TWP
A 265	FRANCISCO TWP	1870	FLANARY, REBECCA	SCOTT CO.	VA	601	TAYLOR TWP
A 160	WALTON TWP	1870	FLANARY, SARAH	SCOTT CO.	VA	599	TAYLOR TWP
A 286	MADISON TWP	1870	FLANARY, SARAH E.	SCOTT CO.	VA	599	TAYLOR TWP
A 391	BUENA VISTA TWP	1870	FLANARY, SARAH W.	SCOTT CO.	VA	604	TAYLOR TWP
A 265	FRANCISCO TWP	1870	FLANARY, SARAH A.	SCOTT CO.	VA	485	ESTILLVILLE TWP
A 286	MADISON TWP	1870	FLANARY, SARAH	SCOTT CO.	VA	492	ESTILLVILLE TWP
A 304	CORTLAND TWP	1870	FLANARY, SARAH	SCOTT CO.	VA	492	ESTILLVILLE TWP
A 304	CORTLAND TWP	1870	FLANARY, TILMAN S.	SCOTT CO.	VA	604	TAYLOR TWP
A 069	SOUTHSIDE TWP	1870	FLANARY, WILLIAM B.	SCOTT CO.	VA	599	TAYLOR TWP
A 143	CHRISTIANSBURG TWP	1870	FLANARY, WILLIAM S.	SCOTT CO.	VA	604	TAYLOR TWP
A 067	SOUTHSIDE TWP	1870	FLANDERS, CHARLES	PRINCE WILLIAM CO	VA	377	COLES TWP
A 067	SOUTHSIDE TWP	1870	FLANEGAN, CATHARINE	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	053	ABINGDON TWP
A 143	CHRISTIANSBURG TWP	1870	FLANEGAN, ELIZABETH	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	053	ABINGDON TWP
A 450	BERRYVILLE	1870	FLANEGAN, ELIZA	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	053	ABINGDON TWP
A 067	SOUTHSIDE TWP	1870	FLANEGAN, EMILY A.	RICHMOND CO.	VA	199	FARNHAM TWP
A 391	BUENA VISTA TWP	1870	FLANEGAN, MICHAEL	LEE CO.	VA	363	WHITE SHOALS TWP
A 143	CHRISTIANSBURG TWP	1870	FLANEGAN, NANCY	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	053	ABINGDON TWP
A 143	CHRISTIANSBURG TWP	1870	FLANEGAN, PATRICK	CAMPBELL CO.	VA	544	LYNCH W., LYNCHBURG
A 450	BERRYVILLE	1870	FLANEGAN, SARAH	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	053	ABINGDON TWP
A 069	SOUTHSIDE TWP	1870	FLANEGAN, SUSAN	LEE CO.	VA	363	WHITE SHOALS TWP
A 143	CHRISTIANSBURG TWP	1870	FLANERY, ADAM	LEE CO.	VA	408	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 215	COPLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, ALEXANDER	LEE CO.	VA	250	JONESVILLE TWP
A 215	COPLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, CATHARINE	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 215	COPLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, CAMPBELL	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 560	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, DAVID C.	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 560	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, DAVID	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 382	COLES TWP	1870	FLANERY, ELIZABETH	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 563	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, ELMIRA	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 563	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, ELKAND JR.	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 563	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, ELLEN	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 685	JOHNSON TWP	1870	FLANERY, ELKANAS	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 495	BUCHANAN TWP	1870	FLANERY, ELIZABETH	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 495	BUCHANAN TWP	1870	FLANERY, FRANZ	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 647	ASHBY TWP	1870	FLANERY, JAMES	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 495	BUCHANAN TWP	1870	FLANERY, JAMES M.	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 495	BUCHANAN TWP	1870	FLANERY, JACKSON	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 096	BLACKSBURG TWP	1870	FLANERY, JEMIMA	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 444	MANASSAS	1870	FLANERY, JOSEPH	LEE CO.	VA	403	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 445	MANASSAS	1870	FLANERY, JOHN J. S.	LEE CO.	VA	412	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 647	ASHBY TWP	1870	FLANERY, LOUISA	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 685	JOHNSON TWP	1870	FLANERY, LUCY	LEE CO.	VA	411	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 444	MANASSAS	1870	FLANERY, MARTHA	LEE CO.	VA	403	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 495	BUCHANAN TWP	1870	FLANERY, MARY	LEE CO.	VA	403	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 495	BUCHANAN TWP	1870	FLANERY, MARY	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 532	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, MARTHA	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 532	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, MARTHA	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 532	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, MARY A.	LEE CO.	VA	250	JONESVILLE TWP
A 532	FINCASTLE TWP	1870	FLANERY, PHEBE	LEE CO.	VA	250	JONESVILLE TWP
A 237	HARDY TWP	1870	FLANERY, REESE*	LEE CO.	VA	250	JONESVILLE TWP
A 237	HARDY TWP	1870	FLANERY, SARAH E.	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 237	HARDY TWP	1870	FLANERY, SILAS	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 408	BUENA VISTA TWP	1870	FLANERY, THOMAS	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 077	BLACKSBURG TWP	1870	FLANERY, WILLIAM	LEE CO.	VA	407	YOCUM STATION TWP
A 134	RIDGEWAY TWP	1870	FLANERY, ZION	LEE CO.	VA	250	JONESVILLE TWP
A 115	2 W. NORFOLK	1870	FLANGHERTY, BRIDGET	NORFOLK CO.	VA	271	4 W. NORFOLK
A 115	2 W. NORFOLK	1870	FLANIGAN, ELIZABETH	CUMBERLAND CO.	VA	007	HAMILTON TWP
A 077	BLACKSBURG TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, JOHN	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	037	ABINGDON TWP
A 016	MARION TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, JOHN B.	KING & QUEEN CO.	VA	384	BUENA VISTA TWP
A 354	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, LIZZIE	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	037	ABINGDON TWP
A 017	ABINGDON TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, MADISON	CUMBERLAND CO.	VA	007	HAMILTON TWP
A 352	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, MARY	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	016	ABINGDON TWP
A 498	SAM MILLER TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, MARTHA	NORFOLK CO.	VA	276	4 W. NORFOLK
A 138	RIDGEWAY TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, MARY A.	NORFOLK CO.	VA	276	4 W. NORFOLK
A 347	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, NANCY	NORFOLK CO.	VA	212	3 W. NORFOLK
A 016	MARION TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, SILAS W.	CHESTERFIELD CO.	VA	373	2 REVENUE DISTRICT
A 355	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, VIRGINIA	CUMBERLAND CO.	VA	007	HAMILTON TWP
A 342	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANIGAN, WILLIAM	CUMBERLAND CO.	VA	007	HAMILTON TWP
A 369	LOVINGSTON TWP	1870	FLANING, MARY*	GOOCHLAND CO.	VA	089	LICKINGHOLE TWP
A 201	PORK UNION TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, A. S.	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	614	ST. ANN'S PAR
A 188	CUNNINGHAM TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, B. C.	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	304	FREDERICKSVILLE PARISH
A 358	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, BETTIE C.	WYTHE CO.	VA	427	FORT CHISWELL TWP
A 188	CUNNINGHAM TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, BURNETT	HENRY CO.	VA	134	RIDGEWAY TWP
A 432	FORT CHISWELL TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, CATHARINE	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	143	COLUMBIA TWP
A 350	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, D.	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	299	FREDERICKSVILLE PARISH
A 119	2 W. NORFOLK	1870	FLANNAGAN, DELILA	WYTHE CO.	VA	440	FORT CHISWELL TWP
A 119	2 W. NORFOLK	1870	FLANNAGAN, ELIZABETH	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	143	COLUMBIA TWP
A 291	OTTER TWP DIST. 1	1870	FLANNAGAN, ELIZABETH	NORFOLK CO.	VA	152	2 W. NORFOLK
A 104	FUNGO TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, EMMA C.	WYTHE CO.	VA	403	BLACK LICK TWP
A 109	PORK UNION TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, FOUNTAIN	WYTHE CO.	VA	484	SPEEDWELL TWP
A 152	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, GEORGE	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	396	FREDERICKSVILLE PARISH
A 40	COLUMBIA TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, JAMES	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	382	FREDERICKSVILLE PARISH
A 40	COLUMBIA TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, JAMES	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	254	PALMYRA TWP
A 359	KEMPSVILLE TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, JAMES	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	258	PALMYRA TWP
A 342	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, JANE	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	614	ST. ANN'S PAR
A 342	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, JEREMIAH	WYTHE CO.	VA	440	FORT CHISWELL TWP
A 355	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, LUCY	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	146	COLUMBIA TWP
A 022	MARION TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, LUCY J.	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	146	COLUMBIA TWP
A 354	SEABOARD TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, M.	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	382	FREDERICKSVILLE PARISH
A 138	RIDGEWAY TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, MARTHA A.	HENRY CO.	VA	134	RIDGEWAY TWP
A 104	FUNGO TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, MARY	WYTHE CO.	VA	428	FORT CHISWELL TWP
A 119	2 W. NORFOLK	1870	FLANNAGAN, MARY	NORFOLK CO.	VA	110	2 W. NORFOLK
A 119	2 W. NORFOLK	1870	FLANNAGAN, MARY	NORFOLK CO.	VA	110	2 W. NORFOLK
A 498	SAM MILLER TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, NANCY	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	254	PALMYRA TWP
A 358	CUNNINGHAM TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, P.	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	329	FREDERICKSVILLE PARISH
A 139	WICOMICO TWP	1870	FLANNAGAN, REUBEN	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	146	COLUMBIA TWP
			FLANNAGAN, SARAH C.	ROCHE CO.			

			FLANNAGAN, WILLIAM	FLUVANNA CO.	VA	254	
			FLANNAGAN, WILLIAM M.	WYTHE CO.	VA	402	
			FLANNEL, JAMES	ELIZABETH CITY CO	VA	037	
			FLANNEL, JOHN	ROCKINGHAM CO.	VA	092	
			FLANNEL, LOUISA	ROCKINGHAM CO.	VA	092	
			FLANNEY, REESE	LEE CO.	VA	250	
			FLANNGAN, A.	WYTHE CO.	VA	406	
			FLANNGAN, ANN W.	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	304	
			FLANNGAN, HENRY	PRINCESS ANNE CO.	VA	347	
			FLANNGAN, MARY C.	WYTHE CO.	VA	406	
			FLANNIGAN, ANDREW	CUMBERLAND CO.	VA	007	
			FLANNIGAN, ANN C.	NORFOLK CO.	VA	266	
			FLANNIGAN, ANDREW	NORFOLK CO.	VA	288	
			FLANNIGAN, FRANCES	NORFOLK CO.	VA	281	
			FLANNIGAN, H.	ALBEMARLE CO.	VA	382	
			FLANNIGAN, J. D.	NORFOLK CO.	VA	266	
			FLANNIGAN, JAMES	CUMBERLAND CO.	VA	006	
			FLANNIGAN, LISABETH	CUMBERLAND CO.	VA	007	
			FLANNIGAN, SARAH	CUMBERLAND CO.	VA	006	
			FLANNIN, ELENDER	LEE CO.	VA	311	
			FLANNIN, JESSY R.	LEE CO.	VA	311	
			FLANOWAY, JUDY	CHARLOTTE CO.	VA	109	
			FLARED, FANNY	DINWIDDIE CO.	VA	137	
			FLASH, DIANNA*	AUGUSTA CO.	VA	409	
			FLATFORD, AMERICA	STAFFORD CO.	VA	071	
			FLATFORD, CHLOE	PRINCE WILLIAM CO	VA	379	
			FLATFORD, ELIZA	STAFFORD CO.	VA	071	
			FLATFORD, NISSA	STAFFORD CO.	VA	071	
			FLATFORD, ROBERT	STAFFORD CO.	VA	071	
			FLAUR, THOMAS	NORFOLK CO.	VA	293	
			FLAURS, CHRISTIANA	SURRY CO.	VA	139	
			FLAW, MARGARET	CHARLOTTE CO.	VA	014	
			FLAWS, MARTHA	SURRY CO.	VA	133	
			FLAWS, SUSAN	SURRY CO.	VA	133	
			FLCHER, PATSEY	AMHERST CO.	VA	587	
			FLEAGER, JACOB	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	531	
			FLEAGER, JACOB	BOTETOURT CO.	VA	531	
			FLEAHONAR, WILLIAM*	APPOMATTOX CO.	VA	058	
			FLEED, ELIZA	LANCASTER CO.	VA	207	
			FLEENER, ZACARIAH	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	100	
			FLEENOR, ABBE JOHN	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	145	
			FLEENOR, ABRAM	SCOTT CO.	VA	531	
			FLEENOR, ABRAM	SCOTT CO.	VA	531	
			FLEENOR, ADAM	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	151	
			FLEENOR, ADAM B.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	153	
			FLEENOR, ALFRED P.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	130	
			FLEENOR, ALLAN	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	153	
			FLEENOR, AMANDA E.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	131	
			FLEENOR, AMANDA	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	152	
			FLEENOR, AMOS M.	SCOTT CO.	VA	534	
			FLEENOR, ANNIE V.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	128	
			FLEENOR, ARNOLD P.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	087	
			FLEENOR, BERRY W.	LEE CO.	VA	250	
			FLEENOR, BOB	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	163	
			FLEENOR, CATHERINE	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	119	
			FLEENOR, CATHARINE	LEE CO.	VA	264	
			FLEENOR, CHARLES B.	LEE CO.	VA	258	
			FLEENOR, CYNTHIA A.	SCOTT CO.	VA	532	
			FLEENOR, DANIEL	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	119	
			FLEENOR, DAVID C.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	155	
			FLEENOR, DEIDY	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	180	
			FLEENOR, DELENA	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	148	
			FLEENOR, DELIA	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	153	
			FLEENOR, DRURY MD.	LEE CO.	VA	259	
			FLEENOR, EDY	LEE CO.	VA	264	
			FLEENOR, ELIZABETH	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	117	
			FLEENOR, ELIJAH	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	118	
			FLEENOR, ELIZABETH	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	118	
			FLEENOR, ELIZA J.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	128	
			FLEENOR, ELMER H.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	138	
			FLEENOR, ELIZABETH H.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	144	
			FLEENOR, ELI M.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	145	
			FLEENOR, ELIZABETH	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	145	
			FLEENOR, ELIJAH	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	146	
			FLEENOR, ELLEN	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	147	
			FLEENOR, ELIZABETH	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	150	
			FLEENOR, ELLEN	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	153	
			FLEENOR, ELIZABETH	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	153	
			FLEENOR, ELI	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	153	
			FLEENOR, ELIZA A.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	157	
			FLEENOR, ELIZA J.	LEE CO.	VA	259	
			FLEENOR, ELIZA	SCOTT CO.	VA	533	
			FLEENOR, EMILY	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	157	
			FLEENOR, EVA	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	199	
			FLEENOR, FRANK	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	154	
			FLEENOR, GASPAR	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	131	
			FLEENOR, GEORGE L. F.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	082	
			FLEENOR, GEORGE	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	153	
			FLEENOR, GEORGE V.	LEE CO.	VA	258	
			FLEENOR, GEORGE W.	SCOTT CO.	VA	532	
			FLEENOR, GOSPER	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	152	
			FLEENOR, HENRY J.	LEE CO.	VA	259	
			FLEENOR, HENRY V.	SCOTT CO.	VA	533	
			FLEENOR, HIRAM C.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	130	
			FLEENOR, ISAAC B.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	130	
			FLEENOR, ISAAC	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	167	
			FLEENOR, ISABELLA A.	LEE CO.	VA	259	
			FLEENOR, ISAAC	SCOTT CO.	VA	531	
			FLEENOR, JACOB	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	131	
			FLEENOR, JAMES F.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	131	
			FLEENOR, JAMES A.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	150	
			FLEENOR, JANE	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	154	
			FLEENOR, JANE	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	156	
			FLEENOR, JANE	SCOTT CO.	VA	531	
			FLEENOR, JACOB	SCOTT CO.	VA	532	
			FLEENOR, JAMES	SCOTT CO.	VA	533	
			FLEENOR, JAMES	SCOTT CO.	VA	533	
			FLEENOR, JEREMIAH	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	147	
			FLEENOR, JERAMIAH	SCOTT CO.	VA	532	
			FLEENOR, JOSEPH	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	128	
			FLEENOR, JOHN T.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	144	
			FLEENOR, JOHN B.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	153	
			FLEENOR, JOHN P.	WASHINGTON CO.	VA	160	
			FLEENOR, JOSHUA N.	LEE CO.	VA	300	
			FLEENOR, JOSEPH D.	LEE CO.	VA	250	
			FLEENOR, JOHN H.	LEE CO.	VA	259	
			FLEENOR, JOEL H.	SCOTT CO.	VA	532	
			FLEENOR, JULY A.				

formerly Mundellsville, fell into Page County 1831).

Maurertown (1865- , formerly Tom's Brook); Mikado (1889-91); Milford (1834-46, fell into Warren County 1836); Mine Run Furnace (1877-89, 1890-93); Moore's Store (1839-47, name changed to Forestville; 1848-1954, formerly Forestville); Mount Clifton (1850-1907); Mount Hope (1813-35, formerly Front Royal in Frederick County); Mount Jackson (1826- , formerly Mount Pleasant); Mount Olive (1858-1906); Mount Pleasant (1813-26, name changed to Mount Jackson); Mundellsville (1803-1813/7, name changed to Luray).

New Market (1797-).

Orkney Springs (1853-); Overall's (1813-1828/31).

Paddy's Mills (1857-66, 1871-81); Pinkerton (1882-1905); Powell's Fort (1856-59, formerly Burner's White Sulphur Springs; 1873-73); Pugh's Run (1888-1902).

Quicksburg (1877- , formerly Forest Station).

Red Banks (1840-47).

Saint David's Church (1887-); St. Luke's (1880-1906, name changed to St. Luke 1892); Saumsville (1858-1906); Seven Fountains (1858- , formerly Burner's Springs); Shenandoah Alum Springs (1873-1931); Shenandoah Fork (1813/7-1819/22); Shenandoah Springs (1851-53, name changed to Burner's White Sulphur Springs); Stony Creek (1822-44, name changed to Edinburg); Strasburg (1793-).

Tom's Brook (1834-65, name changed to Maurertown; 1871-); Topnot (1886-1904).

Van Buren Furnace (1849-1943).

Wheatfield (1873-1954); Willow Grove (1849-49, 1878-93); Woodstock (1793-).

Zepp (1880-1968).

SMYTH COUNTY

Smyth County was formed in 1832 from portions of Washington and Wythe counties. Its boundaries have not changed since that time.

Historical information appears in Goodridge Wilson, *Smyth County History and Traditions* (Kingsport, Tenn., 1932) and *Hardesty's Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia* (ed. for Wythe and Smyth cos.; New York, Richmond, 1884).

COURT RECORDS (from Virginia State Library microfilm inventory): Deeds are complete from 1832 to 1865 and there is a general index 1832-1929.

Wills are complete from 1832 to 1873 and there is a general index 1832-1913.

Court orders are preserved for 1832-66 and there are

Chancery orders 1832-72.

Marriage registers cover 1832-1915.

Birth records 1857-85 actually begin in 1853 and Death records 1857-96 also begin in 1853.

A Surveyors' Book covers 1833-90.

TAX LISTS: The Virginia State Library has personal property tax books for 1832-63. There are two books 1833, 1839-63. Land tax books are preserved for 1832-63 and there are two books in 1833, 1838-63.

CENSUS RECORDS: 1840 census, a single alphabetical list.

1850 census, a single list.

1860 census, a single list (Post office, Seven Mile Ford).

1870 census, for Marion Township (P.O. Marion), Rich Valley Township (P.O. Chatham Hill, Broad Ford, Saltville), St. Clair Township (P.O. Marion).

1880 census, for Marion Magisterial District (includes Marion), Marion District (west half, including Marion); Rich Valley Magisterial District (includes Chatham Hill), Rich Valley Magisterial District, St. Clair District.

POST OFFICES (established before 1890): Adwolf (1886-1903); Aspinville (1845-45, formerly Beatie's Store, name changed to Seven Mile Ford); Atkins' Tank (1871- , name changed to Atkins 1895).

Beatie's Store (1845-45, formerly Seven Mile Ford, name changed to Aspinville); Blue Spring (1837-37, formerly Roaring Spring, name changed to Roaring Spring; 1844-69, formerly Roaring Spring); Broadford (1831-).

Camp (1878-1961); Cedar Spring (1874-83, changed into Wythe County); Cedar Springs (1883-91, formerly in Wythe County, changed into Wythe County; 1910-1950, formerly in Wythe County); Chatham Hill (1837-66, 1867-1960); Chilhowie (1888- , formerly Town House); Chilhowie Springs (1877-82); Crescent (1888-91).

Ellendale (1876-92).

Goolsby's (1876-77); Groseclose Mills (1856-57); Grosses (1880-1909).

Holstein Mills (1879-1903).

Long Hollow (1872-1903; name changed to Longhollow 1895); Love's Mills (1837-1903, changed into Washington County 1837).

Marion (1835- , formerly New Antrim).

New Antrim (1831/2-1835, name changed to Marion).

Olympia (1854-66, 1873-1904).

Plasterburg (1884-1907, name changed to North Holston), Pleasant Hill (1832-43, 1844-49).

Roaring Spring (1837-37, name changed to Blue Spring; 1837-44, formerly Blue Spring); Rock Grove (1879-88); Rye Valley (1837-1904); Rich Valley (1872-1905).

St. Clair's Bottom (1870-1903, name changed to Saint Clair Bottom 1892); Saltville (1832- , before 1835 in Washington County; changed into Washington 1845, again into Smyth County 1896); Seven Mile Ford (1834-43, before 1834 in Washington County, name changed to Beatie's Store; 1845- , formerly Aspinville); Sinclair's Bottom (1837-66); Sugar Grove (1873-).

Tilson's Mill (1873- , changed into Bland County 1873); Town House (1850-54; 1875-88, name changed to Chilhowie); Two Mile Branch (1843-51, 1852-66, 1870-82).

Valley View (1875-99).

POST OFFICES (established before 1890): Denbigh (1889-1955, formerly Warwick Court House).

Lee Hall (1883-1956, formerly in York County, name changed to Leehall 1895).

Menchville (1870-72, 1889-1952); Minnetta (1880-81, name changed to Newport News); Morrison (1883-1951).

New Ports News (1851-54); Newport News (1866-72; 1881- , formerly Minnetta).

Warwick Court House (1827-32; 1834-89, name changed to Denbigh).

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County was formed in 1777 from a portion of Fincastle, when that county was abolished. Within six months the eastern boundary was altered for the better convenience of the inhabitants. It then comprised the area of present Virginia from the western parts of Smyth and Tazewell counties to the Kentucky border. Russell County was cut off in 1787, part of Washington County was taken to form Scott County in 1815 and another part was cut off in 1832 on the formation of Smyth County. At that time Washington County attained its present boundaries.

Historical information appears in Lewis Preston Summers, *History of Southwest Virginia, 1746-1786, Washington County, 1777-1870* (Richmond, 103) and in Historical Society of Washington County, Virginia, *Publications*, nos. 1-18 (Abingdon, Va., 1937-51).

COURT RECORDS (from Virginia State Library microfilm inventory): Deeds are complete from 1778 to 1866 and there are general indexes 1778-1841, 1841-77. Selected deeds, 1778-99, appear in Lewis Preston Summers, *Annals of Southwest Virginia, 1769-1800* (Abingdon, Va., 1929). There are also District Court deeds, 1789-1840, with an index.

Wills are complete from 1777 to 1866 and there are general indexes of devisors and devisees, 1777-1856, 1856-1938. Selected wills, 1777-1800, are abstracted in Summers, *Annals*. There are also Circuit Court Wills, 1840-1903.

Court minute books are preserved for 1777-87, 1819-21, 1837-66. There are general indexes covering 1777-1872. Selected minutes, 1777-84, appear in Summers, *Annals*. There are also Chancery Orders 1831-70.

Guardians' accounts are preserved for 1840-73.

Marriages are recorded for 1785-1902 and early marriage records appear in Summers, *Annals*, covering 1786-1818,

in Beverley Fleet, *Virginia Colonial Abstracts*, v. 34 (Richmond, 1949), covering 1782-1820, and in Waverly Barbe, "Washington County, Virginia, Mc Marriages, 18 1820, in *The Virginia Genealogist*, v. 20, pp. 130-32, giving entries omitted from Fleet.

Birth and death records are preserved for 1853-189

There are surveyors' records, 1781-1890, and selec surveys, 1781-97, appear in Summers, *Annals*, and in Goodridge Wilson, *Smyth County History and Traditions* (Kingsport, Tenn., 1932).

Minutes of the Overseers of the Poor cover the yea 1826-62.

TAX LISTS: The Virginia State Library has personal property tax books of Washington County for 1782-1863 There are two books for 1807-1863. Land tax books exist for 1782, 1786-1870. There are two books for e year except one in 1786 and 1804-06 and three in 1788

CENSUS RECORDS: 1810 census, a single list.

1820 census, a single alphabetical list.

1830 and 1840 censuses, alphabetical lists for the county and for Abingdon.

1850 census, a single list.

1860 census, a single list (Post offices, Abingdon Saltville, Holston, Emory, Glade Spring, Bluff Bridge Mocks Mills, Liberty Hall, Lodi, Smith's Creek, Raven Nest, Mendota, Price's Factory, Three Springs, Clear Branch, Goodson).

1870 census, for Abingdon, Abingdon Township, 3rd Division (Abingdon Township), 4th Division, Glade Spr Township, Goodson Township, Kinderhook Township, Nort Fork Township, 1st Division (Saltville Township), 3r Division (Saltville Township). Post office of all, Abingdon.

1880 census, for Abingdon District (includes Abin Abingdon District, Glade Spring District, Goodson District, town of Goodson, Goodson District, Goodson (east of A. M. & O. R.R.), Kinderhook District, Nort Fork District, Saltville District, Holston District.

POST OFFICES (established before 1890): Abingdon (1793-); Abrams Falls (1889-1913); Alum Wells (1872-75, 1876-1934).

Benhams (1880-1959); Bluff Bridge (1859-61; 1866- formerly in Johnson Co., Tenn. [*sic*]; Bristol (1867- before and after in Sullivan Co., Tenn.; Brumley Gap (1878-1907); Buffalo Pond (1855-66, 1868-75).

Cedarville (1841-56); Clark's Mills (1850-54); Clear Branch (1838-75); Crab Orchard (before 1803-18

in Beverley Fleet, *Virginia Colonial Abstracts*, v. 34 (Richmond, 1949), covering 1782-1820, and in Waverly Barbe, "Washington County, Virginia, Mc Marriages, 1801-1820, in *The Virginia Genealogist*, v. 20, pp. 130-32, giving entries omitted from Fleet.

Birth and death records are preserved for 1853-1892.

There are surveyors' records, 1781-1890, and selected surveys, 1781-97, appear in Summers, *Annals*, and in Goodridge Wilson, *Smyth County History and Traditions* (Kingsport, Tenn., 1932).

Minutes of the Overseers of the Poor cover the years 1826-62.

TAX LISTS: The Virginia State Library has personal property tax books of Washington County for 1782-1863. There are two books for 1807-1863. Land tax books exist for 1782, 1786-1870. There are two books for each year except one in 1786 and 1804-06 and three in 1788.

CENSUS RECORDS: 1810 census, a single list.

1820 census, a single alphabetical list.

1830 and 1840 censuses, alphabetical lists for the county and for Abingdon.

1850 census, a single list.

1860 census, a single list (Post offices, Abingdon, Saltville, Holston, Emory, Glade Spring, Bluff Bridge, Mocks Mills, Liberty Hall, Lodi, Smith's Creek, Raven's Nest, Mendota, Price's Factory, Three Springs, Clear Branch, Goodson).

1870 census, for Abingdon, Abingdon Township, 3rd Division (Abingdon Township), 4th Division, Glade Spring Township, Goodson Township, Kinderhook Township, North Fork Township, 1st Division (Saltville Township), 3rd Division (Saltville Township). Post office of all, Abingdon.

1880 census, for Abingdon District (includes Abingdon), Abingdon District, Glade Spring District, Goodson District, town of Goodson, Goodson District, Goodson (east of A. M. & O. R.R.), Kinderhook District, North Fork District, Saltville District, Holston District.

POST OFFICES (established before 1890): Abingdon (1793-): Abrams Falls (1889-1913): Alum Wells (1872-75, 1876-1934).

Benhams (1880-1959): Bluff Bridge (1859-61: 1866-70, formerly in Johnson Co., Tenn. [*sic*]; Bristol (1867-67, before and after in Sullivan Co., Tenn.: Brumley Gap (1878-1907): Buffalo Pond (1855-66, 1868-75).

Cedarville (1841-56); Clark's Mills (1850-54): Clear Branch (1838-75); Crab Orchard (before 1803-1819):

Craig's Mills (1853-59, 1861-1902).

Emory (1847-).

Fleenors (1888-1906); Forks (1855-66); Friendship (1876-1907).

Glade Spring (1833-56, name changed to Sneads; 1858-58, name changed to Sneadsville; 1869-); Glade Spring Depot (1856-66); Goodson (1859-66, formerly Bristol, Tenn.); Green Cove (1876-1958); Greendale (1873-1963).

Hazel Spring (1878-1906); Hayter's Gap (1851-52, 1853-55); Hamilton Institute (1879-82); Holston (1832-1966); Hyter's Gap (1878-1905, name changed to Hyters Gap 1894).

Jones Mills (1852-57).

Ketron (1888-1907); Kinderhook (1846-57, name changed to Mendota); King's Mill (1872-1904).

Laurel (1834-66); Leplo (1881-1903); Liberty Hall (1837-66); Lindell (1883-1921); Lodi (1857-1933); Love's Mills (1837-1903, name changed to Love Mills 1893); Lowland (1886-1907); Lee's Mills (1878-1904).

Mandota (1873-88, name changed to Mendota); Magnolia (1851-53, 1856-61); Maple Spring (1852-52, name changed to Smith's Creek); Meadow View (1875- , name changed to Meadowview 1895); Mendota (1857-66, formerly Kinderhook; 1888- , formerly Mandota); Moab (1882-1908); Mock's Mills (1856-66; 1870-90, name changed to Damascus); Montgomery (1870-1912, name changed to Wyndale); Mount Airy (1820-23, formerly Seven Mile Ford, name changed to Seven Mile Ford); Mumpower (1884-86).

North Fork (1851-66).

Osceola (1872-1903).

Piles (1883-84); Price's Factory (1859-66).

Ravens Nest (1846-74, 1882-1914); Rhea's Store (1841-1845, name changed to Three Springs); Rockford (1872-83).

Saltville (1832-35, changed into Smyth County; 1845-1906, formerly in Smyth County, changed into Smyth County); Sapling Grove (1839-53); Seven Mile Ford (1817-20, name changed to Mount Airy; 1823- , formerly Mount Airy, changed into Smyth County 1832); Shortsville (1882-1907); Smith's Creek (1852-66, formerly Maple Spring; 1867-1904, name changed to Smith Creek 1894); Sneads (1856-57, formerly Glade Spring); Sneadsville (1858-66, formerly Glade Spring); Stump (1881-1904).

Three Springs (1833-35; 1836-38; 1845-49, name changed to Rhea's Store; 1850-68); Timber Grove (1850-59).

Wallace's Switch (1872-1962, name changed to Wallace 1894).

Zeno (1884-86).

The next day Colonel Campbell again wrote Major Edmondson telling him that two hundred Tories were embodied in the Glades, which is the country crossed by the present county line west of Rural Retreat. Charles Bowen, born in Rockbridge County in 1747, was in Capt. William Edmondson's company at King's Mountain. In 1832 he was living in Blount County, Tennessee.

The Blessings located on the Middle Fork, and when the county was formed one of that name lived where the road from Adwolfe joined the main stage road. Mary Blessing was born Feb. 24, 1832, one day after the birth of Smith County, and on Feb. 24, 1932, celebrated her one hundredth birthday at her home in Marion. Friends presented her with a bouquet of one hundred rosebuds. In full possession of her faculties she received the many visitors who called that day and graciously acknowledged their courtesy. She is the widow of the late Vincent L. Morgan, and mother of the late Haynes L. Morgan, Mrs. George W. Miles, and Mrs. Mamie Painter.

Philip Greever started the Greever family in 1780 in a log house still standing on the James Greever farm. He came from Pennsylvania, bringing two indentured servants with him. They were German, and he overheard them plotting in that language to murder him. He handled the situation in such a way that he not only turned their purpose, but won their respect and affection, so that they gave him loyal service until their terms expired. They then acquired land of their own and became substantial citizens. A Stalnaker family was at Chilhowie in 1769. Hennegars, Humphrey, Smith, Fuller, and Galbraith are names of other first settlers on the lower Middle Fork in Smyth.

There were others who were here prior to or during the Revolution. These are some whose names happen to appear in records available at the moment of this writing. In the decades 1780–1800 a great many people came, among them

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ties of the state; that the distance to court entailed great hardships upon the citizens, particularly upon those residing in the western portion of Washington; that "if about one-third of the territory of Washington County was added to a small portion of Wythe County, it would form a county, as to wealth, population and territory, superior to most of the counties in the Commonwealth, and such as would not, as is too often the case, be an expense to the State, and would leave the present counties in better form, and sufficiently large and respectable, and with their Court-Houses more central. To this arrangement, there is no objection felt in those counties, (except self-interest, in some few individuals), and the interest of your petitioners, would thereby, be greatly promoted, and their present grievances alleviated."

The petitioners asked that the new county be formed and "called Smyth in honor and memory of the name of the late General Alexander Smyth whose name it thus becomes us to immortalize."

The petitioners asked that the western line begin at a white oak, at the head of a large spring, in front of Joseph Meek's dwelling house, forks of the Lee Highway and Glade Spring road.

A memorial was presented to the Legislature from certain citizens in the lower part of Washington County. They raised no objection to the proposed county but disputed certain statements of fact in the petition and protested against locating the line so far to the west.

The act creating Smyth County was passed on Feb. 23, 1832, and began the western line at a point several miles east of Joseph Meek's spring, "on the main stage road, at a bridge in a hollow, at a point where the spring branch of Philip Greever crosses the same." This Philip Greever came from Pennsylvania in the spring of 1780 and built his cabin, which still stands, about one mile up the branch from this

point. In the summer of 1780 he followed Col. William Campbell against the Tories on New River, and that fall followed him to King's Mountain and fired the first shot in that battle. From this bridge the line ran direct to the Russell line, passing equidistant between Preston's and King's salt wells, and south twenty-five degrees east to the southern boundary of Washington County. To avoid squabbling over the county seat, the act named a commission composed of five citizens of other counties to select a site and make a report thereof in writing to the county court which should order the buildings erected at the place so chosen. Charles L. Crockett of Wythe, John H. Fulton of Washington, William Price of Russell, Samuel McCamant of Grayson, and Thomas Peery of Tazewell were members of this commission. These gentlemen, or all except Mr. Crockett, whose name is not signed to the report, informed the justices sitting in the May term of court of 1832 that, having viewed several situations pointed out by citizens of Smyth, they had determined to fix the county seat on lands of William Humes west of Staley's Creek and south of the main road, which then crossed Staley's Creek near the Handle Mills, ran straight up the hill by Dr. Dickinson's, through Marion College, and the Look property, or Isaac Collins' land it then was, coming into the present road below the spring in the corner of this property. They reported that they had run off one acre of land on the hill, west of a fence dividing a rye and a wheat field, and north of a straight line running through the said fields, as a public square, which is the courthouse square; and the line through the rye and wheat fields is on the main street of Marion. This commission spent a night with Mr. Thomas Thomas, on the South Fork, where a discussion arose concerning a name for the new county seat. Mrs. Freelove Cole Thomas, their hostess, opined that it would be fitting to name it in honor of Gen. Francis Marion, which was done.

to the said Elizabeth C. Killinger for the saving of the Records of the County from destruction after they were fired by the enemy and that there be appropriated five hundred dollars as a reward for her valuable services and that a copy of this order be delivered to her by the Sheriff; and that he pay her the five hundred dollars above appropriated.

General Vaughn, having saved his wagon trains, was trying to get from Wytheville to Marion on December 22 with about seven hundred men but was obliged to halt at Reed Creek because of the suffering of his men from the intense cold. General Echols, writing from Mr. Sheffey's house in Marion at 5:30 P.M., December 22, says four hundred and twenty reserves under Col. J. F. Kent would reach that place the next day unless stopped by the extreme severity of the weather.

In Stoneman's raid a great deal of damage was done to private property. It is said that Sheridan boasted that he had left the Valley of Virginia so bare that a crow flying over it would have to bring his rations with him. General Gillem, in his official report to Andrew Johnson, makes practically the same boast in different words of his exploits in Southwest Virgina during this raid.

Aunt Mary Poole was a little colored girl, a slave of the Greevers, at the time of Stoneman's raid. She says: "Old Marse Hiram Greever and my pappy, Cæsar, was refugeeing out in the mountains with the horses and silver. Marse Jeems was off to the war and ole Miss Greever was away from home visiting some whar. The Yankees first come by and camped. Gen'ral Stoneman and Gen'ral Gillem stayed in the brick house, then they all went away up towards Marion. After they had been gone two or three days, Marse Hiram and my daddy come home with the horses and silver. They hadn't much more 'n got home until I looked up the road and I seen the Yankees was comin' back. I run into the house and told old Marse Hiram the Yankees was comin' back. Marse

Hiram and my daddy, Cæsar, grabbed up a bag full of silver and took out of the back door and up through the garden and the branch back of the house and got out of sight just as the Yankees come in the front gate. The generals stayed in the big house that night and I waited on them. Thar was a barrel of apply brandy in the cellar and they had some soldiers knock the head out of it and poured it all out because they said that if the men got hold of it, they would all get drunk and burn down the house. And that night the soldiers camped all up and down the road as far as you could see both ways. They come in about dark and before you knowed it, they had all the fence rails tore down and was making fires out of them. And they had caught up all the chickens, hogs, and what cows was on the place and killed them and was cooking them for their supper."

Aunt Mary Poole is now upwards of ninety years old and lives on a little place back of Mr. Levi Cole's house. She also says that at the beginning of the war the Confederates had a company of soldiers drilling on the lands in front of Capt. Charlie Preston's, the present home of Mrs. H. L. Morgan. She says that "Marse Jeems" was captain of that company and that Capt. John M. Preston was lieutenant and that every day she used to carry a big hamper of "vittles" to them on horse back. She remembers vividly an occasion when a flag was presented to the company by Mrs. Arthur Campbell Cummings, sister of Captain Preston, and that there was big speech making. This flag was made from Mrs. Cumming's wedding dress and is now in the possession of Mrs. E. L. Greever. Aunt Mary also recalls vividly the departure of the company when the mothers, wives, and sweethearts, weeping, told the soldiers good-by.

For several years after the war, a detachment of Federal soldiers was quartered at Marion in barracks located south

in-law. Joseph Drake had married a daughter of Col. John Buchanan, and they lived on Carlock's Creek not far from the muster grounds. There was an old quarrel between Drake and Floyd. Jane was visiting at the home of her cousin William Preston when John Floyd came back to life and claimed her from Sawyer. In the month of November, 1778, she might well have been visiting her sister, Mrs. Drake on Carlock's Creek. Colonel Floyd might well have attended a muster at the Town House that month, perhaps to take command of a company. And he might have learned that his old personal rival, Drake, was trying to break off his engagement with Jane Buchanan and in his heady way taken her on his horse behind him and ridden forthwith to the parson. We can keep the story anyway and until we dig up definite proof as to the marriages we may assign it to John, Jr., or John Sr., as our fancy pleases.

There is another interesting tradition in the Chilhowie vicinity whose truth has been questioned, the story that Philip Greever fired the first shot at King's Mountain and that the old musket from which he fired it is still in possession of his descendant, Mrs. Virginia Greever. Personally, I believe the story to be absolutely true, and on the following grounds: (1) It has come down by direct tradition in the Greever family; (2) The old musket of the period of King's Mountain with the initials "P. G." cut into its iron barrel, has been handed down as Philip Greever's gun; (3) Philip Greever himself in an affidavit sworn to before a notary public makes the assertion that he fired the first shot in that battle, and he made this affidavit while many veterans of King's Mountain were still living around him, who would have certainly refuted it if not true.

In the stagecoach days, certainly one, possibly two, presidents of the United States were entertained in the old Town House Tavern. In a cockpit nearby the sporting gentry

would match their game roosters, sometimes for high wagers. The stage road ran up the hill and in front of the old house. Madam Russell spent her last years in a large log house she had built just west of the Town House. To the north was a sulphur spring, in a beautiful wooded location that was developed into a notable summer resort known as the Chilhowie Springs, and had attached to it a famous race track and a still more famous camp meeting ground.

In 1804 Robertson Gannaway purchased a farm near the sulphur spring. Just before marching to Norfolk with a volunteer company in the War of 1812 he leased the sulphur spring, and after the War was over began building near it. He ran a small store, a blacksmith shop, and a house of entertainment. In 1815 he opened the Chilhowie Springs and in his own words "promoted Appolyon's cause" in the running of the resort until August, 1819, when he was converted in the nearby camp meeting. He continued to run the Springs until 1821 when he went into the Methodist ministry. He was succeeded by others who carried on the hotel features of the resort, the last being George E. Palmer. Cabins were built under the trees around the Springs and all through the last century families from nearby counties would camp out there on summer vacations, and visitors from the South would come to summer in this health giving resort. Senator Wm. C. Preston of South Carolina spent many a summer there with his family.

Mr. James Tompson deeded a tract of land near the Springs as a camp meeting ground. The first camp meeting was held on the Sulphur Springs camp ground in August, 1819. It became famous not only for its preaching but also as a political hustings. The most notable political rally was held during the Polk-Clay presidential campaign of 1844. The large shed, called a tent, was furnished with rough benches to seat several thousand people and the pulpit pro-

vided an excellent rostrum. Cabins flanking the tent on both sides for use of worshiping families during camp meetings were fitted up for accommodating visitors. The hotel and cabin accommodations at the Sulphur Springs were crowded to capacity. Dozens of sheep, hogs, and beeves were barbecued, hundreds of hams were boiled, and thousands of pounds of bread, cake, pie, chicken, and turkey were heaped on rude tables which if placed end to end would have reached for more than a mile. Delegations from a distance brought wagon loads of provisions, and they came from all over Southwest Virginia and Western North Carolina, East Tennessee, and Eastern Kentucky. Processions of vehicles and horsemen extended for miles in either direction as they approached the meeting place. Most of the men were on horseback and many carried polk berry stalks and were shouting for "Polk, Dallas, and Texas." Felix Grundy, L. C. Haynes, John B. Floyd, and other distinguished orators kept the speaking going for two or three days, not only in the tent but from various other platforms set up on the ground. There was no brass band but old time fiddlers were numerous and had foot-tickling power.

When the railroad came through in 1856 and when the first wood-burning train passed by a lad in the excited crowd who gathered to see it cried out: "It makes more smoke than mammy's pipe." A post office was established where the railroad crossed the river about a mile east of Chilhowie. This office, midway between Seven Mile Ford and Chilhowie, was the Seven Mile Ford office intended to serve both communities. Mr. W. S. Staley, of Marion, once operated a store, owned by his father, at the place and was postmaster. The original post office at Chilhowie was called Town House. After the building of the railroad a siding was put in near the Town House and the place was called Greever's Switch. Mr. George Palmer, proprietor of the Sulphur Springs, sug-

gested that the village growing up around Greever's Switch be called Chilhowie and he worked until he had the name adopted. The name is an Indian phrase which means "valley of many deer," and was applied by the Indians to the northern part of the Middle Fork Valley between Seven Mile Ford and Marion.

The first store built in Chilhowie was put up by Minter Jackson in 1870 and the second was built by Hiram Henegar. There was an old store house on the Sanders property near Beattie's stable where store was kept by one John Summerfield before the village started, patronized by the guests at the Springs and people around. This old house was torn down and made into a residence by Mr. Hiram Henegar—the first dwelling in the town of Chilhowie.

Mr. Minter Jackson fathered the first Chilhowie industry—a pottery plant—and in 1890 and 1891 Adams Brothers and Payne, of Lynchburg, acquired extensive holdings of brick clay lands, and built and operated a plant at Chilhowie under the style of the Virginia Vitrified Brick and Sewer Pipe Company. This firm carried on an extensive and profitable enterprise at Chilhowie for a number of years.

One of the oldest families of Chilhowie is the Sanders, the old homestead now occupied by Mr. Marvin Sanders being one of the landmarks of the community. The Sanders family came to Smyth from Wythe when John Sanders leased the King Salt Works at Saltville in 1819 at an annual rental of $30,000. Col. James White of Abingdon purchased this lease from John Sanders and entered into contract with James Sanders by which he agreed to take all the salt the latter could make at one dollar per bushel, estimating that he could handle the capacity output of the wells for a handsome profit at that figure, but Sanders built additional furnaces and opened more wells and threatened to glut the market and bankrupt Colonel White. To avoid the threatened bankruptcy,